

BIHAR AND ORISSA

IN

1928-29

BY

R. B. MURRAY.

Indian Police.



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IN ENGLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT

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His Excellency Sir HUGH LANSDOWN STEPHENSON,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

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NOTICE.

THE preparation of this book has been entrusted to Mr. C. R. B. Murray, I.P., and it is now published under authority and with the general approval of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, but it must not be assumed that this approval extends to every particular expression of opinion.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE main portion of this volume deals with the financial year 1928-29, viz., the period from April to March. In order to bring the history of the province up-to-date as far as possible, a short summary of the principal events of the calendar year 1929 is included as an appendix.

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Bihar and Orissa in 1928-29.

CHAPTER I.

Political and General Events.

The history of Bihar and Orissa during 1928-29 is one which, on the whole, affords grounds for considerable satisfaction. The province has continued to make steady progress in every direction and the proceedings of the Legislative Council have, as in the previous year, been carried out, in a reasonable and good-tempered spirit. The visit to the province of the Simon Commission did not occasion the violent demonstrations which occurred in other provinces; though communal disturbances occurred they were not so serious as in previous years; and the labour situation at Jamshedpur, though giving cause for grave anxiety, was not marred by the violence and sabotage in evidence elsewhere in India in similar circumstances.

Political interest during the year centred in the visit to the province of the Simon Commission.

The Simon Commission. The boycott of the Commission had been strenuously advocated for some months beforehand, both on the platform and in the press, but the Legislative Council, after a full debate in the Autumn Session, passed a motion to constitute a provincial committee to co-operate with the Commission. The Muhammadans, who had from the outset been opposed to the boycott policy, were encouraged by the Nehru report to close their ranks and formed a new Muslim Association, which submitted a note to the Commission demanding special representation and half the posts in the services.

The Commission, accompanied by the Committee of the Central Legislature, arrived in Patna on the 12th December. The disorderly scenes which had greeted the Commission in other parts of India were not in evidence in Patna. A crowd of some four thousand demonstrators turned out to meet it, but contented themselves with shouting and waving black flags. The stay of the Commission in Patna was not marked by any untoward incident, though at Dumraon, where some members of the

Commission went for a day as guests of the Maharaja, there was a minor collision between a party of boycotters and a party of welcomers in which the former came off the worse. During their stay in Patna the Commission examined eight official witnesses in addition to the members of the Executive Council and the Ministers, and also received deputations from the Bihar Landholders' Association, the Muslim Association and the Sanatan Dharma Sabha. The Commission left Patna on the 19th December for Calcutta, some of them visiting on the way Ranchi and others the Jharia coalfields.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the province twice during 1928 and once at the beginning of 1929.

**Visits of His Excellency
the Viceroy.**

Towards the end of July he paid a visit to Ranchi, the summer headquarters of the local Government, and thence proceeded to Puri where, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, he inspected certain areas which are periodically subject to floods. In the month of November His Excellency spent two days in Patna, this being his first official visit to the capital of the province. At both Ranchi and Patna His Excellency received a most enthusiastic public welcome. In January 1929 His Excellency paid a visit to the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, and spent a day in inspecting the Institute and Farm.

Antagonism between the two communities of Hindus and

The communal situation.

Muhammadans was again a prominent feature of the political landscape during the year, particularly in Bihar. The *Bakr-Id* festival fell in May. Symptoms of trouble, which had been evident for some weeks beforehand, were justified by the event, as serious disturbances occurred during the festival in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Gaya. In Muzaffarpur the local Hindus, hearing that *Kurbani* was being performed in a house in the village of Simarwara, attacked this and other houses and a mosque, killed one Muhammadan on the spot and severely injured four others. In Darbhanga five Muhammadan houses were looted by a large mob of Hindus and Rs. 10,000 worth of property damaged, and in Gaya encounters between the two communities led to several casualties. The *Muharram* however passed off without serious friction, though in two instances a riot was only avoided by timely police interference.

Later in the year, several anxious situations arose in connection with *Mahabirdal* procession in Saran. Organize

by the *Arya Samaj* to compensate low-caste Hindus for abstention from the Muharram, these processions are intensely irritating to Muhammadans, imitating as they do the procedure and emblems in use at the Muharram. During the last few years they have been taken out on an increasingly large scale, the number licensed in 1928 being considerably more than double that licensed in the previous year. Their continuance is likely to be a source of considerable anxiety in the future.

The *Dasahra* festival was marked by disorderly scenes in the town of Gaya. The Hindus severely assaulted a Muhammadan motor driver whom they suspected of setting fire to one of the *Durga* idols. After the man had been rescued by the police in a car, the crowd assaulted the Superintendent of Police when he attempted to arrest one of the ring-leaders. It was only owing to the fact that the Muhammadans kept strictly to their houses that a more serious disturbance was avoided.

The chief events in the labour world during the year were the strikes in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, culminating in their almost complete closure from the 1st June to the 12th September 1928.

**Industrial unrest: The
strike in the Tata
Iron and Steel
Works.**

There had been considerable uneasiness and discontent among the company's labour for some time previously. The chief reason for this was the policy pursued by the company in reducing their staff. The Tariff Board had in their latest report drawn attention to the overstaffing of the Iron and Steel Works and had hinted that the industry could not continue to be assisted at the taxpayer's expense unless a serious effort was made to reduce labour costs. The company thereupon set to work to put their house in order. Reduction in wages being impracticable, it was proposed to effect a gradual reduction in personnel, without discharging any of the men employed, by not filling vacancies as they occurred. A reorganization department was established, which set about to create a standard force and relegate the surplus men to a spare gang, from which future vacancies would be filled; to standardize wages; and to change the basis of pay from a monthly to a daily rate. The employment bureau, however, a separate organization, continued to recruit new men in spite of the declared policy of the company, so that by April 1928 the position was that while resentment and a sense of insecurity were widespread no material reduction in the number of workmen employed had been effected.

This policy, no less than the manner in which it was pursued, caused considerable apprehension, which manifested itself in a

growing spirit of insubordination and indiscipline in the works, a spirit with which the supervising staff were unable effectively to cope owing to their lack of personal touch with their men, and the absence of a representative body of workmen.

A series of sporadic departmental strikes occurred and meetings of the malcontents were held daily, which were noticeable for their denouncements of the local Labour Association. This association had come into being after the strike of 1920 and, after various vicissitudes, had lately been reorganized by Mr. C. F. Andrews, its president, and had been recognised by the company as the official mouthpiece of its workmen. The office-bearers were mainly men who had been conspicuous in the previous strikes but had now risen to well-paid posts in the company, and were no longer really representative of the labour force or in a position to understand their needs. Mr. Andrews, who had been for some days in Jamshedpur negotiating with the company on behalf of the Labour Association, attempted to stem the tide of discontent and called a mass meeting, at which he announced a profit-sharing scheme which the company proposed to institute. Generous though the scheme was, its announcement was received with considerable hostility by the men, whereupon Mr. Andrews left Jamshedpur in disgust.

Shortly afterwards the sheet mill struck work, followed a few days later by the boiler furnaces, a key department. The Labour Association was helpless and the control of the situation passed into the hands of Mr. Manek Homi, a Parsee pleader practising in Jamshedpur and an ex-employee of the company, who from then onwards until the appearance of Mr. S. C. Bose remained the leader of the strike. On the strikers refusing to return to work except on their own terms the management closed down at 24 hours' notice five departments for which power could not be raised owing to the boiler strike, thus throwing more than 2,000 men out of work. Three weeks later Mr. Homi retaliated by calling a 24 hours' *hartal* which was completely successful. This was followed a week later by a 48 hours' *hartal* which was equally successful; and during its course on the 1st June, the General Manager issued a notice stating that it was impossible to operate the works in the face of departmental strikes and weekly *hartals*, and that they would remain closed till further notice. Only those who had worked during the *hartals*, about 2,500 in number, were allowed inside the works.

For nearly a month there was a complete deadlock as the management refused to negotiate with Mr. Homi, and the Labour

Association, having lost the confidence of the men, was practically *functus officio*. At the end of June, the Directors announced the terms on which they were willing to re-open the works. The profit-sharing offer was repeated; any reasonable representation for increase of wages would have consideration; but a reduction of 25 per cent of the men was inevitable and would be persisted in, and no wages would be paid for the period during which no work had been done. The terms were unfavourably received and picketting increased in intensity. The works were nominally thrown open, department by department, during the first half of July but the strikers made no attempt to return.

The deadlock continued, the main problem being to find a channel of communication between the men and their employers, owing to the unwillingness of the latter to deal direct with Mr. Homi, through whom alone the men were prepared to negotiate. First Mr. N. M. Joshi and then Mr. Jamnadas Mehta came to Jamshedpur, but left without improving the situation. Then the Deputy Commissioner attempted to act as intermediary between Mr. Homi and the Directors of the company, two of whom had meanwhile come to Jamshedpur, but with no greater success. Finally at the end of July the Directors issued a further notice making some advances on their previous offer, the chief of which was compensation to the men to be discharged in pursuance of the reduction policy, but adhering to their determination to pursue that policy, though on a smaller scale. The offer was rejected and the strike continued.

After fruitless negotiations by Mr. Homi behind the scenes in Bombay, Mr. S. C. Bose made his appearance and from now onwards became the central figure in the strike. The first result of his visit to Jamshedpur on August the 18th was the spread of the strike to the Bengali supervising and clerical staff and the intensification of picketting, but subsequently he acted as mediator, and after prolonged discussions with the Directors and General Manager he helped to bring about a settlement, which embodied all the concessions previously offered and in addition provided for an arrangement by which the operation of the reduction scheme would be postponed for a year. As regards wages for the period of closure of the works the men acquiesced in the company's refusal to grant this but they received loans to help them to meet the indebtedness incurred during the strike. On these conditions work was resumed on the 13th September. Thus ended a strike which was chiefly remarkable for its freedom from violence, a result which was due, not only to the good discipline

of the police and the fact that they were sent to the spot in sufficient numbers to control the situation from the outset, but also to the forbearance of the management and the effective control of the strikers by Mr. Homi and his lieutenants. The strike involved some 20,000 men and the direct loss to the company has been estimated at over a *crore* of rupees, and the loss to labour in wages at about Rs. 30 lakhs.

Immediately after the strike, Mr. Homi lost no time in taking steps to place his temporary organization on a permanent basis under the name of the Jamshedpur Labour Federation. The company however refused to accord it recognition, whereupon Mr. Homi retaliated by calling another *hartal* in December. This was to all intents and purposes a failure and thereafter Mr. Homi confined his efforts to attracting recruits to his Federation at the expense of the Association, an enterprise in which he met with considerable success. Constant reprisals and recriminations between the two organizations culminated in an attack in February by turbulent members of the Federation on the Association's office. The membership of the Association dwindled rapidly and finally the company consented to recognize the Federation, which had in the meantime been registered by Mr. Homi as a trade union.

Since then the position in the Tata Iron and Steel Works has been comparatively peaceful and the centre of the stage has been occupied by the affairs of the Tinsplate Company at Golmuri, a suburb of Jamshedpur.

**Unrest in the Tinsplate
Company of Golmuri.**

During the Jamshedpur strike the works of the Tinsplate Company had to be partially closed, though the Company continued to pay full wages to its employees. After the strike was over, they had been approached by Mr. Homi in the course of his efforts to establish his Federation, but though desirous of forming a labour union they refused to consider its affiliation to the Federation. Shortly afterwards the Tinsplate Union was formed and proceeded to formulate a series of demands of a moderate nature which were presented to the General Manager, who promised to give them sympathetic consideration.

The first sign of trouble occurred in January 1929 when a few workmen refused to take their wages on a trivial pretext, a manoeuvre which was repeated on a larger scale a week later. The General Manager then closed the works but reopened them two days later, at the same time publishing a notice that work would, in future, be restricted as the company's financial position

was not satisfactory. A meeting of the Union was called at which it was resolved to approach Mr. Homi, and a few days later he was elected president. The men were said to be ready for a *hartal* or strike in the near future and though Mr. Homi was not in favour of precipitate action he gave active help in collecting subscriptions for an emergency fund. After prolonged negotiations with the management, an announcement was made of the grant of very generous concessions, which was on the whole favourably received, though it was obvious that both inside and outside the Union executive there was a militant element which, stimulated by the unexpected outcome of the strike in the Tata Iron and Steel Works, were determined to resort to direct action at all costs.

Matters came to a head at the beginning of April. Shortly before, two men had been discharged for neglect of duty. Attempts were made to smuggle them into the works but without success and the shift to which they belonged struck work. The manoeuvre was repeated on the next day with the same result. The men resumed work for a short time but on the 8th of April they all struck work in a body, the immediate cause being a scuffle between some of the workers and the company's watch and ward staff.

Of the 129 newspapers and periodicals published in the province during 1928, no paper had a circulation exceeding 5,000 and only 20 per cent a circulation of 1,000 or over.

The Provincial Press.

Only five newspapers of any importance are published in English and there is only one daily paper the "Express", which after having had to suspend publication in 1927 reappeared in March 1928.

Action was taken during the year against three papers, the "Mukti", the "Searchlight" and the "Tarun Sakti". The editor and the printer and publisher of the "Mukti" were prosecuted under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to one year and three months' simple imprisonment respectively. The editor of the "Searchlight" was arraigned by the High Court for contempt of court in criticizing the Court's judgment in the Barh Sati case and fined Rs. 500; and the editor, printer and keeper of the press of the "Tarun Sakti" were prosecuted under sections 124-A and 153-A and sentenced, after the close of the period under review, the editor to six months' simple imprisonment, the others to three months' simple imprisonment each. In addition the appeal of the editor of the "Mahabir" who had been sentenced in March 1928 to one year's simple

imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, was finally dismissed by the High Court in July 1928.

The communal situation, the principal theme of discussion in recent years, gave way during the year in point of interest to the Simon Commission. With the exception of the "Express", the "Patna Times" and one or two vernacular papers, there was a universal outcry, led by the "Searchlight," against the Commission and everything connected with it. Every paper, however, published the proceedings of the Commission in full until the "Searchlight", following the appeal of the 'Indian Journalists' Association, excluded all mention of them from its columns. In dealing with communal matters there was an unusual moderation of tone, principally no doubt because, though Hindu-Muslim relations continued to be strained, there were no very serious outbreaks. One paper, contrasting the frequency of communal disturbances since the Reforms with their comparative rarity since the arrival of the Simon Commission, attributed the circumstance to the fresh outlet for the activities of the politicians afforded by the visit of the Commission. Though there were distinct signs during the year of the growth of better feeling towards the police both in the Legislative Council and on the part of the general public, this appreciation was hardly reflected in the tone of the press which remained generally hostile. There was however a general absence of serious criticism, which may be taken as a hopeful sign.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson continued to

Changes in the Administration.

be Governor of the province throughout the year. On the 17th April 1928, the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Keshav Prashad Singh, C.B.E., Vice-President of the Executive Council, proceeded on six months' leave and the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Sifton, C.I.E., was appointed to be Vice-President temporarily. The vacancy in the Council thus caused was filled temporarily by the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir B. K. Mullick, a Judge of the Patna High Court. On the 18th January 1929, the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Keshav Prashad Singh resigned his place on the Executive Council and the Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo of Kanika was appointed to succeed him. The Hon'ble Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din and the Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh have continued to hold charge of the Transferred departments of Government as Ministers of Education and Local Self-Government respectively.

CHAPTER II.

Finance.

The financial position of Bihar and Orissa has already been fully explained in previous reports. In order however to grasp the situation in its relation to the financial events of the past year, it is necessary to go briefly over ground already traversed. Of the nine major provinces of India, Bihar and Orissa stands fourth in size of population, being exceeded in this respect only by Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras. At the same time the revenue is lower than that of any province except the Central Provinces, which has a population of less than half, and Assam, with a population of less than a quarter that of Bihar and Orissa. For the sake of convenience the figures are set out in the table below :—

Name of province.	Population in millions.	Revenue in crores of rupees (excluding "extraordinary receipts").	Revenue per mille of population.
Bihar and Orissa ...	34	5.74	1,688
Bengal	46.7	10.93	2,340
United Provinces ...	45.3	12.05	2,660
Assam	7.6	2.82	3,710
Madras	42.3	18.07	4,271
Central Provinces and Berar.	13.9	5.47	3,936
Punjab	20.7	10.65	5,144
Burma	13.2	10.72	8,121
Bombay	19.3	15.79	8,181

The figures in the last column show that in proportion to the size of the population the revenue is lower than in any other province in

Reasons for its poverty.

India. The chief reason for this is the permanent settlement of the land revenue which took place in 1793, when what is now the province of Bihar and Orissa formed part of the Bengal Presidency. This settlement has prevented any appreciable increase in the land revenue, which is the mainstay of other provincial Governments in India, and has had the further effect of removing any hopes of increasing Government resources by large irrigation schemes, such as have been a great source of wealth to other provinces, since the only return Government could look for would be the actual charge for the water supplied.

Not only has the permanent settlement deprived the province of any increase in land revenue but it has also, owing to the adoption fifty years ago of the policy of non-enforcement of mineral rights in permanently-settled areas, prevented Government from deriving, except in Government estates, any revenue from the coal, iron ore, copper ore and other minerals in which the province is so abundant. These mineral resources, in fact, so far from being a source of revenue, have been a considerable source of expenditure. The development of mining in the coalfields and of the iron and steel industry at Jamshedpur have rendered necessary the employment of a more advanced and expensive police administration, to maintain which the industries themselves have contributed nothing in the form of provincial taxation, with the consequence that it has had to be paid for by the rest of the province.

The provincial revenues being thus straitened by circumstances which existed before the province
Sources of income. was even thought of, the local

Government have had, since the inception of the Reforms, to explore fresh avenues of income. The imposition of specially heavy provincial taxation has not been within the range of practical politics. The range of taxes open to a local Government is limited and such as there are give little hope of raising any substantial revenue. In a province where 96 per cent of the population live in villages and there is only one large town, there is little prospect of taxing land used for purposes other than agricultural; a succession duty would be likely to meet with strong opposition; and the proceeds of a tax on advertisements or amusements, such as exists in some other provinces, would not cover the cost of collection. In any case, the taxable capacity per head of the population of the province is probably less than in other provinces in India. The pressure of poverty on the inhabitants of the province is indicated by the large extent to which

periodical emigration takes place from the province to other parts of India.

Government have therefore had to fall back on other sources of revenue. That they have succeeded in balancing their budget and at the same time providing sufficient money for the development of the various departments, both reserved and transferred, is practically entirely due to a substantial increase of Rs. 65 lakhs in the Excise Revenue, brought about by the adoption of a policy of maximum revenue combined with minimum consumption. A further twenty lakhs of rupees have been brought annually to the exchequer by increases in the scale of court-fees, but it is obvious that the policy of expansion under these two heads of revenue cannot go much further, except at the cost of an increase in the consumption of liquor and in the cost of justice to the public, both of which are contrary to public policy.

The standard of provincial expenditure is necessarily limited by the standard of provincial revenue.

Standard of expenditure. It has already been shown that the revenue in Bihar and Orissa is lower in proportion to the population than in any other province; the expenditure is equally low. Where the Punjab expends Rs. 5.4 per head of population, Bombay Rs. 8.3 and Burma Rs. 9.1, Bihar and Orissa expends only Rs. 1.8. Though expenditure on education in the province has, since the inception of the Reforms, increased by 61 per cent, on agriculture by 70 per cent, on medical relief by 61 per cent and on public health by 325 per cent, the expenditure in proportion to the population is still, in respect of the first two items, considerably lower than in any other province in India, and in respect of the second two, lower than in any other province except one, the United Provinces in the case of medical relief, and the Central Provinces in the case of public health. Low though the standard of expenditure is, the province has exhausted itself by its effort and a stage has now been reached at which the local Government have found it necessary practically to cease altogether from fresh recurring expenditure. It is becoming increasingly obvious nevertheless that the present low scale of expenditure cannot last, and that Government will presently be forced into fresh recurring commitments, for which they at present have not the means to pay.

Enough has been said to show that the province is in a state of economic anæmia, from which it is not likely to recover until fresh blood has been infused. It follows that very special skill has been required to nurse its resources and to prevent it

from coming to a premature financial end. The budgets of the last few years have been remarkable for the care and prudence with which the meagre finances of the province have been apportioned between the "nation building" and the spending departments, with due regard to recurring and non-recurring expenditure, and the budget for 1928-29 was similar in this respect to its predecessors.

When the budget was presented in the Legislative Council in February 1928, it was anticipated that there would be an opening balance on the 1st April 1928 of Rs. 165.5 lakhs.

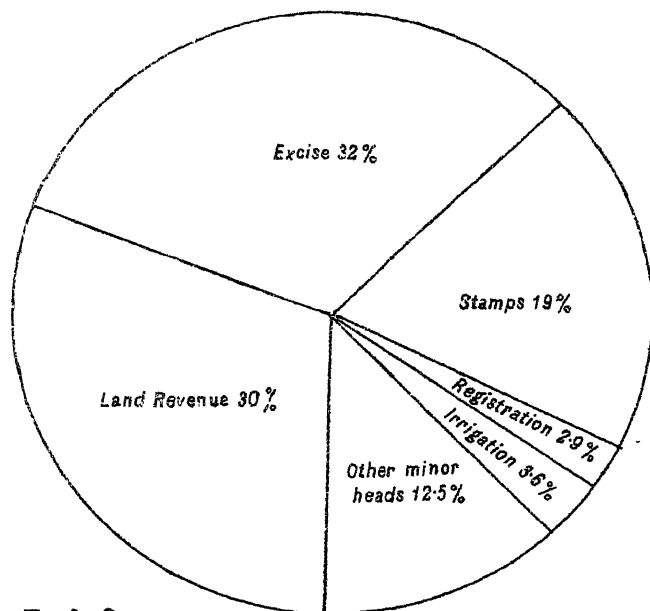
Budget for 1928-29

Of this, Rs. 69.4 lakhs represented the amount to the credit of the Famine Relief Fund, which could then be utilized only for the relief or prevention of famine, or for loans to agriculturists for relief or similar purposes, leaving a balance of Rs. 96.1 lakhs available for general purposes. The total revenue of the year was expected to amount to Rs. 574.37 lakhs, whereas the expenditure debitable to revenue to which Government were already committed (usually called "first edition" expenditure) was expected to amount to Rs. 572.27 lakhs. This left a margin of only Rs. 2.10 lakhs and it was a question whether that represented an assured margin of safety.

The position when the budget was introduced was that on the one hand excise revenue had, after some years of steady increase, definitely fallen, and land revenue was, for reasons already discussed, permanently stationary. On the other hand, revenue from stamps, registration and one or two minor heads was gradually increasing; Government would be relieved from further assignments to the Famine Relief Fund, the building up of which had been completed; and the repayments which had to be made to the Provincial Loans Account were nearly at an end. Taking these various factors into consideration, the conclusion was reached that, though the margin was small, it was sufficient, but that any large increase in recurring expenditure was out of the question. It was resolved therefore that the sum of Rs. 73,000 marked the limit that could be provided for extra recurring expenditure during the year.

As regards non-recurring expenditure the position was somewhat different. It has already been stated that the opening balance, exclusive of the Famine Relief Fund, was anticipated to be Rs. 96.1 lakhs and that the difference between revenue and "first edition" expenditure was Rs. 2.1 lakhs. The reserve which it was thought proper to maintain was Rs. 75 lakhs, a

Revenue in B. & U.
(Actuals for 1928-29)



Expenditure in B. & U.
(Actuals for 1928-29)

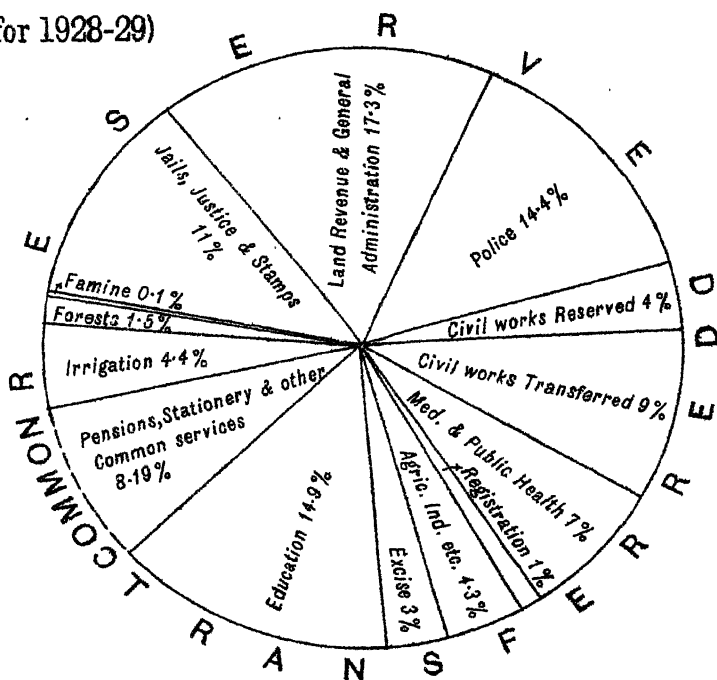


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CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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A.—Physical

1.—Rainfall during the four years

District.	KAREEDAR (APRIL-MAY).				TIR (MAY-JUNE).			
	1304 Fashl.	1305 Fashl.	1306 Fashl.	1307 Fashl.	1304 Fashl.	1305 Fashl.	1306 Fashl.	1307 Fashl.
Aurangabad	0.02	0.14	...	2.32	2.76	0.07	0.83
Bir	0.01	0.29	0.11	2.03	2.04	0.02	0.75
Parbhani	0.04	0.56	0.89	0.50	...	0.56
Nander	0.03	0.47	0.49	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.09
Gulbargah	0.21	0.75	0.67	0.71	0.91	0.88	0.81
Raichur	0.10	0.86	0.97	0.61	0.76	0.76	0.57
Lingsugur	0.14	0.87	1.60	1.80	1.47	2.27	1.25
Naldurg	0.10	0.59	0.47	0.18	2.35	0.29	0.51
Bidar	0.08	0.60	0.52	0.70	0.85	0.60	1.54
Indur	0.50	0.37	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.04
Mahbub Nagar	0.18	0.93	0.77	0.31	1.10	0.64	0.62
Medak	0.01	0.66	0.54	0.79	0.98	0.29	0.05
Sirpur Tandur	0.53	...	0.09	0.09	1.11	0.24
Warangal	0.23	0.39	0.86	...	0.12	1.23	0.57
Elgandal	0.33	0.84	0.84	0.16	0.15	0.62	0.13
Nalgundah	0.01	0.41	1.35	0.04	0.50	0.20	...
Average for dominions	0.09	0.55	0.60	0.63	0.94	0.60	0.50

1.—Rainfall during the four years

District.	AZUR (OCTOBER-NOVEMBER.)				DAI (NOVEMBER-DECEMBER.)				BAHMAN (DEC.-JANY.)			
	1304 Fashl.	1305 Fashl.	1306 Fashl.	1307 Fashl.	1304 Fashl.	1305 Fashl.	1306 Fashl.	1307 Fashl.	1304 Fashl.	1305 Fashl.	1306 Fashl.	1307 Fashl.
Aurangabad ...	1.56	...	1.83	...	...	0.24	...	1.00	...	0.49	...	0.51
Bir ...	1.95	...	1.83	...	...	0.95	...	0.46	...	0.25	...	0.01
Parbhani ...	1.14	...	1.05	...	...	0.72	...	0.57	...	0.26	...	...
Nander ...	3.43	...	1.33	0.18	...	1.12	...	0.79	...	0.38	...	...
Gulbargah ...	3.06	0.13	3.40	1.12	0.38	2.89	...	0.59	...	0.01	...	...
Raichur ...	4.14	0.06	3.29	0.61	...	2.29	...	0.45	...	...	...	...
Lingsugur ...	2.68	0.02	3.00	1.24	...	1.53	...	2.23	0.03	...	...	...
Naldurg ...	3.32	0.38	3.27	...	0.11	1.94	...	0.42	0.01	0.01	...	...
Bidar ...	3.49	0.13	2.09	0.12	...	1.66	...	0.83	...	0.08	...	...
Indur ...	2.28	...	2.32	0.08	...	1.35	...	0.32	...	0.01	...	...
Mahbub Nagar ...	3.18	...	2.75	0.50	...	1.92	0.02	0.84	...	...	...	...
Medak ...	1.13	0.16	2.59	0.19	...	2.99	...	0.86	...	...	...	...
Sirpur Tandur ...	2.09	...	1.16	0.17	...	2.97	...	0.29	...	...	...	...
Warangal ...	4.07	...	3.13	3.54	...	1.53	0.10	1.30	...	...	...	...
Elgandal ...	3.43	...	1.76	2.07	...	1.94	...	1.73	...	...	...	...
Nalgundah ...	5.86	...	2.30	2.11	...	1.19	0.14	1.63	...	...	...	...
Average for dominions.	2.96	0.06	2.29	0.74	0.03	1.72	0.01	0.59	...	0.09	...	0.03

geography.

1304 to 1307 *Fasli* (1894-1898).

AMARDAD (JUNE-JULY).				SHAHREWAR (JULY-AUGUST).				MEHR (AUGUST-SEPTEMBER).				ABAN (SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER).			
1304 <i>Fasli</i> .	1305 <i>Fasli</i> .	1306 <i>Fasli</i> .	1307 <i>Fasli</i> .	1304 <i>Fasli</i> .	1305 <i>Fasli</i> .	1306 <i>Fasli</i> .	1307 <i>Fasli</i> .	1304 <i>Fasli</i> .	1305 <i>Fasli</i> .	1306 <i>Fasli</i> .	1307 <i>Fasli</i> .	1304 <i>Fasli</i> .	1305 <i>Fasli</i> .	1306 <i>Fasli</i> .	1307 <i>Fasli</i> .
6.22	4.51	2.36	4.80	7.29	9.62	6.93	6.62	1.85	2.23	4.05	1.42	6.96	0.69	11.31	9.34
5.72	4.37	3.13	6.25	9.04	7.06	4.20	7.48	5.39	3.86	4.15	2.48	10.65	0.87	11.31	11.30
6.64	5.12	4.97	5.11	7.78	10.99	7.62	10.76	3.76	3.56	6.95	2.19	6.61	0.22	10.97	7.86
4.28	7.41	2.82	6.25	9.03	10.24	10.97	15.92	8.30	4.67	7.45	4.23	5.21	0.59	0.81	6.14
2.40	2.54	4.49	6.55	9.30	6.89	5.07	7.71	7.42	4.07	4.17	2.57	7.14	0.83	9.13	11.58
1.84	1.08	3.80	4.15	3.80	5.04	4.87	6.00	3.73	1.99	5.15	2.28	7.25	1.62	10.42	10.77
2.30	0.93	4.32	2.40	2.65	3.64	1.37	2.41	2.58	1.36	3.61	1.81	8.04	0.91	10.91	8.05
3.09	4.38	3.39	4.82	7.17	6.51	4.18	7.27	9.83	2.99	3.35	2.52	10.77	1.22	10.46	11.32
2.64	2.95	2.82	5.15	9.91	11.15	8.73	12.38	9.07	5.87	6.56	2.73	9.42	1.95	9.48	11.93
5.28	7.30	3.37	7.79	12.76	12.74	7.55	19.25	10.89	5.68	12.65	4.00	5.45	1.09	9.03	7.20
2.75	1.38	3.72	5.74	7.02	6.51	4.73	6.49	5.40	4.03	5.53	2.83	5.28	1.07	6.63	8.05
3.38	3.69	3.51	5.98	13.95	11.58	8.33	16.56	12.22	6.89	8.54	5.69	8.37	1.42	7.16	5.29
6.08	8.22	3.09	10.27	13.66	13.64	8.27	19.77	6.19	13.96	10.28	3.37	2.95	0.05	5.35	7.40
5.60	3.61	3.00	5.89	10.24	8.33	8.19	17.14	9.40	5.96	10.43	3.21	4.97	1.46	5.46	7.71
6.00	5.93	2.73	7.86	12.05	12.69	5.84	13.50	10.03	5.12	10.54	2.84	4.83	0.25	9.19	4.96
4.17	2.40	2.73	4.51	9.47	6.71	3.26	5.60	9.96	3.69	7.30	1.48	6.90	3.26	4.02	7.17
4.27	4.11	3.39	5.84	9.07	8.99	6.26	10.93	7.25	4.75	6.94	2.73	6.93	1.09	8.85	8.32

1304 to 1307 *Fasli* (1894-1898).—concluded.

ISFANDAR (JANT-FEBY.)				FARWARDI (FEBY-MARCH.)				ARDIBEHISHT (MARCH-APRIL.)				TOTAL.			
1304 <i>Fasli</i> .	1305 <i>Fasli</i> .	1306 <i>Fasli</i> .	1307 <i>Fasli</i> .	1304 <i>Fasli</i> .	1305 <i>Fasli</i> .	1306 <i>Fasli</i> .	1307 <i>Fasli</i> .	1304 <i>Fasli</i> .	1305 <i>Fasli</i> .	1306 <i>Fasli</i> .	1307 <i>Fasli</i> .	1304 <i>Fasli</i> .	1305 <i>Fasli</i> .	1306 <i>Fasli</i> .	1307 <i>Fasli</i> .
...	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.01	...	0.03	...	26.21	20.74	26.22	24.13
...	0.02	...	...	...	...	0.60	0.10	...	...	...	...	34.78	19.43	26.03	28.96
...	0.09	...	...	...	...	0.56	0.01	0.13	0.05	...	...	26.45	21.51	32.16	27.63
...	0.02	...	...	...	0.04	0.67	...	0.02	0.21	0.02	...	30.44	24.90	33.87	34.10
...	...	...	...	...	0.76	1.12	...	0.01	...	0.04	0.02	30.42	19.24	29.01	31.57
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.34	...	...	0.11	...	0.14	21.37	13.05	29.49	25.94
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	19.59	10.00	26.41	21.05
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.49	...	0.09	...	...	0.02	35.07	19.88	26.02	27.35
...	...	...	...	...	0.42	1.04	...	0.29	...	0.08	...	35.52	25.14	32.00	35.20
...	...	...	...	...	0.16	1.99	...	0.10	0.08	...	0.06	36.99	29.14	37.66	39.41
...	...	...	...	...	0.17	0.60	...	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.06	23.99	16.37	25.89	25.90
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.85	...	0.09	0.34	...	0.05	40.18	27.81	31.93	33.51
...	...	...	...	...	...	2.81	0.01	0.01	0.99	...	...	31.07	40.16	32.60	41.52
...	0.01	...	...	...	...	0.94	1.27	0.03	0.87	...	0.03	34.65	22.68	33.73	40.80
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.54	2.15	...	0.07	0.46	...	36.57	27.17	33.67	33.65
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.53	0.25	...	0.19	0.04	...	36.59	18.33	20.61	23.85
...	0.02	...	...	...	...	0.24	0.92	0.01	0.10	0.12	0.01	31.24	22.22	29.82	30.83

B.—Civil divisions.

2.—Civil divisions.

District.	Number of judicial sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	TALUKA WITH DENSITY.		Number of villages.	CHIEF TOWNS.		Number of villages in the taluk.	Number of villages in the district.	LARGE REVENUE TOWNS IN 1897 P.W.D.
				Name.	Density.		Name.	Population.			
Aurangabad	19	5,863	777,101	1 Ambar ...	118	1,863	Aurangabad	33,887	5	15	Rs. 21,00,028
				2 Aurangabad	136			Jahapur ...			
				3 Bhokardui	82			Kaderabad ...			
				4 Gangapur	94			Patan ...			
				5 Jahapur	124			Vijapur ...			
				6 Kannar ...	59						
				7 Patlan ...	121						
				8 Vijapur ...	138						
Bir	14	4,130	539,997	1 Amba Jogai	98	911	Bir	18,991	4	10	13,46,656
				2 Ashi ...	111			Mominabad			
				3 Bir ...	146			Parli ...			
				4 Govrai ...	115			Manjalgan			
				5 Kej ...	160			Dharur			
				6 Manjalgan	164						
				1 Basmat ...	215			Hingoli ...			
				2 Hingoli ...	112			Basmat ...			
Parbhani...	13	4,649	724,481	3 Jetur ...	128	1,411	Parbhani	11,361	3	10	16,23,521
				4 Kadamnuri	154			Manvat ...			
				5 Parbhani	170			Parbhani ...			
				6 Padhri ...	87			Souipet ...			
								Padhri ...			
								Gangakhair			
								Wulur ...			
Nander	14	3,337	630,310	1 Bhyasa ...	215	1,132	Nander	13,105	4	11	14,24,361
				2 Biloli ...	141			Kandhar ...			
				3 Diglur ...	215			Bhyasa ...			
				4 Hadgon	123			Diglur ...			
				5 Kandhar	145			Mukhair			
				6 Nander ...	265						
				7 Usman Nagar	120						

B.—Civil divisions.

2.—Civil divisions—(continued).

District.	Number of judicial sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	TALUKA WITH DENSITY.		Number of villages.	CHIEF TOWNS.		Number of civil judges of all sorts.	Number of municipalities of all sorts.	LAND REVENUE IN 1907 PAKUL.		
				Name.	Density.		Name.	Population.					
Gulbargah	11	3,998	642,447	1 Andola	77	1,050	Gulbargah	28,200	9	14	12,53,378		
				2 Chincholi	81		Aland	9,538					
				3 Gulbargah	74		Kosgi	8,418					
				4 Gurmattal	105		Chitapur	6,435					
				5 Korangul	116		Korungal	5,296					
				6 Mahagaon	77								
				7 Seran	107								
Raichur	10	3,661	512,455	1 Alampur	131	973	Raichur	23,174	7	11	10,97,319		
				2 Deodrug	142		Gadwal	14,672					
				3 Manvi	82		Deodrug	7,213					
				4 Raichur	168		Yadgir	6,767					
				5 Yadgir	66		Manvi	5,639					
				6 Yergirah	172		Jalpalli	5,902					
Lingsugur	10	4,907	620,014	1 Gangawati	121	1,103	Shornur	9,754	6	10	10,76,821		
				2 Kushtagi	50		Kopbal	6,991					
				3 Lingsugur	147		Mudgal	6,641					
				4 Shahpur	112		Gangawati	6,138					
				5 Shornur	137		Sagar	5,455					
				6 Sindhnur	72								
Naldurg	12	2,475	378,700	1 Naldurg	107	539	Dharnaseo	10,511	9	13	4,73,796		
				2 Ansa	209		Latur	9,063					
				3 Tuljapur	134		Thair	8,015					
							Tuljapur	6,862					
							Ansa	6,091					
												Mooram	5,874
												Wasi	5,370

B.—Civil divisions.
2.—Civil divisions—(continued).

District.	Number of indi- cial sub-divi- sions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	TALUKA WITH DENSITY.		Number of vi- llages.	CHIEF TOWNS.		Number of civ- il towns & bor- oughs.	Number of the divisions of the district.	Rsq.
				Name.	Density.		Name.	Population.			
Bidar	10	3,865	848,057	1 Bidar	142	835	Kalyani	13,026	8	13	8,57,037
				2 Kohir	122		Bidar	11,315			
				3 Nihanga	126		Honnabad	7,735			
				4 Rajura	139		Udger	6,722			
				5 Ugir	112		Kohir	6,557			
Indur	15	4,822	639,598	6 Kanareddipet	112	1,261	Bhalki	5,383	11	16	21,91,796
				7 Madhol	144		Akeli	5,133			
				8 Nirmal	97		Indur	11,182			
				9 Ola (Narsapur)	86		Nirmal	10,932			
				10 Yellareddipet	123		Arnur	7,015			
				1 Amrabad <i>patti</i>	107		Mudhol	6,624			
				2 Ibrahimpatan	25		Kondalwadi	5,936			
				3 Dircherla	57		Boden	5,811			
				4 Kalwakurthi	67						
				5 Koilkundah	100						
Mahbub Nagar	10	6,444	670,359	6 Mahbub Nagar	160	91	Narainpet	11,888	10	15	17,93,745
				7 Maktal	163		Mahbub Nagar	6,222			
				8 Nagar Kornul	133						
				9 Narainpet	178						
				10 Pargi <i>patti</i>	63						

B.—Civil divisions.

2.—Civil divisions—(continued).

District.	Number of judicial sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	TALUKA WITH DENSITY.		Number of villages.	CHIEF TOWNS.		Number of civil judges of all sorts.	Number of magistracies of all sorts.	LAND REVENUE IN 1907 RASUL.
			Name.	Density.		Name.	Population.			
Medak	12	2,008	Population.	1 Andol	171	560	{ Medak { Sudaseopet	{ 7,556 7,350	7	14,78,779
				2 Bagat	63					
				3 Kalabgur	250					
				4 Medak	136					
				5 Ranayenpet	200					
				6 Tekmal	87					
				1 Edlabad	40					
				2 Rajur	31					
				3 Sirpur Tandur	45					
				1 Chiryal	99					
				2 Khanamet	74					
				3 Mahubabad	141					
Warangal	17	9,727	843,022	4 Madhira	71	1,732	{ Warangal { Mubandha	{ 11,484 5,112	11	25,69,843
				5 Pakhal	20					
				6 Pulwancha	21					
				7 Parkal	175					
				8 Warangal	216					
				9 Wardampet	87					
				10 Yellandu <i>id est</i>	...					
				1 Chinnur	36					
				2 Jagtiyal	98					
				3 Janikunta	196					
				4 Karim Nagar	204					
				5 Laksetipet	98					
Elgulund	15	7,095	1,074,408	6 Maladeopur	53	1,695	{ Jagtiyal Siddipet Womulwada Karim Nagar Mandhi Peddapalli. Korata Chinnur	{ 9,588 7,651 6,511 6,348 6,046 5,995 5,892 5,719	10	27,04,788
				7 Siddipet	80					
				8 Sirsilla	129					
				9 Sulthanabad	153					
					...					

B.—Civil divisions.
2.—Civil divisions—(concluded).

District.	Number of judicial sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	TALUKA WITH DENSITY.		Number of villages.	CHIEF TOWNS.		Number of civil judges of all sorts.	Number of municipalities of all sorts.	LAND REVENUE IN 1897 ESTD.
				Name.	Density.		Name.	Population.			
Nalgundah ...	9	4,118	622,130	<div> <div>1 Bhongir</div> <div>2 Dewalipalli</div> <div>3 Dewarkundah</div> <div>4 Nalgundah</div> <div>5 Suraiyapet</div> </div>	<div> <div>50</div> <div>106</div> <div>60</div> <div>216</div> <div>203</div> </div>	1,016	Nalgundah	5,906	7	8	16,06,939
Total ...	202	76,128	10,174,804	...	...	19,306	...	...	115	200	2,38,45,839

Rs.

C.—Population.
3.—Population according to the census of 1891.

Districts, &c.	Number of inhabited houses.	POPULATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.													
		ADULTS (OVER 15 YEARS).			CHILDREN (UNDER 15 YEARS).			AGE NOT STATED.		Total.	CHRISTIANS.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jains.	Sikhs.	Pariahs.	Bhils.	Gonds.	Jews.
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	European.	European.		Native.										
City and suburbs (including Railway)	98,241	161,034	141,461	50,481	57,894	45	1,714	421,690	4,893	2,108	7,438	231,357	174,180	208	674	685	...	...	...	...	26
Atraf-I-Baldah	76,877	126,889	122,693	71,289	68,680	80	253	389,764	7	1	442	346,357	42,026	94	264	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	174,118	287,923	264,154	130,770	126,474	125	1,967	811,413	4,900	2,109	7,880	677,714	216,906	302	938	688	...	...	...	...	26
Amrabad	168,940	292,657	251,163	158,211	156,380	250	414	828,975	77	47	1,805	724,876	91,217	7,518	275	130	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	198,014	203,430	196,970	122,334	116,336	266	386	642,722	24	3	121	581,549	51,812	4,119	245	19	...	...	...	...	...
Parbani	150,223	253,666	244,011	154,047	150,536	186	289	805,335	20	1	46	732,737	66,006	5,149	302	21	...	...	...	...	6
Nandur	144,107	195,088	194,761	124,327	117,005	271	627	692,529	2	...	...	571,320	56,018	1,016	130	7	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	598,980	918,991	889,905	560,519	540,757	973	1,716	2,109,561	123	51	1,972	2,618,282	268,743	18,192	5,012	180	...	...	...	...	6
Gulbargh	136,460	211,639	206,909	117,927	112,615	112	145	610,258	19	30	238	632,137	65,179	1,575	14	66	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagar	102,892	159,217	154,473	100,971	97,717	29	48	512,455	01	118	156	490,011	61,877	131	4	31	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsgar	124,091	193,218	193,187	118,102	115,812	74	121	620,014	24	43	214	536,510	61,621	999	6	13	...	...	...	...	...
Naldurg	180,220	298,969	198,082	124,713	118,057	135	176	619,272	...	...	...	586,540	58,094	4,169	5	10	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	401,081	770,973	753,212	461,713	444,231	350	400	2,480,990	104	191	983	2,155,063	266,711	7,237	28	123	...	...	...	...	...
Bidar	180,280	287,936	283,087	169,284	161,404	108	375	901,984	6	4	11	785,543	114,743	1,617	57	3	...	...	...	...	...
Indur	198,401	305,298	304,823	193,539	144,838	100	710	689,508	12	13	15	598,128	50,133	129	54	7	...	...	...	...	538
Mahab Nagar	131,171	210,160	206,909	131,226	125,901	209	338	674,619	20	3	98	618,889	55,610	4	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medak	74,639	118,377	117,390	65,458	62,179	73	123	304,735	14	0	86	326,267	38,047	102	213	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirpur Tandur	41,507	60,047	66,210	50,877	49,443	31	40	231,754	...	...	...	102,869	10,066	248	44	1	...	...	...	...	38,116
Total ...	556,435	877,824	877,965	540,384	513,945	581	2,711	2,812,720	53	26	210	2,511,556	298,599	2,10	942	11	...	...	...	...	28,654
Warangal	156,493	257,890	241,093	180,987	172,451	210	348	853,129	62	40	1,382	808,441	42,882	2	281	40	...	...	...	...	...
Elkundul	190,397	320,270	305,374	213,546	224,071	229	508	1,004,001	18	30	115	1,030,015	41,013	12	385	3	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgandah	108,845	185,052	174,040	131,080	129,920	91	210	624,017	2	...	133	533,449	30,960	...	111	13	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	465,238	762,780	721,018	550,013	527,054	500	1,072	2,573,338	82	70	1,000	2,451,364	117,894	14	727	56	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,238,787	3,618,141	3,565,964	2,252,990	2,152,361	2,380	7,066	11,537,040	5,201	2,507	12,061	10,315,249	1,128,666	27,845	1,697	1,038	470	28,660	...	...	26

C.—Population.

3.—Population according to the census of 1891.—(continued.)

District, &c.	OCCUPATION.		PREVAILING LANGUAGES.
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
City and Suburbs (including Railway) ...	10,492	411,137	Urdu 194,930; Telugu 158,889; Marhatti 16,587; Tamil 15,496; Hindi 8,303; English 7,378; Arabic 6,901.
Atraf-i-baldah ...	124,136	266,048	Telugu 337,354; Urdu 44,135.
Total ...	134,628	676,785	
Aurangabad ...	418,048	410,927	Marhatti 668,718; Urdu 123,029; Hindi 16,507; Hindi-gypsy 8,097; Telugu 8,806.
Bir ...	316,913	325,809	Marhatti 509,092; Urdu 84,061; Hindi 8,770.
Parbhani ...	428,418	376,917	Marhatti 697,760; Urdu 69,960; Hindi-gypsy 13,091; Hindi 10,845; Telugu 10,274.
Nander ...	320,218	312,351	Marhatti 435,174; Telugu 95,221; Urdu 59,278; Kanarese 29,731; Hindi-gypsy 8,817.
Total ...	1,483,667	1,425,904	
Gulbargah ...	299,214	350,044	Kanarese 340,832; Telugu 159,475; Urdu 96,355; Marhatti 33,229; Hindi-gypsy 8,942.
Baichur ...	300,172	212,383	Telugu 260,126; Kanarese 184,839; Urdu 52,318; Marhatti 8,193.
Lingsugur ...	408,800	216,314	Kanarese 518,136; Urdu 87,784; Telugu 24,003; Marhatti 9,467; Hindi-gypsy 5,940.
Naldurg ...	350,940	298,832	Marhatti 550,208; Urdu 59,436; Kanarese 20,805; Telugu 5,312; Hindi 5,385.
Total ...	1,358,826	1,077,478	
Bidar ...	407,411	494,573	Marhatti 342,729; Kanarese 288,334; Telugu 143,041; Urdu 118,279; Hindi-gypsy 5,108.
Indur ...	257,584	382,014	Telugu 408,088; Urdu 51,647; Marhatti 51,136; Kanarese 23,030; Hindi-gypsy 10,636.
Mahbub Nagar ...	277,688	306,968	Telugu 570,882; Urdu 57,064; Kanarese 28,510; Hindi-gypsy 8,217; Marhatti 6,975.
Modak ...	125,208	239,627	Telugu 816,636; Urdu 38,368.
Sirpur Tandur ...	122,657	109,097	Telugu 100,824; Marhatti 73,113; Hindi 13,813; Urdu 10,580; Hindi-gypsy 5,498.
Total ...	1,190,546	1,622,174	
Warangal ...	375,083	477,446	Telugu 751,825; Urdu 38,325; Hindi-gypsy 22,110; Marhatti 12,659; English 12,457.
Egandol ...	880,989	713,612	Telugu 1,018,773; Urdu 40,415; Marhatti 15,996; Hindi-gypsy 8,919.
Nalgundah ...	259,800	365,317	Telugu 567,568; Urdu 27,046; Hindi-gypsy 25,943.
Total ...	1,015,972	1,556,375	
Grand Total ...	5,178,929	6,368,711	

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

CHAPTER II.

A.—Land

4 (a).—Total ryotwari area and assess-

District.	Total area of last year.	Deducted.	Incorporated.	Final area of current year.	DEDUCT ON ACCOUNT OF		
					Unculturable area.	Inam area.	Total area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Aurangabad ...	2,748,601	2,056	13,394	2,759,939	436,026	70,192	506,218
Bir ...	1,936,891	...	...	1,936,891	211,888	70,079	281,967
Parbhani ...	2,254,978	44	19,344	2,274,278	258,016	26,876	284,892
Nander ...	1,553,464	...	853	1,554,319	241,074	40,676	281,750
Gulbargah ...	1,563,195	13,591	5,957	1,555,561	261,919	110,089	372,008
Raichur ...	1,477,882	76	2,577	1,480,383	239,969	147,981	387,950
Lingsugur ...	1,923,416	6,340	6,438	1,923,505	296,520	109,688	406,208
Naldurg ...	710,011	26	4,927	714,912	42,693	15,928	58,621
Bidar ...	1,116,778	116	2,704	1,119,366	101,934	35,599	137,533
Total Maharashtra ...	15,285,216	22,258	56,196	15,319,154	2,090,089	627,108	2,717,147
Indur ...	1,239,566	...	57,236	1,296,802	467,112	37,647	504,759
Mahbub Nagar ...	1,617,352	24,714	64,474	1,657,114	773,344	67,630	841,474
Medak ...	806,694	1,119	1,267	806,842	441,455	24,440	465,895
Sirpur Tandar ...	1,088,390	...	...	1,088,390	267,476	13,454	280,930
Warangal ...	1,865,562	5,638	205,148	2,065,372	515,132	68,298	583,430
Elgandal ...	1,582,412	1,226	2,414	1,583,600	407,583	17,149	424,732
Nalgundah ...	1,485,335	10,977	3,703	1,478,061	230,030	52,285	282,315
Total Telangana ...	9,635,311	43,674	334,544	9,926,181	3,102,632	280,903	3,383,535
Grand total ...	24,920,527	65,932	390,740	25,245,335	5,192,671	908,011	6,100,682

revenue.

ment of land for 1804 Fasil.

BALANCE.								
CULTIVATED.						CULTURABLE.		Total cultivated and culturable area.
Wet.		Dry.		Total.		Barbar (Waste).	Ufada (Fallow).	
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
75,898	3,40,058	2,175,780	17,57,830	2,251,678	20,97,888	...	2,043	2,253,721
49,602	1,74,112	1,605,061	11,01,029	1,654,663	12,75,141	...	261	1,654,924
41,988	1,23,432	1,945,426	14,31,782	1,937,414	15,55,214	1,252	720	1,989,386
29,348	1,12,938	1,205,905	12,03,498	1,235,248	13,16,486	16,122	21,199	1,272,569
27,508	2,15,747	1,052,403	8,66,094	1,079,911	10,81,841	...	103,642	1,188,553
20,984	1,50,434	973,564	7,65,949	994,548	9,16,383	...	97,885	1,092,433
12,446	78,782	1,391,473	9,05,766	1,403,919	9,84,548	...	113,378	1,517,297
20,626	57,500	635,601	4,07,593	656,227	4,65,093	...	64	656,291
19,390	88,249	930,467	7,29,051	949,857	8,17,300	7,119	24,857	981,833
297,785	13,41,302	11,915,683	91,65,592	12,213,465	10,509,894	24,493	364,049	12,602,007
61,912	13,76,396	426,664	5,26,252	491,566	19,02,648	133,189	167,288	792,043
81,332	9,83,090	455,172	3,59,484	536,504	13,42,574	69,188	209,948	815,640
50,339	10,09,424	165,433	3,02,891	215,772	13,12,315	62,401	62,774	340,947
4,257	32,691	322,624	1,95,769	326,581	2,28,460	313,547	117,032	757,460
133,048	13,79,116	696,321	7,95,789	829,369	21,74,705	364,548	288,025	1,481,942
151,755	19,00,451	609,332	9,30,834	761,037	28,31,285	128,106	269,675	1,158,868
123,241	9,19,401	722,757	5,82,647	845,998	15,02,048	81,844	267,904	1,195,746
608,884	76,00,569	3,398,293	31,93,466	4,007,177	11,294,035	1,152,823	1,382,646	6,542,646
906,669	59,41,871	15,313,973	1,28,62,053	16,220,642	21,803,929	1,177,316	1,746,695	19,144,653

A.—Land

4 (b).—Total ryotwari area and assess

District.	Total area of last year.	Deducted.	Incorpo- rated.	Final area of current year.	DEDUCTED ON ACCOUNT OF			
					Unculturable area.	INAM.		Total area.
						Area.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
Aurangabad ...	2,759,939	888	7,319	2,766,370	435,043	69,295	65,988	504,338
Bir ...	1,936,891	1,336	1,854	1,937,409	211,196	63,357	53,796	274,553
Parbhani ...	2,274,278	472	2,621	2,276,427	257,201	23,908	23,666	281,104
Nander ...	1,554,319	14	75	1,554,380	241,022	34,059	46,320	275,081
Gulbargah ...	1,555,561	16,065	10,734	1,550,230	256,138	110,498	1,05,374	366,636
Raichur ...	1,480,383	918	2,107	1,481,572	246,310	136,048	1,20,545	382,358
Lingsugur ...	1,923,505	18,747	2,602	1,907,360	291,056	111,120	1,01,572	402,176
Naldurg ...	714,912	5	3,341	718,248	43,089	18,687	15,007	61,576
Bidar ...	1,110,907	1,415	1,820	1,111,312	95,010	35,669	39,415	130,679
Total Maharashtra ...	15,310,695	39,860	32,473	15,308,308	2,076,065	602,636	5,71,653	2,676,701
Indur ...	1,275,821	945	...	1,274,376	465,954	39,121	2,20,144	505,075
Mahbub Nagar ...	1,657,114	1,943	3,4595	1,689,766	783,281	68,011	1,46,533	851,292
Medak ...	811,183	70	274	811,387	443,991	24,440	1,30,783	463,431
Sirpur Tandur ...	1,088,390	...	...	1,038,390	266,070	17,676	25,590	283,746
Warangal ...	2,065,372	119	5,783	2,071,036	510,326	68,940	1,24,541	585,266
Elgandal ...	1,583,600	2,612	5,025	1,586,013	408,705	17,334	1,08,776	426,039
Nalgundah ...	1,478,061	5,707	5,386	1,477,740	203,267	48,377	1,01,056	252,144
Total Telangana ...	9,909,541	11,396	51,063	9,949,208	3,087,594	284,399	8,57,423	3,373,993
Grand total ...	25,220,236	51,256	83,536	25,252,516	5,163,659	887,035	14,29,106	6,050,694

revenue.

ment of land for 1305 Faski.

B. LANCE.

CULTIVATED.						CULTURABLE.		Total cultivated and culturable area.
Wet.		Dry.		Total.		Banjar. (Waste).	Ufada. (Fallow.).	
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
77,203	3,49,410	2,181,664	17,70,205	2,258,867	21,19,615	...	3,165	2,262,032
49,777	1,76,163	1,612,832	11,09,675	1,662,609	12,85,838	...	247	1,662,856
42,095	1,24,107	1,950,871	14,37,374	1,992,966	15,61,481	1,243	1,114	1,995,323
29,297	1,10,449	1,190,791	12,02,149	1,220,088	13,12,598	16,122	43,089	1,279,299
25,829	2,00,063	1,051,224	8,65,276	1,077,053	10,65,339	...	106,541	1,183,594
20,542	1,41,945	973,260	7,64,321	993,802	9,06,266	...	105,412	1,099,214
12,243	76,316	1,378,928	8,94,911	1,391,171	9,71,127	...	114,013	1,515,184
20,618	57,441	635,712	4,09,086	656,325	4,66,527	147	...	656,472
19,217	87,185	923,234	7,27,658	947,451	8,14,843	10,660	22,522	980,633
296,816	13,22,979	11,903,516	91,80,655	12,190,332	1,05,03,634	23,172	396,103	12,624,607
55,943	12,26,019	366,244	4,57,000	422,187	16,33,019	112,639	234,975	769,801
82,132	9,72,940	468,973	3,59,545	551,105	13,32,485	98,615	198,754	838,474
50,358	10,01,870	156,752	2,88,147	207,110	12,90,017	61,379	74,467	342,936
4,273	32,286	312,277	1,90,239	316,550	2,22,525	304,497	133,597	754,644
133,463	13,50,589	710,684	7,98,839	844,147	21,49,428	346,170	295,453	1,485,770
139,565	17,10,644	568,699	8,53,048	708,264	25,68,692	120,798	330,912	1,159,974
126,847	9,34,630	772,470	6,03,230	899,317	15,37,860	72,717	253,562	1,225,596
592,581	72,28,973	3,356,099	35,55,048	3,948,680	1,07,84,026	1,111,815	1,516,720	6,577,215
889,397	85,51,957	15,259,615	1,27,35,703	16,149,012	2,12,87,660	1,139,987	1,912,823	19,201,322

A.—Land

4 (c).—Total ryotwari area and assess.

DISTRICT.	Total area of last year.	Deducted.	Incorporated.	Final area of current year.	DEDUCT ON ACCOUNT OF			
					Unculturable area.	INAM.		Total.
						Area.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
Aurangabad ...	2,766,370	7,039	26,262	2,785,593	443,657	70,291	66,474	513,948
Bir ...	1,937,409	1,101	71,163	2,007,471	240,824	67,269	55,849	308,093
Parbhani ...	2,276,427	567	27,970	2,303,830	264,116	27,319	26,020	291,435
Nander ...	1,554,380	30	26,276	1,580,626	247,223	36,286	47,963	283,509
Gulbargah ...	1,550,230	7,891	11,718	1,554,057	256,103	111,146	1,04,607	367,249
Raichur ...	1,481,532	...	28	1,481,560	244,185	137,365	1,22,082	381,550
Lingsugur ...	1,907,360	25,345	10,807	1,892,322	289,662	110,184	1,00,802	399,846
Naldurg ...	718,248	...	1,466	719,714	43,311	18,933	15,459	62,294
Bidar ...	1,111,312	...	3,899	1,115,211	94,423	35,497	39,172	129,920
Total Mahratwara...	15,303,268	41,973	179,589	15,440,834	2,123,504	614,340	5,78,428	2,737,843
Indur ...	1,274,876	633	5,596	1,279,839	465,065	35,537	2,39,064	500,602
Mahbub Nagar ...	1,639,766	...	17,616	1,707,382	779,162	67,932	1,42,239	847,094
Medak ...	811,387	3,373	3,007	811,021	443,135	24,755	1,28,555	467,890
Sirpur Tandur ...	1,038,390	1,543	...	1,036,847	266,070	18,397	26,215	284,467
Warangal ...	2,071,036	...	11,247	2,082,283	507,602	76,533	1,33,890	584,185
Elgandal ...	1,586,013	48,210	5,436	1,543,239	408,698	16,721	1,09,039	425,419
Nalgundah ...	1,477,780	...	20,409	1,498,189	204,783	47,918	98,223	252,706
Total Telingana...	9,949,248	53,759	63,311	9,958,800	3,074,520	287,843	8,77,225	3,362,363
Grand total ...	25,252,516	95,732	242,900	25,399,634	5,198,024	902,133	14,55,653	6,100,207

revenue.

ment of land for 1306 Fasli.

BALANCE.								
CULTIVATED.						CULTURABLE.		Total cultivated and culturable area.
Wet.		Dry.		Total.		Banjur (Waste).	Ujinda (Fallow).	
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
76,932	3,45,942	2,192,355	17,78,586	2,269,287	21,21,528	...	2,358	2,271,645
50,733	1,79,080	1,648,421	11,38,274	1,699,154	13,17,354	...	221	1,699,378
42,184	1,24,566	1,965,546	14,58,471	2,007,730	15,83,037	1,181	3,484	2,012,395
29,447	1,15,097	1,210,849	12,28,079	1,240,296	13,43,176	16,122	40,699	1,297,117
25,767	2,16,955	1,058,354	9,23,867	1,084,121	11,40,822	23,596	79,091	1,186,808
20,379	1,39,369	986,880	7,71,884	1,007,259	9,11,253	...	92,751	1,100,010
12,556	79,063	1,896,207	8,98,845	1,408,763	9,77,908	...	84,213	1,492,976
20,613	57,440	636,661	4,11,819	657,274	4,69,259	146	...	657,420
19,190	86,350	928,779	7,27,341	947,969	8,13,691	11,436	25,886	985,291
297,801	13,43,862	12,024,052	93,37,166	12,321,853	1,06,81,028	52,481	328,706	12,703,040
56,589	12,43,549	379,921	4,79,402	436,510	17,22,951	126,261	216,466	779,237
83,967	9,89,677	480,087	3,71,255	564,054	13,60,932	96,508	199,726	860,288
50,742	9,87,800	155,958	2,89,662	206,700	12,77,462	60,956	75,475	343,181
4,276	32,347	307,501	1,92,327	311,777	2,24,674	295,361	145,242	752,380
137,506	13,63,220	800,299	8,55,990	937,805	22,19,210	299,025	261,268	1,498,098
142,198	17,57,457	573,619	9,08,503	715,812	26,65,960	121,833	280,125	1,117,820
180,833	9,54,723	776,304	6,05,566	907,137	15,60,289	53,942	284,404	1,245,483
606,106	73,28,773	3,473,689	37,02,705	4,079,795	1,10,31,478	1,033,936	1,462,706	6,593,437
903,907	86,72,635	15,497,741	1,30,89,871	16,401,648	2,17,12,506	1,106,417	1,791,412	19,299,477

A.—Land

4 (d).—Total ryotwari area and assessment

DISTRICT.	Total area of last year.	Deducted.	Incorporated.	Final area of current waste.	DEDUCT ON ACCOUNT OF			
					Unculturable area.	INAM.		Total.
						Area.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.
Aurangabad ...	2,785,508	2,514	3,218	2,786,292	441,789	70,815	66,290	512,554
Bir ...	2,007,471	866	3,852	2,010,457	240,402	67,097	55,508	307,499
Parbhani ...	2,303,830	872	57	2,303,015	264,038	26,659	26,038	290,697
Nander ...	1,580,626	6,170	3,888	1,577,889	245,555	34,123	47,074	279,878
Gulbargah ..	1,554,057	118	1,507	1,555,416	255,801	108,374	1,02,711	363,874
Raichur ...	1,481,560	422	1,761	1,482,899	244,124	137,169	1,22,467	381,293
Lingsugur ..	1,892,822	17,529	3,474	1,878,767	288,396	109,099	98,515	397,495
Naldurg ...	719,714	...	...	719,714	43,309	19,125	15,548	62,484
Bidar ...	1,115,211	...	3,885	1,118,596	94,934	35,563	38,751	130,497
Total Mahratwara.	15,441,884	28,491	20,682	15,433,025	2,117,798	608,024	5,72,897	2,725,821
Indur ...	1,279,839	6,558	212,915	1,486,196	548,648	42,336	2,47,543	590,984
Mahbub Nagar ...	1,707,382	31,597	187,520	1,863,305	819,365	81,681	1,43,890	901,046
Medak ...	811,021	17,482	40,858	888,897	439,392	22,493	1,19,684	461,885
Sirpur Tandur ...	1,036,847	32	162	1,036,977	266,070	18,518	26,328	284,588
Warangal ...	2,082,283	45,055	375,590	2,412,818	725,330	75,698	1,31,580	801,028
Elgandal ...	1,543,239	605	242,988	1,785,622	472,505	21,977	1,20,144	494,482
Nalgundah ...	1,493,189	1,343	23,525	1,520,371	207,472	46,232	88,010	253,704
Total Telingana.	9,957,800	102,672	1,083,058	10,939,186	3,478,782	308,985	3,76,629	3,787,717
Grand total ...	25,899,684	131,163	1,103,690	26,872,211	5,596,580	916,959	14,49,526	6,518,588

revenue.

of land for 1807 Fusti.

BALANCE.

CULTIVATED.						CULTURABLE.		Total cultivated and culturable area.
Wet.		Dry.		Total.		Banjar (Waste).	Uftada (Fallow).	
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
77,016	3,48,757	2,191,724	17,80,175	2,268,740	21,28,932	...	4,998	2,273,738
50,962	1,80,528	1,651,749	11,41,068	1,702,711	13,21,596	...	247	1,702,958
42,197	1,24,674	1,965,538	14,58,576	2,007,725	15,83,250	1,182	3,411	2,012,318
29,508	1,18,742	1,213,345	12,34,010	1,242,853	13,52,752	16,123	39,185	1,298,161
26,387	2,25,936	1,071,114	9,33,277	1,097,501	11,59,213	52,114	42,157	1,191,772
20,747	1,44,389	990,151	7,72,046	1,010,898	9,16,435	...	90,708	1,101,806
13,093	80,005	1,372,904	8,87,275	1,385,997	9,67,280	...	95,275	1,481,272
20,614	57,449	636,520	4,11,725	657,134	4,69,174	146	...	657,280
19,410	87,587	932,897	7,30,681	952,307	8,18,268	11,440	24,352	988,099
299,934	13,68,067	12,025,932	93,48,833	12,325,866	1,07,16,900	81,005	300,333	12,707,204
69,745	14,39,894	460,044	4,96,864	529,789	19,36,758	192,990	172,433	895,212
93,918	10,33,539	575,802	3,89,196	669,720	14,22,735	91,656	200,833	962,259
55,497	10,74,057	193,147	3,06,400	248,644	13,80,457	58,296	65,072	372,012
4,067	32,083	305,408	1,96,424	309,475	2,23,507	288,357	154,057	752,339
163,807	15,07,011	927,961	9,66,670	10,91,768	24,73,681	291,179	228,843	1,611,790
144,918	17,98,869	569,492	3,96,990	714,410	26,95,859	149,546	427,184	1,291,140
135,450	9,88,174	743,465	5,83,456	878,915	15,71,630	63,445	324,307	1,266,667
667,402	78,73,627	3,775,319	38,36,000	4,442,721	1,17,09,627	1,135,969	1,572,779	7,151,469
967,336	92,41,694	15,801,251	131,84,833	16,768,587	2,24,26,527	1,216,974	1,373,112	19,858,673

A.—Land

5 (a).—Total area of land under cultivation

DISTRICT.	Total area of last year.	Deduct on account of land excluded.	Balance.	Add on account of land incorporated.	Total.	DEDUCT ON ACCOUNT OF FALLOW.			Balance.
						Actual waste.	According to survey.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Aurangabad ...	2,233,040	939	2,337,110	610	2,237,750	35	2,681	2,716	2,235,034
Bir ...	1,632,926	202	1,632,724	745	1,638,469	...	...	...	1,633,469
Parbhani ...	1,978,971	204	1,978,767	8,612	1,937,379	...	...	...	1,987,379
Nander ...	1,243,001	398	1,242,603	915	1,243,520	10,003	508	10,601	1,232,919
Gulbargah ...	1,090,679	8,194	1,032,485	5,919	1,038,404	17,238	...	17,233	1,071,166
Raichur ...	1,040,181	40,153	1,000,023	3,613	1,003,666	20,422	...	20,422	983,244
Lingsugur ...	1,419,110	8,275	1,410,835	5,618	1,416,483	23,581	...	23,581	1,392,902
Naldurg ...	661,652	214	651,438	4,666	656,104	...	...	...	656,104
Bidar ...	948,553	2,273	946,280	1,264	917,516	826	568	1,394	946,122
Total Mahratwara ...	12,263,094	60,535	12,202,559	32,052	12,234,611	72,195	3,757	75,952	12,158,659
Indur ...	485,634	2,703	482,931	1,279	484,208	53,101	...	53,191	429,017
Mahbab Nagar ...	566,827	5,814	561,013	5,482	566,495	51,029	17	51,046	515,449
Medak ...	220,871	2,010	218,861	2,045	220,906	9,670	...	9,670	211,236
Sirpur Tandur ...	333,517	303	333,209	71	333,280	16,993	...	16,998	316,282
Warangal ...	803,329	6,886	796,443	4,613	801,056	81,563	16	81,579	719,507
Elgandal ...	870,773	7,252	863,521	8,969	872,453	183,615	...	183,615	688,838
Nalgundah ...	826,964	5,182	821,782	10,629	832,413	41,542	4	41,606	790,907
Total Telingana ...	4,107,880	30,137	4,077,743	33,118	4,110,861	439,568	37	439,605	3,671,256
Grand total ...	16,370,974	91,012	16,279,962	65,170	16,345,132	511,763	3,794	515,557	15,829,575

A.—Land

5 (b).—Total area of land under cultivation

DISTRICT.	Total area of last year.	Deduct on account of land excluded.	Balance.	Add on account of land incorporated.	Total.	DEDUCT ON ACCOUNT OF FALLOW.			Balance.
						Actual waste.	According to survey.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Aurangabad ...	2,251,678	472	2,251,206	9,391	2,260,597	1,753	842	2,600	2,257,997
Bir ...	1,654,633	32	1,654,601	6,890	1,661,521	65	1,338	1,401	1,660,120
Parbhani ...	1,987,414	306	1,987,108	5,712	1,992,820	419	472	891	1,991,929
Nander ...	1,235,248	200	1,235,048	6,803	1,241,851	22,599	14	22,613	1,219,238
Gulbargah ...	1,079,911	8,564	1,071,347	11,722	1,083,069	15,172	27	15,199	1,067,870
Raichur ...	994,543	4,160	990,383	2,837	993,275	16,988	25	17,010	976,265
Lingsugur ...	1,403,619	17,347	1,386,272	3,711	1,390,283	15,963	...	15,963	1,374,320
Naldurg ...	656,327	254	655,073	288	655,261	...	...	...	655,261
Bidar ...	949,657	2,089	947,568	2,976	950,544	3,737	21	3,758	946,786
Total Mahratwara ...	12,313,465	23,424	12,290,041	50,380	12,340,421	77,399	2,736	80,135	12,260,286
Indur ...	491,666	3,019	488,647	921	489,568	90,153	207	90,360	399,108
Mahbab Nagar ...	555,634	728	554,906	15,156	550,917	44,860	1,564	46,424	504,493
Medak ...	215,772	131	215,641	1,572	217,193	18,263	8	18,263	200,925
Sirpur Tandur ...	326,861	1,475	325,386	247	325,633	21,880	2	21,882	304,271
Warangal ...	829,969	728	829,241	1,663	830,904	63,405	4	63,409	764,995
Elgandal ...	761,087	3,019	758,068	5,737	763,805	164,311	...	164,311	599,494
Nalgundah ...	845,998	7,130	838,868	36,879	875,787	40,367	10	40,377	838,410
Total Telingana ...	4,007,177	16,265	3,990,912	62,175	4,053,087	442,736	1,790	444,526	3,608,561
Grand total ...	16,320,642	49,689	16,270,953	112,555	16,383,508	520,135	4,526	524,661	15,858,847

revenue.*during 1304 Fash.*

CURRENT YEAR.			TOTAL.						DISTRICT.
New lands taken up.	According to survey.	Total.	Wet.		Dry.		Total.		
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
2,719	13,925	16,644	75,898	3,40,058	2,175,780	17,57,830	2,251,678	20,97,888	Aurangabad.
1,192	2	1,194	49,602	1,74,112	1,005,061	11,01,029	1,654,663	12,75,141	Bir.
...	35	55	41,988	1,23,432	1,945,426	14,31,782	1,987,414	15,55,214	Farbhani.
1,654	675	2,329	2,343	1,12,688	1,205,905	12,03,498	1,235,248	13,16,486	Nander.
8,745	...	8,745	27,508	2,15,747	1,052,403	8,06,094	1,079,911	10,81,841	Gulbargah.
11,304	...	11,304	20,984	1,50,434	973,564	7,65,949	991,548	9,61,833	Raichur.
11,017	...	11,017	12,446	78,782	1,391,473	9,05,766	1,403,919	9,84,548	Lingangur.
128	...	128	20,626	57,500	635,601	4,07,593	656,227	4,65,063	Naldurg.
1,028	2,707	3,735	19,390	88,249	930,487	7,29,051	949,857	8,17,300	Bidar.
37,732	17,341	55,173	297,785	13,41,302	11,915,880	91,68,592	12,218,465	10,09,894	Total Mahratwara
62,549	...	62,549	64,912	13,76,396	426,654	5,26,252	491,566	19,02,648	Indur.
19,407	1,648	21,055	81,332	9,38,090	455,172	2,59,434	536,504	13,42,574	Mahbub Nagar.
4,576	...	4,586	50,339	10,09,424	166,433	3,02,891	215,772	13,12,315	Medak.
10,599	...	10,599	4,257	32,691	322,634	1,95,769	326,881	225,460	Sirpur Tandur.
109,534	328	109,862	138,048	13,79,116	696,321	7,95,589	829,369	21,74,705	Warangal.
72,249	...	72,249	151,755	19,00,451	609,382	9,30,834	761,087	28,31,285	Elgandal.
51,763	3,328	55,091	123,241	9,19,401	722,757	5,82,647	845,998	15,02,043	Nalgundah.
337,637	5,304	335,941	608,834	7,600,569	3,398,293	38,33,466	4,007,177	11,294,035	Total Telingana.
368,419	22,648	391,067	906,669	8,941,371	15,313,973	1,28,62,038	16,220,642	21,303,921	Grand total.

revenue.*during 1305 Fash.*

CURRENT YEAR.			TOTAL.						DISTRICT.
New lands taken up.	According to survey.	Total.	Wet.		Dry.		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
636	234	870	77,203	3,49,410	2,181,964	17,70,205	2,258,807	21,19,615	Aurangabad.
660	1,829	2,489	49,777	1,76,163	1,612,832	11,09,675	1,682,609	12,85,838	Bir.
702	885	1,037	42,095	1,24,107	1,950,871	14,37,374	1,992,966	15,61,481	Parbhani.
844	6	850	29,297	1,10,449	1,190,791	12,02,149	1,220,088	13,12,598	Nander.
9,379	604	9,983	25,829	2,00,038	1,051,224	8,65,276	1,077,053	10,65,339	Gulbargah.
17,056	481	17,537	20,542	1,41,945	973,260	7,64,321	993,802	9,06,266	Raichur.
16,751	...	16,751	12,243	76,216	1,378,928	8,94,911	1,391,171	9,71,127	Lingsapur.
64	...	64	20,613	57,441	635,712	4,09,086	656,325	4,66,527	Naldurg.
425	40	465	19,217	87,185	923,234	7,27,658	947,451	8,14,343	Bidar.
46,517	3,529	50,046	296,816	13,22,979	11,903,516	91,80,355	12,200,332	1,05,08,634	Total Mahratwara
22,856	223	23,079	55,943	12,26,019	366,244	4,57,000	422,187	16,83,019	Indur.
34,730	11,332	46,012	82,132	9,72,940	468,973	3,69,545	551,105	13,31,435	Mahbub Nagar.
6,155	80	6,185	50,858	10,01,870	156,752	2,88,147	270,110	12,90,017	Medak.
12,267	12	12,279	4,273	32,286	312,277	1,90,239	316,550	2,22,525	Sirpur Tandur.
79,252	...	79,252	138,468	13,50,589	710,684	7,98,839	844,147	21,49,428	Warangal.
108,721	49	1,08,770	139,565	17,10,644	598,699	8,58,048	708,264	25,68,622	Elgandal.
63,927	5	63,932	126,847	9,34,630	772,470	6,08,230	899,317	15,37,360	Nalgundah.
327,958	12,151	340,109	592,581	72,28,978	3,356,099	35,55,048	3,943,680	1,07,84,026	Total Telingana.
374,475	15,680	390,155	889,397	85,51,957	15,269,615	1,27,35,703	16,149,012	2,12,87,660	Grand total.

A.—Land

5 (c).—Total area of land under cultivation

DISTRICT.	Total area of last year.	Deduct on account of land excluded.	Balance.	Add on account of land incorporated.	Total.	DEDUCT ON ACCOUNT OF FALLOW.			Balance.
						Actual waste.	According to survey.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anrangabad ...	2,258,867	7,312	2,251,555	16,921	2,268,476	329	146	475	2,268,001
Bir ...	1,662,609	79	1,662,530	37,208	1,699,738	...	1,155	1,155	1,698,583
Parbhani ...	1,992,966	271	1,992,695	17,464	2,010,159	2,501	222	2,723	2,007,436
Nander ...	1,220,088	353	1,219,735	17,827	1,237,562	5,515	80	5,595	1,231,967
Gulbargah ...	1,077,053	7,006	1,070,047	10,221	1,080,268	8,794	...	8,794	1,071,474
Raichur ...	993,802	3,721	920,081	4,559	994,640	7,491	...	7,491	987,149
Lingsugur ...	1,391,171	18,169	1,373,002	7,311	1,380,313	6,559	...	6,559	1,373,754
Naldurg ...	656,335	91	656,244	1,040	657,274	...	...	...	657,274
Bidar ...	947,451	202	947,249	662	947,911	4,089	76	4,165	943,746
Total Mahratwara ...	12,200,332	37,204	12,163,128	113,213	12,276,341	35,278	1,679	36,957	12,239,384
Indur ...	422,187	3,057	419,130	12,060	431,190	31,968	350	32,318	398,872
Mahbub Nagar ...	551,105	199	550,906	9,259	560,165	26,120	316	26,436	533,729
Medak ...	207,110	2,588	204,522	2,015	206,547	11,455	1	11,456	195,086
Sirpur Tandur ...	316,550	1,716	314,834	149	315,983	19,411	25	19,436	295,546
Warangal ...	844,147	990	843,157	9,491	852,648	53,333	2,269	60,602	792,040
Elgandal ...	708,254	43,856	664,398	6,775	671,173	101,832	3	101,835	569,338
Nalgundah ...	899,317	2,268	897,051	19,455	916,506	55,151	38	55,189	861,322
Total Telingana ...	3,948,680	59,667	3,889,013	59,202	3,948,216	302,270	2,997	305,267	3,642,949
Grand total ...	16,149,012	96,871	16,052,141	172,416	16,224,557	337,548	4,676	342,224	15,882,333

A.—Land

5 (d).—Total area of land under cultivation

DISTRICT.	Total area of last year.	Deduct on account of land excluded.	Balance.	Add on account of land incorporated.	Total.	DEDUCT ON ACCOUNT OF FALLOW.			Balance.
						Actual waste.	According to survey.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anrangabad ...	2,269,287	1,620	2,267,667	2,775	2,270,442	2,660	1,999	4,659	2,265,783
Bir ...	1,699,154	322	1,698,832	3,651	1,702,483	48	858	906	1,701,577
Parbhani ...	2,007,730	2,407	2,005,323	1,745	2,007,068	...	52	52	2,007,016
Nander ...	1,240,296	4,408	1,235,888	3,866	1,239,754	5,510	220	5,730	1,234,024
Gulbargah ...	1,084,121	443	1,083,678	5,040	1,088,718	7,839	287	8,126	1,080,592
Raichur ...	1,007,259	1,546	1,005,713	2,881	1,008,594	8,843	...	8,843	999,751
Lingsugur ...	1,408,768	13,943	1,394,825	2,321	1,397,146	18,541	...	18,541	1,378,605
Naldurg ...	657,274	210	657,064	70	657,134	...	...	...	657,134
Bidar ...	947,969	121	947,848	2,563	950,411	932	2	934	949,477
Total Mahratwara ...	12,321,853	25,020	12,296,833	25,412	12,322,245	44,393	3,418	47,811	12,274,434
Indur ...	426,510	10,401	416,109	4,403	420,512	19,143	5,028	24,171	406,341
Mahbub Nagar ...	564,054	5,220	558,834	7,632	566,466	24,954	19,361	44,315	522,151
Medak ...	206,700	9,763	196,937	38,977	235,914	3,627	...	3,627	232,287
Sirpur Tandur ...	311,777	490	311,287	1,166	312,453	19,348	2	19,350	292,633
Warangal ...	987,905	4,616	983,289	1,519	984,808	48,436	17,318	65,754	918,554
Elgandal ...	715,612	1,029	714,583	7,160	721,743	109,870	112	109,982	611,661
Nalgundah ...	907,137	3,176	903,961	3,491	907,452	60,684	55	60,739	846,713
Total Telingana ...	4,079,795	34,665	4,045,130	64,478	4,109,608	286,562	41,876	328,438	3,781,170
Grand total ...	16,401,648	59,685	16,341,963	89,890	16,431,853	330,955	45,294	376,249	16,055,604

revenue.

during 1306 Fasli.

CURRENT YEAR.			TOTAL.						DISTRICT.
New lands taken up.	According to survey.	Total.	Wet.		Dry.		Total.		
			Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	
Acres.	Aores.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1,169	117	1,286	76,932	3 45,942	2,192,355	17,78,586	2,269,287	21,24,523	Aurangabad.
24	547	571	50,738	1,79,080	1,048,421	11,38,274	1,689,154	13,17,354	Bir.
203	91	294	42,184	1,24,566	1,965,546	14,58,471	2,007,730	15,83,037	Parbhani.
8,247	82	8,329	29,447	1,15,097	1,210,849	12,28,079	1,240,596	13,43,176	Nander.
12,647	...	12,647	25,767	2,16,955	1,058,354	9,23,867	1,084,121	11,40,822	Gulbargah.
20,110	...	20,110	20,379	1,89,369	986,880	7,71,484	1,007,259	9,11,253	Raichur.
35,009	...	35,009	12,556	79,063	1,396,207	8,98,845	1,408,763	9,77,908	Lingsugur.
...	...	...	20,613	57,440	636,661	4,11,810	657,274	4,69,239	Naldurg.
259	3,964	4,223	19,190	86,350	928,779	7,27,341	947,969	8,13,691	Bidar.
77,668	4,801	32,469	297,801	13,43,862	12,024,052	93,37,166	12,821,853	10,681,028	Total Mahratwara
36,941	697	37,638	56,539	12,43,549	879,921	4,79,402	430,510	17,22,951	Indur.
29,141	1,184	30,325	83,967	9,89,677	430,087	3,71,255	564,054	13,60,932	Mahbub Nagar.
11,612	2	11,614	50,742	9,37,800	155,958	2,89,682	206,700	12,77,462	Medak.
16,231	...	16,231	4,276	32,347	3 7,501	1,92,327	311,777	2,24,674	Sirpur Tandur.
107,831	37,928	145,759	137,506	13,63,220	800,299	8,55,999	937,805	22,19,210	Warangal.
151,180	304	151,484	142,193	17,57,437	573,619	9,08,503	715,812	26,65,960	Elgandal.
43,766	49	43,815	140,833	9,54,723	778,304	6,55,566	907,137	15,60,289	Nalgundah.
396,692	40,164	436,856	606,106	73,28,773	3,473,659	37,02,705	4,079,795	1,10,31,478	Total Telingana.
474,350	44,905	519,255	908,907	88,72,635	15,497,741	1,30,39,871	16,401,648	2,17,12,506	Grand total.

revenue.

during 1307 Fasli.

CURRENT YEAR.			TOTAL.						DISTRICT.
New lands taken up.	According to survey.	Total.	Wet.		Dry.		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
164	2,793	2,957	77,016	3,43,757	2,191,724	17,80,175	2,268,740	21,28,932	Aurangabad.
24	1,110	1,134	50,962	1,80,539	1,651,749	11,41,068	1,702,711	13,21,596	Bir.
121	658	779	42,197	1,24,674	1,965,538	14,53,576	2,007,725	15,83,250	Parbhani.
7,023	1,806	8,829	29,508	1,18,742	2,213,345	12,84,010	1,242,853	13,52,752	Nander.
16,622	287	16,909	26,387	2,25,936	1,071,114	9,33,277	1,097,501	11,59,213	Gulbargah.
11,147	...	11,147	20,747	1,44,339	990,151	7,72,043	1,010,898	9,16,435	Raichur.
6,997	...	6,997	13,093	80,005	1,372,904	8,87,275	1,383,997	9,67,280	Lingsugur.
2,331	...	...	20,614	57,449	636,520	4,11,725	657,134	4,69,174	Naldurg.
...	19	2,850	19,430	87,537	932,897	7,80,681	952,307	8,13,268	Bidar.
44,829	6,603	51,432	299,934	13,68,067	12,025,932	93,48,838	12,325,866	1,07,16,906	Total Mahratwara
70,314	53,134	123,448	69,745	14,39,894	460,044	4,96,864	529,789	19,36,758	Indur.
40,201	107,338	147,539	93,913	10,35,539	575,802	3,89,196	669,720	14,22,735	Mahbub Nagar.
16,357	...	16,357	55,497	10,74,057	193,147	3,06,400	248,644	13,80,467	Medak.
16,802	40	16,842	4,067	32,088	305,408	1,96,424	306,475	2,28,507	Sirpur Tandur.
78,217	149,597	227,814	168,807	15,07,011	927,961	9,66,670	1,091,768	24,73,681	Warangal.
102,269	50	102,319	144,913	17,93,866	589,492	8,96,990	714,410	26,95,859	Elgandal.
31,907	295	32,202	135,450	9,88,174	743,465	5,83,456	876,915	15,71,630	Nalgundah.
351,097	310,454	661,551	667,402	78,73,627	3,775,319	38,38,000	4,442,721	1,17,09,627	Total Telingana.
395,926	317,067	712,993	967,336	92,41,604	15,801,251	1,31,84,838	16,768,587	2,24,26,527	Grand total.

A.—Land revenue.

6 (a).—Area of wet land under cultivation during 1304 Fash.

District.	Area under cultivation in 1303 Fash.	Deduct on account of transfer.	Add on account of incorporation.	Final area in 1304 Fash.	Deduct on account of resignations.	Add on account of land taken up for cultivation.	Total area for 1304 Fash.	Revenue including remissions.	Average rate per acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	74,775	8	9	74,776	72	1,194	75,898	3,40,058	4 7 8
Bir	40,546	...	25	40,571	...	81	40,602	1,74,112	3 8 1
Parbhani	41,889	...	149	41,988	...	...	41,988	1,23,432	2 15 0
Nander	20,938	...	21	20,959	74	58	20,343	1,12,988	3 13 7
Gulbargah	20,008	228	168	20,548	2,423	383	27,508	2,15,747	7 13 0
Raichur	22,328	689	54	21,743	1,354	595	20,084	1,50,434	7 2 8
Lingsugur	12,500	54	90	12,836	408	78	12,446	78,782	6 3 5
Naldurg	20,004	16	85	20,023	...	3	20,025	57,500	2 12 7
Bidar	19,482	80	10	19,471	108	27	19,890	88,240	4 8 0
Total Mahratwara ...	300,320	975	570	299,915	4,499	2,369	297,785	13,41,302	4 8 0
Indur	62,955	412	385	62,878	6,902	8,936	64,912	13,76,896	21 8 3
Mahbub Nagar	83,845	1,208	904	83,481	4,812	2,663	81,332	9,83,090	12 1 4
Modak	51,551	815	640	51,385	2,685	1,639	50,389	10,09,424	20 0 10
Sirpur Tandur	4,301	81	16	4,286	161	132	4,257	82,691	7 10 10
Warangal	134,873	1,210	751	134,414	11,553	10,187	133,048	13,79,116	10 5 10
Elgandal	158,802	1,497	1,468	158,778	6,027	4,000	151,755	19,00,451	12 8 3
Nalgundah	119,075	598	1,285	119,762	6,585	10,014	123,241	9,19,401	7 7 8
Total Telingana ...	610,402	5,881	5,408	609,979	38,075	37,580	608,884	75,00,569	12 7 8
Grand total ...	910,722	6,806	5,978	909,894	43,174	39,949	906,669	89,41,871	9 13 0

A.—Land revenue.

6 (b).—Area of wet land under cultivation during 1305 Fash.

District.	Area under cultivation in 1304 Fash.	Deduct on account of transfer.	Add on account of incorporation.	Final area in 1305 Fash.	Deduct on account of resignations.	Add on account of land taken up for cultivation.	Total area for 1305 Fash.	Revenue including remissions.	Average rate per acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	75,898	12	1,157	77,043	80	210	77,203	3,40,410	4 8 8
Bir	40,602	...	270	40,872	170	75	40,777	1,76,163	3 8 7
Parbhani	41,988	3	117	42,102	36	29	42,095	1,24,107	2 15 2
Nander	20,948	15	61	20,989	98	6	20,207	1,10,440	3 12 3
Gulbargah	27,508	1,857	117	26,268	842	403	25,829	2,00,063	7 11 11
Raichur	20,084	140	87	20,022	811	431	20,542	1,41,915	6 14 7
Lingsugur	12,446	271	90	12,265	210	188	12,243	76,216	6 3 7
Naldurg	20,028	17	1	20,610	...	...	20,613	57,441	2 12 7
Bidar	19,890	155	8	19,243	54	28	19,217	87,185	4 8 7
Total Mahratwara ...	297,785	1,979	1,908	297,714	2,301	1,403	296,816	13,22,979	4 7 0
Indur	64,912	786	109	64,875	10,585	2,103	55,913	12,25,019	21 11 7
Mahbub Nagar	81,332	743	2,440	83,029	4,086	3,189	82,132	9,72,940	11 13 6
Modak	50,389	151	991	51,179	1,236	415	50,588	10,01,870	19 14 4
Sirpur Tandur	4,257	29	2	4,230	200	243	4,273	82,286	7 8 11
Warangal	133,048	133	337	133,202	11,292	11,553	133,463	13,50,589	10 1 11
Elgandal	151,755	1,106	3,015	153,004	18,040	4,910	139,565	17,10,644	12 4 1
Nalgundah	123,241	755	1,322	123,808	4,270	7,318	126,817	9,31,630	7 5 11
Total Telingana ...	608,884	3,708	8,806	613,427	53,577	29,731	592,581	72,28,978	12 3 2
Grand total ...	906,669	5,742	10,214	911,141	52,878	31,131	889,397	85,51,957	9 9 10

A.—Land revenue.

6 (c).—Area of wet land under cultivation during 1306 Fasli.

District.	Area under cultivation in 1305 Fasli.	Deduct on account of transfer.	Add on account of incorporation.	Final area in 1306 Fasli.	Deduct on account of reassignments.	Add on account of land taken up for cultivation.	Total area for 1306 Fasli.	Revenue including remissions.	Rs. a. p.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Anangabad ...	77,208	754	410	76,859	144	217	76,932	3,45,942	4 7 11
Bir ...	49,777	...	907	50,684	50	99	50,783	1,79,080	3 8 5
Farbani ...	42,095	6	57	42,146	26	64	42,184	1,54,566	2 15 3
Nander ...	29,297	10	151	29,438	38	47	29,447	1,15,097	3 14 1
Galbargah ...	25,829	189	208	25,908	531	390	25,767	2,16,955	8 6 8
Raichur ...	20,542	224	85	20,403	417	393	20,379	1,39,359	6 13 5
Lingsugur ...	12,243	67	40	12,216	205	545	12,556	79,063	6 4 9
Naldurg ...	20,613	...	...	20,613	...	...	20,613	57,440	2 12 7
Bidar ...	19,217	7	16	19,226	157	121	19,190	86,350	4 8 0
Total Mahratwara ...	290,816	1,257	1,934	297,493	1,568	1,876	297,801	13,43,892	4 8 6
Indur ...	55,943	810	1,530	56,663	4,775	4,701	56,589	12,43,549	21 15 7
Mahbub Nagar ...	82,132	199	1,673	83,606	2,279	2,640	83,967	9,89,677	11 12 7
Medak ...	50,358	896	546	50,008	1,796	2,550	50,742	9,87,800	18 11 6
Sirpur Tandur ...	4,273	9	7	4,271	156	101	4,276	32,347	7 9 0
Warangal ...	133,403	166	1,399	134,696	11,444	14,254	137,506	13,03,220	9 13 3
Elgendal ...	139,565	2,950	1,165	137,780	7,898	12,311	142,193	17,57,457	12 3 11
Nalgundah ...	126,847	205	2,492	129,134	4,113	5,812	130,838	9,54,723	7 4 7
Total Telingana ...	592,561	5,238	8,812	596,158	32,461	42,409	606,106	73,28,773	12 1 6
Grand total ...	889,397	6,492	10,746	899,651	34,029	44,285	903,907	86,72,635	9 8 3

A.—Land revenue
6 (d).—Area of wet land under cultivation during 1807 Fasil.

District.	Area under cultivation in 1808 Fasil.	Deduct on account of transfer.	Add on account of incorporation.	Final area in 1807 Fasil.	Deduct on account of resignations.	Add on account of land taken up for cultivation.	Total area for 1807 Fasil.	Revenue including remissions.	Rs. a. p.	Average rate per acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
Aurangabad ...	76,932	60	171	77,037	117	96	77,016	8,48,757	4 8 5	
Bir ...	50,733	...	187	50,920	88	130	50,962	1,50,533	3 8 8	
Parbhani ...	42,184	30	82	42,180	83	50	42,197	1,24,674	2 15 3	
Nander ...	29,447	28	21	29,440	27	95	29,508	1,18,742	4 0 5	
Gulbarga ...	25,767	16	81	25,782	215	820	26,387	2,25,936	8 8 9	
Raichur ...	20,379	53	5	20,331	283	690	20,747	1,44,389	6 12 3	
Lingsugur ...	12,556	188	21	12,369	365	1,069	13,093	80,005	6 1 9	
Naldurg ...	20,613	2	8	20,614	...	...	20,614	57,449	2 15 4	
Bidar ...	19,190	8	14	19,201	10	219	19,410	87,587	4 8 2	
Total Maharashtra ...	297,801	392	485	297,894	1,138	3,178	299,934	13,98,067	4 9 0	
Indur ...	56,589	1,628	862	55,823	6,033	19,955	69,745	14,39,804	20 10 4	
Mahabub Nagar ...	83,967	701	1,227	84,403	7,531	16,956	93,918	10,33,539	11 0 0	
Medak ...	50,742	2,558	4,722	52,911	917	3,503	55,497	10,74,057	19 5 11	
Sirpur Tandur ...	4,276	4	26	4,298	332	101	4,067	32,083	7 14 3	
Warangal ...	137,506	274	261	137,463	18,738	40,052	163,807	15,07,011	9 3 2	
Elgandal ...	142,193	293	1,992	143,892	6,810	7,886	144,918	17,98,869	12 6 7	
Nalgundah ...	130,833	368	849	131,314	2,881	7,017	135,450	9,88,174	7 4 9	
Total Telingana ...	606,106	5,821	9,939	610,224	38,242	95,420	607,402	78,73,627	11 12 9	
Grand total ...	903,907	6,213	10,424	908,118	39,380	98,598	967,336	92,41,604	9 8 10	

A.—Land revenue.

7 (a).—Area of dry land under cultivation during 1304 Bashi.

District.	Area under cultivation in 1308 Bashi.	Deduct on account of transfer.	Add on account of incorporation.	Final area in 1304 Bashi.	Deduct on account of resignations.	Add on account of land taken up for cultivation.	Total area for 1304 Bashi.	Revenue including remissions.	Rs. a. p.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	2,163,274	931	631	2,162,974	2,698	15,504	2,175,780	17,57,880	0 12 11
Bir	1,603,880	202	730	1,603,898	11	1,174	1,605,061	11,01,029	0 10 8
Parbhani	1,937,132	204	8,463	1,945,391	..	35	1,945,426	14,81,782	0 11 9
Nander	1,213,663	396	894	1,214,161	10,543	2,287	1,205,905	12,03,408	0 15 11
Gulbargah	1,061,071	7,966	5,751	1,068,856	14,934	8,531	1,052,403	8,66,094	0 13 2
Raichur	1,017,853	39,519	3,559	981,923	19,795	11,436	973,564	7,65,949	0 12 6
Lingsugur	1,406,310	8,221	5,558	1,408,647	23,193	10,989	1,391,473	9,05,766	0 10 5
Naldurg	631,048	198	4,631	635,481	3	123	635,601	4,07,593	0 10 3
Bidar	929,043	2,243	1,245	928,045	1,287	3,709	93,467	7,29,051	0 12 6
Total Maharashtra	11,962,774	59,880	31,462	11,934,876	72,484	53,788	11,915,680	91,68,592	0 11 8
Jadur	422,679	2,293	944	421,330	49,354	54,978	426,654	5,20,252	1 3 8
Mahbub Nigar	482,932	4,546	4,578	483,014	46,234	18,392	465,172	3,50,484	0 12 8
Medak	169,320	1,195	1,396	169,521	7,567	3,479	165,433	3,02,891	1 13 3
Sirpur Tandur	329,216	277	55	328,994	16,841	10,471	322,624	1,95,769	0 9 8
Warangal	668,456	5,676	3,892	666,672	70,026	99,675	796,321	7,95,589	1 2 3
Elgandal	716,984	5,755	7,501	718,680	178,873	62,525	699,332	9,30,884	1 8 5
Nalgundah	707,391	4,584	9,344	712,651	37,023	47,129	722,757	5,82,647	0 12 10
Total Telingana	3,497,478	24,326	27,710	3,500,862	405,918	303,349	3,398,293	36,93,466	1 1 1
Grand total	15,460,252	84,206	59,192	15,435,238	478,402	357,137	15,313,973	1,28,62,058	0 13 5

A.—Land revenue.

7 (b).—Area of dry land under cultivation during 1305 *Faslî*.

DISTRICT.	Area under cultivation in 1804 Pahl.	Deduct on account of transfer.	Add on account of incorpotion.	Final area in 1805 Pahl.		Deduct on account of resignations.	Add on account of land taken up for cultivation.	Acres.	Total area for 1805 Pahl.	Revenue including missions.	Rs. a. p.	
				Acres.	Acres.						Rs.	0 13 0
...	...	...	...	2,175,780	460	8,254	2,183,554	2,520	2,181,664	17,70,205	0 13 0
...	...	...	...	1,605,061	32	6,690	1,611,049	1,231	1,612,832	11,09,675	0 11 0
...	...	...	...	1,945,436	303	5,595	1,950,718	855	1,950,871	14,37,374	0 11 3
...	...	...	...	1,205,905	185	6,742	1,212,462	22,525	1,190,791	12,02,149	0 1 0
...	...	...	...	1,052,403	7,207	11,605	1,055,801	15,162	1,051,224	8,65,276	0 13 2
...	...	...	...	973,564	4,011	2,800	975,353	16,244	973,260	7,64,321	0 12 6
...	...	...	...	1,391,473	17,076	3,631	1,378,018	15,653	1,375,928	8,94,911	0 10 4
...	...	...	...	635,601	237	2,87	635,651	3	635,712	4,09,086	0 10 4
...	...	...	...	930,467	1,934	2,998	931,501	3,704	928,234	7,97,658	0 12 6
Total Malratwara ..	11,915,680	31,445	48,472	11,932,707	77,897	48,706	11,903,516	91,80,655	0 12 4			
Indur ..	420,654	2,283	722	425,093	80,213	21,804	366,244	4,57,000	1 3 11			
Malhatb Nagar ..	455,172	...	12,716	467,888	42,658	43,743	468,973	3,50,545	0 12 3			
Medak ..	165,433	...	531	165,014	15,172	5,910	156,752	2,88,147	1 13 4			
Sirpur Tandur ..	322,624	1,446	245	321,423	21,210	12,064	312,277	1,90,239	0 9 8			
Warangal ..	696,321	545	1,326	697,102	54,847	68,423	710,084	7,08,839	1 1 11			
Elgandol ..	609,352	1,853	2,792	610,401	146,973	105,471	568,699	8,58,048	1 8 2			
Nalgundah ..	722,757	6,365	35,557	751,949	38,674	59,195	772,470	6,03,230	0 12 6			
Total Telingana ..	3,398,293	12,492	53,869	3,489,670	899,747	316,176	3,356,099	35,55,048	1 0 11			
Grand total ..	15,313,973	43,937	102,341	15,372,377	477,644	364,882	15,259,615	1,27,35,703	0 13 4			

A.—Land revenue.
7 (c).—Area of dry land under cultivation during 1806 Pashi.

District.	Area under cultivation in 1806 Pashi.	Deduct on account of transfer.	Add on account of in-corporation.	Final area in 1806 Pashi.	Deduct on account of restrictions.	Add on account of land taken up for cultivation.	Total area for 1806 Pashi.	Revenue including re-missions.	Rs. a. p.	Average rate per acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
... ..	2,181,664	6,558	16,511	2,191,617	438	1,176	2,192,855	17,78,586	0 13 0	
... ..	1,612,882	79	36,301	1,649,054	1,105	472	1,648,421	11,38,274	0 11 0	
... ..	1,950,871	265	17,407	1,968,018	2,697	230	1,965,546	14,58,471	0 11 10	
... ..	1,190,791	348	17,676	1,208,124	5,561	8,286	1,210,849	12,28,079	1 0 3	
... ..	1,051,224	6,817	9,953	1,054,860	8,263	12,257	1,058,354	9,23,867	0 13 11	
... ..	978,260	8,497	4,474	974,237	7,131	10,774	980,880	7,71,884	0 12 6	
... ..	1,378,928	18,102	7,271	1,368,097	6,354	34,464	1,366,207	8,98,845	0 10 8	
... ..	685,712	91	1,040	685,661	...	...	686,061	4,11,819	0 10 4	
... ..	928,234	195	646	928,685	4,018	4,112	928,779	7,27,341	0 1 15	
Total Mahratwara	11,908,516	35,947	111,279	11,978,948	35,567	80,771	12,024,052	93,37,166	0 12 5	
Indur	366,244	2,247	10,530	374,527	27,995	33,389	379,921	4,79,402	1 4 2	
Mahbub Nagar	468,978	...	7,586	476,559	24,558	28,086	480,087	3,71,255	0 12 4	
Medak	156,752	1,687	1,469	156,584	9,979	9,403	155,958	2,89,662	1 13 8	
Sirpur Tandur	312,277	1,707	1,411	310,711	19,303	16,093	307,501	1,92,327	0 10 0	
Warangal	710,684	824	8,092	717,952	49,708	132,055	800,299	8,55,990	1 1 0	
Elgandal	568,699	45,906	5,610	528,403	94,932	140,148	573,619	9,08,503	1 9 1	
Nalgundah	772,470	2,061	16,963	787,372	50,668	39,900	776,304	6,05,566	0 12 5	
Total Telingana	8,356,099	54,432	50,891	8,352,058	277,143	398,774	8,473,689	37,02,705	1 1 1	
Grand total	15,259,615	90,379	161,670	15,330,906	812,710	479,545	15,497,741	1,30,39,871	0 13 6	

A.—Land revenue.

7 (d).—Area of dry land under cultivation during 1307 Fasli.

District.	Area under cultivation in 1886 Acre.	Deduct on account of transfer.	Add on account of incorporation.	Final area in 1807 Fasil.	Deduct on account of resignations.	Add on account of land taken up for cultivation.	Total area for 1807 Fasil.	Revenue including remissions.	Rs. a. p.	Average rate per acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
Aurangabad	2,162,355	1,554	2,604	2,169,405	4,549	2,868	2,161,724	17,80,175	0 12 11	
Bir	1,648,421	822	3,454	1,651,563	827	1,013	1,651,749	11,41,068	0 11 1	
Perbani	1,965,546	2,371	1,713	1,964,888	19	659	1,965,528	14,58,576	0 11 10	
Nander	1,210,849	4,380	3,845	1,210,314	5,713	8,744	1,213,345	12,31,010	1 0 3	
Gulbarga	1,058,554	427	5,009	1,062,936	7,911	16,089	1,071,114	9,83,277	0 13 11	
Beichur	986,880	1,493	2,876	988,263	8,582	10,470	990,151	7,72,046	0 12 3	
Lingsugur	1,396,207	13,755	2,800	1,386,252	18,176	5,828	1,372,904	8,87,275	0 10 4	
Naldurg	636,661	208	67	636,520	...	...	636,520	4,11,725	0 10 1	
Bidar	928,779	118	2,549	931,210	1,035	2,712	932,897	7,30,681	0 12 6	
Total Maharashtra	12,024,052	24,628	24,927	12,024,351	46,802	48,383	12,025,382	98,48,833	0 12 5	
Indur	379,991	8,778	3,541	374,680	18,913	104,268	460,644	4,90,864	1 1 3	
Mahabub Nigar	480,087	4,519	6,435	482,003	37,483	131,282	575,802	3,80,196	0 10 10	
Medak	155,958	7,210	34,255	189,003	8,278	13,422	193,147	3,06,400	1 9 5	
Sirpur Tandur	307,501	456	1,140	308,185	19,613	16,886	305,408	1,96,424	0 10 3	
Warangal	800,299	4,342	1,258	797,215	53,024	183,770	927,961	9,66,670	1 0 8	
Elgandol	573,619	786	5,268	578,151	104,726	90,667	997,492	8,96,990	1 9 2	
Nalgundah	776,804	2,808	2,642	776,188	60,317	27,644	743,465	5,83,456	0 12 7	
Total Telingana	3,473,689	28,844	54,589	3,499,384	297,354	573,289	3,775,319	38,36,000	1 0 3	
Grand total	15,497,741	53,472	79,466	15,523,735	344,156	621,672	15,801,251	1,31,84,833	0 13 4	

A.—Land revenue.

8 (a).—*Jamabandi by heads of revenue in 1304 Fasil.*

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

[CHAP. II.]

AS PER <i>Jamabandi</i> OF LAST YEAR.			Deduct land excluded from <i>Jamabandi</i> .	Add on account of land brought under <i>Jamabandi</i> .	Total.	Decrease (<i>Ainkam</i>).	Increase, including <i>Inams</i> transferred after <i>Jamabandi</i> .	Total.	Remissions as revised after <i>Jamabandi</i> .	Net demand.
Net demand.	Remissions.	Total.								
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,04,15,998	18,76,930	2,22,92,928	1,84,980	1,08,828	2,22,66,776	16,73,028	12,38,922	2,18,32,670	25,71,968	1,92,60,702
6,80,768	15	6,80,783	11,802	6,807	6,76,888	120	5,110	6,81,878	52	6,81,326
1,49,465	...	1,49,465	...	...	1,49,465	...	...	1,49,465	...	1,49,465
3,58,617	...	3,58,617	866	940	3,58,691	1,04,697	6,097	2,60,991	89	2,60,902
1,18,374	...	1,18,374	2,177	1,947	1,18,144	11,679	14,354	1,20,819	320	1,20,499
2,38,068	5,585	2,38,681	8,498	8,769	2,38,902	15,666	20,760	2,43,996	9,479	2,34,517
2,19,56,288	18,82,510	2,38,38,798	1,52,723	1,22,291	2,38,08,866	18,05,199	12,86,152	2,32,89,819	25,81,908	2,07,07,411

A.—Land revenue.

8 (b).—*Jamabandi by heads of revenue in 1305 Fasil.*

[CHAP. II.]

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

AS PER <i>Jamabandi</i> OF LAST YEAR.			Deduct land excluded from <i>Jamabandi</i> .	Add on account of land brought under <i>Jamabandi</i> .	Total.	Decrease (<i>Ainkam</i>).	Increase, including <i>Inams</i> transferred after <i>Jamabandi</i> .	Total.	Remissions as revised after <i>Jamabandi</i> .	Net demand.
Net demand.	Remissions.	Total.								
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,92,50,125	25,60,604	2,18,10,729	1,23,854	1,73,088	2,18,59,968	17,85,576	12,70,727	2,13,54,114	23,64,504	1,89,89,610
6,77,470	52	6,77,522	34,998	38,955	6,81,470	10,806	1,856	6,73,029	607	6,72,362
1,49,465	...	1,49,465	...	...	1,49,465	...	...	1,49,465	...	1,49,465
2,60,188	...	2,60,188	1,888	1,814	2,60,114	6,724	87,103	3,40,493	557	3,39,936
1,19,835	...	1,19,835	3,875	571	1,16,581	18,425	4,337	1,07,443	38	1,07,405
2,32,098	866	2,32,950	77,192	35,290	1,91,057	8,747	21,457	2,03,767	19,441	1,84,326
2,06,89,176	25,61,522	2,32,50,698	2,41,807	2,40,718	2,32,58,609	18,24,778	18,94,480	2,28,28,311	23,85,207	2,04,43,104

A.—Land revenue.

8 (c).—*Jamabandi by heads of revenue in 1906 Fasil.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AS PER JAMABANDI OF LAST YEAR.			Deduct land excluded from jamabandi.	Add on account of land brought under jamabandi.	Total.	Decrease (Ainam).	Increase, including income transferred after jamabandi.	Total.	Remissions as revised after jamabandi.	Not demand.
	Not demand.	Remissions.	Total.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ryotwari land revenue	1,89,50,177	23,87,468	2,12,87,660	1,61,487	3,68,106	2,14,94,279	11,79,439	14,28,956	2,17,43,796	42,71,087	1,74,72,709
Sarbasta	6,72,838	...	6,72,838	8,160	20,521	6,85,199	421	752	6,85,530	50	6,85,480
Peshkash	1,49,465	...	1,49,465	...	...	1,49,465	...	36	1,49,501	...	1,49,501
Fruit-trees	8,39,188	...	8,39,188	6,800	7,693	3,89,965	98,938	8,403	2,54,420	17	2,54,413
Grazing	1,07,221	...	1,07,221	1,089	2,784	1,08,210	16,161	5,924	98,089	47	98,042
Miscellaneous	1,89,991	1,572	1,91,563	37,529	7,134	1,61,168	21,156	18,476	1,53,488	1,454	1,52,034
Total	20,48,830	25,89,065	2,37,47,885	2,15,671	4,06,178	2,29,38,392	13,11,115	14,57,556	2,30,84,838	42,72,655	1,88,12,178

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AS PER JAMABANDI OF LAST YEAR.			Deduct land excluded from jamabandi.	Add on account of land brought under jamabandi.	Total.	Decrease (Ainam).	Increase, including income transferred after jamabandi.	Total.	Remissions as revised after jamabandi.	Not demand.
	Not demand.	Remissions.	Total.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ryotwari land revenue	1,74,62,674	42,51,324	2,17,18,998	1,94,068	2,23,658	2,17,48,588	13,91,546	21,13,877	2,24,65,910	33,06,862	1,91,59,057
Sarbasta	6,84,265	...	6,84,265	6,841	6,775	6,84,199	1,088	1,120	6,84,281	...	6,84,281
Peshkash	1,49,465	...	1,49,465	...	...	1,49,465	...	...	1,49,465	...	1,49,465
Fruit-trees	2,53,272	...	2,53,272	342	265	2,53,295	16,397	72,943	8,09,846	34	3,00,812
Grazing	97,625	...	97,625	1,928	1,128	96,820	28,701	11,751	79,870	71	79,799
Miscellaneous	1,50,172	1,136	1,51,808	988	4,082	1,54,402	15,337	17,394	1,56,489	1,511	1,54,948
Total	1,87,97,478	42,52,460	2,30,49,938	2,04,117	2,35,938	2,30,81,769	14,53,010	22,17,090	2,38,45,840	33,08,478	2,05,37,362

A.—Land revenue.

9 (a).—Decrease in the land revenue during 1304 Fash.

DISTRICT.	DECREASE OWING TO							Total.
	Death of occupant.	Desertion.	Resignation.*	Transfer from one occupant to another.	Decrease in assessment.	Change of crops.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad ...	...	...	10	57,006	...	...	12,862	69,878
Bir ...	...	...	...	14,691	...	...	...	14,691
Parbhani ...	...	...	...	17,544	63	...	...	17,607
Nander ...	21	1,865	8,936	14,104	1,729	...	830	27,545
Gulbargah ...	36	608	22,590	20,406	21	...	...	43,661
Raichur ...	...	119	16,231	...	9,240	...	...	25,640
Lingsugur ...	198	330	14,255	...	5,562	211	...	20,556
Naldurg ...	...	...	...	3,020	...	...	1,247	4,267
Bidar ...	...	...	1,063	3,174	1	...	1,374	5,613
Total Mahratwara ...	255	2,922	63,195	1,29,945	16,616	211	16,313	2,29,457
Indur ...	436	3,167	1,26,082	44,857	22,218	...	1,45,195	3,41,955
Mahbub Nagar ...	1,239	540	76,693	26,837	839	...	7,059	1,13,207
Medak ...	182	221	85,044	11,633	1,105	15,264	79	1,18,528
Sirpur Tandur ...	69	367	10,159	5,835	...	525	304	17,259
Warangal ...	435	528	2,09,032	51,889	468	...	77,786	3,40,188
Elgandal ...	979	1,297	3,60,693	28,530	596	...	2,439	3,94,534
Nalgundah ...	779	1,199	73,539	40,218	630	...	6,485	1,22,900
Total Telingana ...	4,169	7,319	9,41,293	2,09,799	25,856	15,789	2,39,347	14,43,571
Grand total ...	4,424	10,241	10,04,487	3,39,744	42,472	16,000	2,55,660	16,73,028

* NOTE.—The figures for resignation include those of bankruptcy.

A.—Land revenue.

9 (b).—Decrease in the land revenue during 1305 Fasli.

District.	DECREASE OWING TO								Total.
	Death of occupant.	Desertion.	Bankruptcy.	Resignation.	Transfer from one occupant to another.	Decrease in assessment.	Change of crops.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	1,058	58,023	...	...	1,000	60,081
Bir ...	...	...	...	42	15,859	...	...	1,765	17,666
Parbhani ...	...	...	...	117	20,672	...	..	802	21,591
Nander ...	53	3,838	24	14,755	16,735	...	...	2,142	37,547
Gulbargah ...	47	266	...	16,632	22,192	1,233	8	59	40,437
Raichur ...	28	63	...	15,304	...	6,586	220	37	22,238
Lingsugur ...	4	181	...	10,151	...	5,835	...	...	16,171
Naldurg ...	...	...	...	67	3,543	...	...	...	3,610
Bidar ...	110	99	...	1,722	1,971	526	...	15	4,443
Total Maharashtra...	242	4,447	24	59,848	1,38,995	14,180	228	5,820	2,23,784
Indur ...	1,663	4,277	1,671	2,81,357	74,781	15,739	21,743	696	4,01,927
Mahbub Nagar ...	393	1,011	7,581	65,086	33,613	1,634	736	11,204	1,21,258
Medak ...	1,045	2,845	1,510	51,005	17,476	703	16,348	46	90,978
Sirpur Tandur ...	84	1,037	71	13,174	7,751	237	...	8	22,362
Warangal ...	1,432	674	228	1,83,130	42,470	23,858	1,334	49	2,53,175
Elgandal ...	183	950	208	4,87,207	40,897	17,159	2,190	38	5,48,532
Nalgundah ...	786	1,036	439	75,662	42,245	825	2,220	47	1,23,260
Total Telingana ...	5,586	11,880	11,708	11,56,621	2,59,233	60,155	44,571	12,085	15,61,792
Grand total ...	5,828	16,277	11,732	12,16,469	3,98,228	74,335	44,799	17,908	17,85,576

A.—Land revenue.

9 (c).—Decrease in the land revenue during 1806 Fash.

District.	DECREASE OWING TO								Total.
	Death of occupant.	Desertion.	Bankruptcy.	Resignation.	Transfer from one occupant to another.	Decrease in assessment.	Change of crops.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	243	59,214	11	512	929	60,909
Bir ...	...	...	...	...	14,094	57	5	1,258	15,414
Parbhani ...	...	...	357	6	12,680	...	...	460	13,503
Nander ...	...	380	...	3,807	8,790	5	7	2,517	15,456
Gulbargah ...	18	847	...	8,858	19,857	1,050	259	...	30,884
Raichur ...	61	146	...	7,440	...	965	94	...	8,706
Lingsugur ...	...	12	297	10,278	14,891	...	...	...	25,478
Naldurg ...	...	...	...	...	2,173	...	...	...	2,173
Bidar ...	187	137	...	3,579	4,970	37	24	551	9,485
Total Mahratwara.	261	1,472	654	34,211	1,36,669	2,125	901	5,715	1,82,008
Indur ...	1,273	1,430	955	1,10,321	52,171	10,576	4,438	1,927	1,83,091
Mahbub Nagar ...	693	330	154	40,356	29,366	1,482	821	957	74,159
Medak ...	626	804	234	50,855	21,398	729	5,647	3,996	84,384
Sirpur Tandur ...	79	1,464	95	8,269	5,802	...	...	8	15,717
Warangal ...	973	1,126	41	1,60,781	43,702	543	527	18,861	2,26,559
Elgandal ...	1,753	317	84	2,42,910	34,805	4,147	1,168	532	2,85,716
Nalgundah ...	804	1,395	928	72,443	49,899	1,099	1,263	19	1,27,855
Total Telingana ...	6,201	6,866	2,541	6,85,940	2,37,138	18,581	13,864	26,300	9,97,481
Grand total ...	6,462	8,338	3,195	7,20,151	3,73,807	20,706	14,765	32,015	11,79,439

A.—Land revenue.

9 (d).—Decrease in the land revenue during 1807 Fashi.

District.	DECREASE OWING TO								Total.
	Death of occupant.	Desertion.	Bankruptcy.	Resignation.	Transfer from one occupant to another.	Decrease in assessment.	Change of crops.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad	230	74,736	...	11	2,615	77,592
Bir	41	20,800	...	24	1,155	22,020
Parbhani	13,338	4	...	335	13,677
Nander	...	15	359	...	1,958	8,908	13	29	2,193
Gulbargah	...	97	109	...	9,230	12,183	1,359	...	234
Raichur	...	44	85	...	7,324	...	405	64	...
Lingsugur	...	19	309	31	23,460	10,715	303	9	...
Naldurg	3,107	...	...	...	3,107
Bidar	37	...	640	4,029	...	...	1
Total Mahratwara...	175	899	31	42,833	1,47,816	2,084	137	6,533	2,00,563
Indur	...	536	513	39	53,600	43,833	11,517	81,138	1,30,814
Mahbub Nagar	...	591	647	429	32,598	34,417	466	656	1,10,480
Medak	...	205	188	53	9,317	17,970	1,023	672	1,834
Sirpur Tandur	...	76	1,086	45	9,865	6,887	51	...	2
Warangal	...	636	857	118	1,04,977	34,604	261	2,096	1,15,112
Elgandal	...	234	179	10	2,21,279	29,987	2,738	655	1,423
Nalgundah	...	1,443	4,183	1,111	61,678	50,784	2,326	2,516	177
Total Telingana...	3,721	7,653	1,805	4,93,314	2,18,532	18,332	87,733	3,59,842	11,90,932
Grand total ...	3,896	8,552	1,836	5,36,197	3,66,343	20,466	87,870	3,66,380	13,91,545

A.—Land revenue.10 (a).—*Increase in the land revenue during 1304 Fashi.*

DISTRICT.	INCREASE DUE TO							Total.
	New lands taken up.	Change of crops.	Increase of assessment.	Capacity of the soil.	Lands given on lease.	Miscellaneous.	Transfer from one occupant to another.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad ...	1,298	...	10	...	...	13,501	57,006	71,815
Bir ...	574	...	...	...	...	4	14,691	15,269
Parbhani ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17,544	17,550
Nander ...	765	...	159	...	...	499	14,104	15,527
Gulbargah ...	7,492	199	3,021	...	11	...	20,406	31,129
Raichur ...	10,077	2,377	5,227	...	...	127	...	17,808
Lingsugur ...	6,639	82	6,135	...	...	...	...	12,856
Naldurg ...	46	...	...	...	...	1,176	3,020	4,242
Bidar ...	482	...	11	...	...	4,023	3,174	7,690
Total Mahratwara...	27,373	2,658	14,563	...	11	19,336	1,29,945	1,93,886
Indur ...	1,67,656	...	74,813	...	164	...	44,857	2,87,490
Mahbub Nagar ...	23,072	4,118	4,255	...	687	7,376	26,837	66,345
Medak ...	21,970	...	7,764	...	220	153	11,638	41,740
Sirpur Tandur ...	6,769	...	504	...	645	105	5,835	13,858
Warangal ...	1,22,906	4,664	1,955	...	3,461	1,19,925	51,889	3,04,800
Elgandal ...	1,28,860	...	25,949	...	4,029	20	28,530	1,87,386
Nalgundah ...	57,840	4,183	2,574	...	2,143	7,713	40,213	1,14,676
Total Telingana...	5,29,073	12,965	1,17,812	...	11,354	1,35,292	2,09,799	10,16,295
Grand total ...	5,56,446	15,623	1,32,375	...	11,865	1,54,628	3,39,744	12,10,181

A.—Land revenue.

10 (b).—Increase in the land revenue during 1805 Fasli.

District.	INCREASE DUE TO							Total.
	New lands taken up.	Change of crops.	Increase of assessment.	Capacity of the soil.	Lands given on lease.	Miscellaneous.	Transfer from one occupant to another.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad ...	299	...	6	...	...	1,564	58,023	59,892
Bir ...	138	...	...	...	...	2,332	15,859	18,329
Parbhani ..	153	...	2	...	...	549	20,672	21,376
Nander ...	881	...	44	32	...	1,812	16,735	19,004
Gulbargah ...	8,965	8	56	1,105	...	142	22,192	32,468
Raichur ...	11,447	262	1,262	...	...	268	...	13,239
Lingsugur ...	9,405	...	5,668	...	...	...	...	15,073
Naldurg ...	22	...	...	...	...	25	3,543	3,590
Bidar ...	458	...	93	...	...	134	1,971	2,656
Total Mahratwara..	31,768	270	7,131	1,137	...	6,326	1,38,995	1,85,627
Indur ...	64,940	20,184	20,310	17,021	...	862	74,781	1,98,048
Mahbub Nagar ...	42,455	1,916	583	1,399	...	17,590	33,613	97,558
Medak ...	26,974	14,769	2	1,813	...	190	17,476	61,224
Sirpur Tandur ...	8,726	160	656	215	...	5	7,751	17,513
Warangal ...	1,74,503	5,179	1,308	4,920	...	...	42,470	2,28,380
Elgandal ...	2,14,393	6,776	10,813	7,923	...	171	40,397	2,80,973
Nalgundah ...	88,719	2,220	10,495	5,266	...	6	42,245	1,43,951
Total Telingana...	6,15,710	51,154	44,169	38,557	...	18,824	2,59,233	10,27,647
Grand total...	6,47,478	51,424	51,300	39,694	...	25,150	3,98,228	12,13,274

A.—Land revenue.10 (c).—*Increase in the land revenue during 1306 Fasli.*

DISTRICT.	INCREASE DUE TO							Total.
	New lands taken up.	Change of crops.	Increase of assessment.	Capacity of the soil.	Lands given on lease.	Miscellaneous.	Transfer from one occupant to another.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad ...	480	512	11	...	...	739	59,214	60,956
Bir ...	36	5	...	...	...	1,006	14,094	15,141
Parbhani ...	46	...	3	...	...	555	12,680	13,284
Nander ...	9,046	7	25	4,435	...	367	8,790	22,670
Gulbargah ...	11,722	25	2	35	...	...	19,857	31,641
Raichur ...	13,225	314	235	...	...	376	...	14,150
Lingsugur ...	19,047	...	3	6,975	...	...	14,891	40,916
Naldurg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,173	2,173
Bidar ...	304	24	54	...	...	2,046	4,970	7,398
Total Mahratwara ...	53,906	887	333	11,445	...	5,089	1,36,669	2,08,329
Indur ...	1,06,037	18,111	22,380	7,931	...	2,093	52,171	2,08,723
Mahbub Nagar ...	44,230	1,538	707	3,233	...	2,502	29,366	81,626
Modak ...	39,031	13,597	1,943	2,040	...	8	21,393	78,012
Sirpur Tandur ...	11,444	73	1,216	319	...	...	5,802	18,854
Warangal ...	1,35,594	1,494	1,078	1,583	...	37,294	43,702	2,70,745
Elgandal ...	3,47,803	6,537	2,434	7,836	...	1,921	34,805	4,01,336
Nalgundah ...	70,553	1,263	5,222	2,895	...	154	49,839	1,29,991
Total Telingana ...	8,04,897	42,663	31,980	25,887	...	43,972	2,37,183	11,89,337
Grand total ...	8,58,803	43,550	35,313	37,332	...	49,061	3,73,807	13,97,666

A.—Land revenue.

10 (d).—Increase in the land revenue during 1307 Fasli.

DISTRICT.	INCREASE DUE TO							Total.
	New lands taken up.	Change of crops.	Increase of assessment.	Capacity of the soil.	Lands given on lease.	Miscellaneous.	Transfer from one occupant to another.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad ..	96	11	...	4	...	5,229	74,736	80,076
Bir ...	16	24	...	...	...	1,951	20,800	22,791
Parbhani ...	83	...	75	...	...	706	18,338	14,152
Nander ...	7,584	66	3,817	...	...	2,923	8,908	23,298
Gulbargah ...	23,964	...	2	1,212	...	1,075	12,183	38,436
Raichur ...	12,512	74	473	...	...	...	...	13,059
Lingsugur ...	21,035	9	189	...	...	...	10,715	31,948
Naldurg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,107	3,107
Bidar ...	3,159	...	...	...	...	34	4,029	7,222
Total Mahratwara...	68,399	184	4,556	1,216	...	11,918	1,47,816	2,34,089
Indur ...	2,16,557	50,406	56,689	19,722	...	1,58,418	43,883	5,45,675
Mahbub Nagar ...	61,286	1,959	3,167	4,538	...	1,32,826	34,417	2,38,243
Medak ...	68,494	8,622	3,680	7,022	...	...	17,970	1,05,788
Sirpur Tandur ...	11,811	11	2,11	859	...	28	6,887	21,710
Warangal ...	1,80,688	5,525	1,762	3,092	...	2,86,011	34,604	5,11,682
Elgandal ...	2,34,478	4,922	3,435	12,507	...	2,008	29,987	2,87,337
Nalgundah ...	61,203	2,516	12,179	2,754	...	525	50,784	1,29,961
Total Telingana ...	8,34,517	73,961	83,026	50,544	...	5,79,816	2,18,532	18,40,396
Grand total ...	9,02,916	74,145	87,582	51,760	...	5,91,734	3,66,343	20,74,485

A.—Land revenue.

11 (a).—Details of remissions granted during the year 1894. *Fasli*.

District.	On account of heavy rain.	On account of insufficient rain.	On account of breach of tanks.	On account of disrepair of wells.	On account of death of cattle.	On account of failure of crops.	On account of waste patches in fields.	Change of crops.	Miscellaneous.	DECREASE IN ASSESSMENT.				Total.
										In lieu of repairs.	Waiting for sanction.	(On account of unfavourable season.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anrangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parbhani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nander	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulbarga	8,338	17,068	19,776	...	...	...	...	6,198	142	...	...	...	...	40,177
Rachur	554	4,038	8,901	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	19,828
Lingsugur	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	1,991	...	...	...	...	121
Naldurg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,991
Bidar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Maharashtra	3,887	21,101	28,784	...	...	...	...	6,198	2,147	...	...	...	...	62,117
Indur	88,815	1,48,960	15,808	490	4,752	5,454	...	...	798	...	...	197	197	2,64,769
Mahab Nagar	10,390	77,524	51,553	2,137	5,967	910	45,044	35,516	...	...	...	79,168	79,168	3,08,209
Medak	24,414	2,32,511	31,780	742	648	844	7,101	434	1,600	...	...	9,576	9,576	3,09,150
Sirpur Tandur	...	2,939	231	...	...	636	30	...	461	...	...	...	...	4,297
Warangal	10,057	2,44,651	2,79,319	1,471	388	5,318	26,612	33,327	...	...	...	49,595	49,595	6,50,688
Elcandal	1,77,880	1,75,342	56,997	7,084	1,489	1,410	51,215	27,766	26,379	...	...	1,55,409	1,55,409	6,80,951
							99,779	19,810		...	...	42,536	42,536	2,64,598

A.—Land revenue.

11 (c).—Details of remissions granted during the year 1306 Fasli.

District.	On account of heavy rain.	On account of insufficient rain.	On account of breach of tanks.	On account of disrepair of wells.	On account of death of cattle.	On account of failure of crops.	On account of waste patches in fields.	Change of crops.	Miscellaneous.	DECREASE IN AMOUNT.				Total.
										In lieu of repairs.	Waiting for manure.	On account of unfavourable season.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anrangabad...
Bir
Parbhani
Nander	721	721	721
Gulbarga	66	44,041	2,671	...	88	29,992	...	18,864	8,093	...	12,358	12,358	1,11,773
Baichur	110	39,173	8,581	...	...	10,053	...	...	12,045	...	6,850	6,850	73,112
Lingsugur	28	...	...	...	...	...	536	...	...	...	564
Naldurg	2,035	...	...	...	2,035
Bidar
Total Mahratwara...	176	88,214	6,280	...	88	40,045	...	18,864	17,700	...	...	19,920	19,920	1,86,905
Indur	109	1,88,945	28,428	558	28	34,288	11,194	98,800	32,856	...	1,78,051	1,78,051	5,67,757
Mahbub Nagar	203	2,30,719	11,484	559	...	1,01,328	54,389	1,08,859	18,319	2,380	825	88,656	61,347
Medak	737	2,27,450	18,567	1,076	88	26,732	15,302	8,099	80,346	848	1,479	1,03,702	1,06,030
Sirpur Tandur	4,988	64	...	61	4,795	75	342	777	...	...	873	378
Warangal	1,295	5,45,595	44,610	630	88	1,33,551	29,506	59,714	33,556	1,512	80	42,684	44,305
Elgandul	7,468	5,95,170	24,407	595	517	62,348	85,798	47,847	54,728	935	246	1,13,668	1,14,840
Nalgundah	584	2,59,261	26,095	4,412	526	14,813	59,226	32,730	21,478	3,062	...	44,593	47,655
Total Telingana...	10,416	20,48,498	1,48,655	7,390	1,283	3,97,855	2,55,480	8,55,891	1,96,060	8,723	2,130	6,31,757	6,42,610	40,64,638
Grand total...	10,592	21,31,712	1,54,935	7,930	1,321	4,88,500	2,65,400	3,74,755	2,13,769	8,723	2,130	6,51,888	6,62,530	42,51,643

A.—Land revenue.

11 (d).—Details of remissions granted during the year 1307 Fasli.

District.	On account of heavy rain.	On account of insufficient rain.	On account of breach of tanks.	On account of disrepair of wells.	On account of death of cattle.	On account of failure of crops.	On account of waste patches in fields.	Change of crops.	Miscellaneous.	DECREASE IN AMOUNT.				Total.
										In lieu of repairs.	Waiting for manure.	On account of unfavourable season.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anrangabad...	2,253	...	...	...	...	2,253
Bir
Parbhani
Nander	88	...	...	...	26	808	...	...	1,215	1,215	2,327
Gulbarga	78	35,443	4,234	...	123	...	9,567	1,218	...	...	23,526	23,526	74,484
Baichur	329	12,980	4,510	...	1,107	...	...	1,045	...	...	...	...	19,921
Lingsugur	1,068	...	...	...	...	1,068
Naldurg	2,029	...	...	...	...	2,029
Bidar
Total Mahratwara ...	407	48,376	8,832	...	...	1,233	...	9,883	9,111	...	...	24,741	24,741	1,02,582
Indur	2,116	1,40,910	6,639	111	...	543	1,214	59,381	41,325	...	75,856	75,856	3,28,045
Mahbub Nagar	5,668	1,78,541	10,231	1,575	860	2,880	27,577	99,088	9,047	2,750	329	73,663	76,742
Medak	10,861	2,39,955	13,900	1,204	91	3,267	2,157	15,955	18,548	412	1,836	93,556	95,104
Sirpur Tandur	4,698	...	...	8	611	244	575	174	...	...	2,898	9,208
Warangal	23,259	4,05,565	30,094	113	1,123	8,792	11,511	63,499	35,223	1,096	35	47,349	49,380
Elgandul	18,096	5,75,005	8,820	832	9,927	2,335	90,971	30,173	96,749	640	785	85,701	87,126
Nalgundah	382	2,24,740	25,819	4,640	21,383	7,185	72,419	28,705	16,748	5,241	...	50,716	55,957
Total Telingana ...	59,852	17,09,414	95,908	8,193	32,892	25,593	2,06,093	8,06,416	2,17,614	11,039	2,485	4,39,839	4,43,363	31,64,913
Grand total ...	60,259	18,17,739	1,04,435	8,193	32,892	26,738	2,06,093	16,299	2,26,723	11,039	2,485	4,54,580	4,68,101	32,67,555

A.—Land revenue.

12 (a).—*Jamabandi by crops for 1305 Fash.*

District.	Kharif.			Aul.			Rabi.			Total.		
	Total demand.	Deduct remissions for one year.	Net demand.	Total demand.	Deduct remissions for one year.	Net demand.	Total demand.	Deduct remissions for one year.	Net demand.	Total demand.	Deduct remissions for one year.	Net demand.
Aurangabad	8,18,577	...	8,18,577	...	...	9,77,863	9,77,863	9,77,863	...	3,23,176	...	21,19,615
Bir	4,67,074	...	4,67,074	...	...	6,42,602	6,42,602	6,42,602	...	1,70,163	...	12,45,839
Farbani.	6,88,871	...	6,88,871	...	...	7,49,101	7,49,101	7,49,101	...	1,23,450	...	13,91,481
Kander	7,11,768	...	7,11,768	...	...	4,80,679	4,80,679	4,80,679	...	65,864	...	13,11,786
Gulabgarh	1,93,674	630	1,93,044	68,428	10,932	6,71,513	6,71,513	6,71,513	...	46,024	146	9,96,716
Guilcher	2,04,978	...	2,04,402	85,868	19,918	66,253	66,253	66,253	...	19,809	102	9,06,238
Lingangar	4,09,760	...	4,09,760	40,364	122	4,09,760	4,09,760	4,09,760	...	9,71,126	124	8,71,002
Nalding	1,74,161	...	1,74,161	...	...	2,34,919	2,34,919	2,34,919	...	55,758	1,090	4,61,491
Bidar	4,91,894	...	4,91,894	171	...	2,36,007	2,36,007	2,36,007	...	87,185	...	8,14,843
Total Mahadwar	41,60,242	1,226	41,59,016	2,31,099	39,667	2,00,426	2,00,426	2,00,426	1,54,465	87,058	1,946	1,04,01,323
Indur	2,78,680	5,627	2,73,053	6,21,376	54,240	4,67,138	4,67,138	4,67,138	...	1,07,500	9,700	13,01,766
Malbub Nager	1,49,800	6,222	1,43,578	4,86,651	1,93,948	2,92,708	2,92,708	2,92,708	...	2,03,966	1,449	9,02,466
Medak	98,485	18,040	80,445	3,91,912	92,394	2,99,028	2,99,028	2,99,028	...	54,008	6,807	10,35,000
Sirpur Tandur	1,01,254	974	1,00,280	25,418	5,821	19,569	19,569	19,569	...	3,245	134	2,11,223
Warangal	3,24,639	19,714	3,04,919	7,84,966	2,35,597	5,49,369	5,49,369	5,49,369	...	56,198	9,146	17,28,124
Eligandol	6,41,734	65,523	5,76,211	7,67,516	3,92,568	3,74,948	3,74,948	3,74,948	...	21,880	21,880	19,07,487
Nalgundah	2,35,484	1,108	2,34,376	8,59,494	...	8,59,494	8,59,494	8,59,494	...	50,314	11,106	13,69,708
Total Telangana	18,30,076	1,17,208	17,12,868	33,37,328	9,75,063	29,75,177	29,75,177	29,75,177	3,95,942	1,07,84,024	56,412	85,48,854
Grand total	89,90,918	1,18,493	88,71,884	36,62,701	10,06,720	35,62,983	35,62,983	35,62,983	12,95,027	2,12,87,660	58,952	1,89,60,177

A.—Land revenue.

12 (b).—*Jamabandi* by crops for 1306 *Fasli*.

Kharif.			Amr.			Rabi.			Tabl.			Gardens.			TOTAL.		
Total demand.	Deduct rems- sions for one year.	Net demand.	Total demand.	Deduct rems- sions for one year.	Net demand.	Total demand.	Deduct rems- sions for one year.	Net demand.	Total demand.	Deduct rems- sions for one year.	Net demand.	Total demand.	Deduct rems- sions for one year.	Net demand.	Total demand.	Deduct rems- sions for one year.	Net demand.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,20,849	...	8,20,849	...	...	8,20,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,63,865	...	4,63,865	...	...	4,63,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,96,930	...	6,96,930	...	...	6,96,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,22,584	...	7,22,584	...	...	7,22,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,81,468	...	1,81,468	...	...	1,81,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,90,308	...	1,90,308	...	...	1,90,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,45,989	...	3,45,989	...	...	3,45,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,78,765	...	1,78,765	...	...	1,78,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,76,990	...	4,76,990	...	...	4,76,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,86,748	1,85,40,86,698	2,53,706	1,07,305	1,46,401	55,545	755	52,55,090	1,43,764	75,400	68,354	9,40,979	3,310	9,97,069	1,04,81,027	1,86,905	1,04,94,122	...
2,94,688	10,097	2,84,586	5,34,450	88,293	4,46,167	1,82,292	3,500	1,78,793	5,70,134	4,15,266	1,54,868	1,41,393	50,002	90,701	17,23,052	11,55,195	...
1,46,417	1,512	1,45,905	5,16,305	8,05,635	2,10,670	2,26,331	7,857	2,18,474	4,56,597	2,94,193	1,62,314	18,372	13,60,932	15,362	6,12,307	7,48,625	...
5,60,780	12,860	5,47,920	8,18,106	98,931	3,10,901	2,05,914	4,476	2,01,438	5,12,004	3,75,181	1,36,823	57,029	44,080	44,080	5,03,402	7,74,059	...
1,06,668	289	1,06,379	2,65,018	6,445	1,18,768	96,132	402	85,780	4,083	3,331	727	2,553	572	2,931	2,24,674	10,875	...
3,46,967	51,278	3,46,689	8,01,565	1,92,006	3,69,541	5,22,382	42,748	4,79,584	4,99,490	2,90,194	2,00,235	53,828	19,544	39,284	22,19,211	8,95,770	...
6,86,770	66,730	6,83,040	9,32,570	5,36,398	2,17,122	18,286	1,98,836	8,40,087	5,00,750	3,98,387	86,411	30,807	55,604	55,604	10,12,748	16,53,212	...
2,38,857	1,314	2,32,045	3,75,794	86,110	2,87,684	3,71,200	43,619	3,37,580	5,07,677	3,05,072	2,02,005	72,253	22,065	50,188	4,06,780	1,09,510	...
18,97,512	1,44,102	17,53,820	65,08,922	14,715	20,39,297	18,11,382	1,50,897	10,90,485	88,890	89,021	11,96,309	4,37,738	1,30,248	2,98,490	1,10,31,480	40,08,639	69,07,841
59,84,255	1,44,327	58,39,028	7,57,668	15,82,020	21,76,638	70,07,227	1,21,652	89,45,876	24,650	22,50,987	12,64,063	18,78,717	1,42,568	12,36,159	2,17,12,507	42,50,544	1,74,61,963

A.—LAND REVENUE.

13 (a).—Number of cultivators, and area and assessment of land under cultivation during 1894 *Fasli*.

District.	Number of cultivators.	CULTIVATED AREA.			Net revenue excluding remissions.	Average area cultivated by each cultivator.	Average revenue per cultivator.		Average revenue per acre.
		Wet.	Dry.	Total.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...
Anangabad	66,461	75,898	2,175,780	2,251,678	21,00,286	33	31 0 8	0 14 11	...
Bir	49,124	49,602	1,605,001	1,654,603	12,75,348	33	25 15 5	0 12 4	...
Parbhani	69,089	41,988	1,945,426	1,987,414	15,53,334	27	22 8 2	0 12 6	...
Nander	46,344	29,313	1,205,905	1,235,218	13,21,211	26	28 8 2	1 1 1	...
Gulbargah	42,411	27,508	1,052,408	1,079,911	10,51,076	25	24 12 10	0 15 7	...
Raichur	46,883	20,984	973,564	994,548	9,00,661	19	19 3 4	0 14 6	...
Lingsugur	64,804	12,446	1,391,473	1,403,919	9,85,339	21	15 4 0	0 11 3	...
Naldurg	16,679	20,026	635,601	656,227	4,63,192	39	27 12 4	0 11 4	...
Bidar	27,645	19,390	930,467	949,857	8,17,574	34	29 9 4	0 13 9	...
Total Maharashtra	429,240	297,785	11,915,680	12,213,465	1,01,70,321	28	24 6 3	0 13 9	...
...
Indur	53,437	64,912	426,054	490,966	16,35,352	9	30 9 8	3 5 3	...
Mahabub Nagar	85,853	81,332	455,172	536,504	10,21,552	12	28 7 10	1 14 6	...
Medak	80,270	50,339	165,433	215,772	10,03,711	7	33 2 7	4 10 5	...
Sipur Tandur	36,272	4,257	322,624	326,881	224,528	9	6 3 1	0 11 0	...
Warangal	114,964	138,048	696,321	829,369	15,28,008	7	13 4 1	1 13 4	...
Elgandal	79,325	151,755	609,332	761,087	21,46,990	9	27 1 1	2 13 2	...
Nalgundah	54,554	123,241	722,757	845,998	12,34,740	15	22 10 2	1 7 4	...
Total Telingana	404,675	608,884	3,398,293	4,007,177	87,90,381	9	21 11 7	2 3 2	...
Grand total	833,915	906,669	15,313,973	16,220,642	1,92,60,702	19	23 1 7	1 2 5	...

A.—Land revenue.

13 (b).—Number of cultivators, and area and assessment of land under cultivation during 1305 Fushl.

DISTRICT.	Number of cultivators.	CULTIVATED AREA.			Net revenue excluding remissions.	Average area cultivated by each cultivator.	Average revenue per cultivator.		Average revenue per acre.				
		Wet.	Dry.	Total.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Aurangabad	66,506	77,203	2,181,664	2,258,867	Rs. 21,20,009	33	39	31	14	3	0	14	4
Bir	49,548	40,777	1,612,832	1,662,009	12,85,883	33	22	26	2	6	0	12	4
Parbhani	71,015	42,095	1,950,871	1,992,906	15,92,015	28	3	21	5	11	0	12	6
Nander	45,726	29,297	1,190,791	1,230,088	13,17,137	26	27	28	12	11	1	1	3
Gulbargah	43,180	25,829	1,051,224	1,077,053	10,01,346	24	37	23	3	0	0	14	2
Baichur	51,181	20,542	973,260	993,802	8,81,048	19	16	16	6	11	0	13	2
Lingsugur	61,733	12,243	1,878,928	1,391,171	9,72,754	22	21	15	10	6	0	10	1
Naldurg	16,785	20,613	635,712	656,325	4,03,169	39	9	27	10	10	0	11	2
Bidar	32,408	19,217	928,234	947,451	8,15,684	29	9	25	2	9	0	13	8
Total Mahratwara	438,032	296,816	11,903,516	12,200,332	1,04,19,615	27	19	23	10	4	0	13	8
Indur	50,414	55,943	366,244	422,187	13,86,836	8	15	27	8	2	3	3	5
Mahabub Nigar...	36,697	82,132	468,973	551,105	9,03,529	15	0	24	9	11	1	10	3
Medak	30,557	50,358	156,752	207,110	10,36,252	6	31	33	14	7	5	0	1
Sirpur Tandur	34,029	4,273	312,277	316,550	2,11,353	9	12	29	11	2	0	10	8
Warangal	115,039	133,463	710,084	844,147	17,45,675	7	11	15	1	5	2	1	1
Elgandal	76,144	139,565	568,699	708,264	19,11,491	9	12	25	1	8	2	11	2
Nalgundah	55,585	126,847	772,470	899,317	13,74,829	16	7	24	11	9	1	8	8
Total Telingana	399,065	592,581	3,856,099	3,943,680	85,69,965	9	37	21	7	7	2	2	9
Grand total	837,097	889,397	15,259,615	16,149,012	1,89,89,610	19	11	2	4	4	1	2	4

A.—Land revenue.

18 (c).—Number of cultivators, and area and assessment of land under cultivation during 1806 *Fashi*.

District.	Number of cultivators.	CULTIVATED AREA.			Net revenue excluding remissions.	Average area cultivated by each cultivator.	Average revenue per cultivator.		Average revenue per acre.				
		Wet.	Dry.	Total.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
...	...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Anrangabad	65,344	76,982	2,192,855	2,269,837	21,25,556	34	29	32	8	6	0	15	0
Bir	48,873	50,733	1,648,421	1,699,154	18,17,732	34	31	26	15	5	0	12	5
Parbhani	72,157	42,184	1,965,546	2,007,730	15,83,192	27	33	21	15	3	0	12	7
Nander	46,715	29,447	1,210,849	1,240,296	13,46,137	26	22	28	14	0	1	1	4
Gulbargah	45,693	25,767	1,058,354	1,084,121	10,40,041	23	30	24	15	9	0	15	4
Baichur	48,603	20,379	986,380	1,007,259	8,43,429	20	29	17	5	8	0	13	5
Lingsugur	60,949	12,556	1,396,207	1,408,763	9,78,714	23	5	16	0	11	0	11	1
Naldurg	16,736	20,612	636,861	657,273	4,67,224	39	11	27	14	8	0	11	4
Bidar	82,515	19,190	928,779	947,969	8,14,166	29	6	25	0	8	0	13	9
Total Mahabulwara	437,525	297,800	12,024,052	12,321,852	1,05,16,191	28	7	24	0	7	0	13	8
Indur	50,740	56,589	379,921	436,510	11,53,160	8	26	22	11	8	2	10	8
Mahbub Nagar...	40,101	83,987	480,087	564,054	7,48,161	14	3	18	10	6	1	5	3
Medak	27,978	50,742	155,958	206,700	7,74,289	7	16	27	10	10	3	11	11
Sirpur Tandur ...	82,858	4,276	807,502	811,778	2,14,101	9	25	6	9	10	0	11	0
Warangal	119,007	137,506	800,299	937,805	13,22,905	7	35	11	1	10	1	6	7
Elgandal	72,289	142,193	573,619	715,812	16,49,216	9	36	22	13	0	2	4	10
Nalgundah	57,288	130,882	776,305	907,137	10,94,686	15	33	19	1	9	1	3	4
Total Telingana	399,761	606,105	3,478,091	4,070,706	69,56,518	10	8	17	6	5	1	11	3
Grand total	837,286	903,905	15,497,743	16,401,048	1,74,72,709	19	24	20	13	11	1	1	1

A.—Land revenue.

14 (a).—Heads not brought under jamabandi during 1804 *Rudi*.

District.	Interest for breach of contract.	Revenue fines.	Concealment of land.	Concealment of assessment.	Gain by exchange.	Gain by handles.	Government commission.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amrahabad	2,087	3,019	...	...	986	403	104	8,437	15,046
Bir	352	1,816	...	...	670	...	...	10,520	13,358
Parbhani	1,258	3,880	...	...	566	505	...	1,488	7,197
Nander	2,080	1,785	...	...	908	...	...	4,362	9,125
Gulbarga	564	2,535	125	...	643	...	2,969	13,422	20,258
Rachur	69	2,406	...	...	331	...	...	11	2,870
Lingaugur	296	772	20	...	136	...	...	1,616	2,840
Naldurg	441	743	...	...	170	...	...	...	1,354
Bidar	580	3,210	...	...	309	...	...	...	4,009
Total Maharashtra ...	7,577	19,666	145	...	4,772	908	3,133	39,846	76,147
Indur	3,937	5,273	84	...	1,084	...	...	46,395	56,973
Mahabub Nagar...	1,874	2,073	65	...	608	...	...	...	4,629
Medak	853	2,781	...	...	314	...	...	...	3,778
Sirpur Tandur ...	632	581	...	...	202	...	...	14	1,489
Warangal	28	1,483	...	...	737	...	...	2,568	4,816
Elgandal	3,061	6,802	1,119	...	267	...	...	7,128	18,377
Nalgundah	598	2,370	163	...	300	...	1	5,954	9,386
Total Telingana ...	10,783	21,363	1,431	...	3,602	...	1	62,959	99,139
Grand total ...	18,460	41,029	1,576	...	8,374	908	3,134	1,02,105	1,75,586

A.—Land revenue.

14 (b).—Holds not brought under jamaabandi during 1805 Folsli.

District.	INTEREST FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.					Revenue fines.	Concealment of land.	Concealment of assessment.	Gain by exchange.	Gain by hundies.	Government commission.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Pesh-kash.	Maktas.	Abkari.	Miscellaneous.	Total.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad	398	1,938	2,336	5,436	...	310	714	509	164	3,818	13,317
Bir	...	25	100	26	151	2,307	...	...	571	...	...	10,219	22,218
Parbhani	499	757	1,256	3,996	26	166	628	168	...	16	6,256
Nander	...	82	998	236	1,311	3,197	...	...	455	...	...	9,376	14,339
Galbargah	638	2	640	2,132	...	57	551	...	...	9,368	13,313
Raichur	113	218	331	1,840	...	...	597	...	...	146	2,914
Lingsugur	...	2	1,435	21	1,458	8,514	...	10	307	...	...	6,188	11,477
Naldurg	119	...	119	1,239	...	...	180	...	...	...	1,578
Bidar	...	170	446	112	728	5,301	17	56	247	...	...	315	6,664
Total Maharashtra	...	279	4,761	3,310	8,350	29,042	43	629	4,260	677	164	48,946	92,111
Indur	...	193	1,658	521	2,372	5,305	293	148	857	...	...	5,105	14,080
Mahab Nagar	...	634	775	219	1,628	3,032	40	...	559	...	...	...	5,300
Medak	...	68	2,561	412	3,041	2,215	...	...	331	...	...	...	5,587
Sirpur Tandur	...	5	446	162	613	496	...	...	232	...	...	308	1,649
Narawal	522	...	522	2,246	...	...	274	...	...	2,595	5,037
Elagandal	...	224	2,000	286	2,460	7,162	287	111	955	...	...	13,214	24,189
Nalgundah	...	12	709	72	793	2,608	193	...	352	...	...	2,640	6,586
Total Telangana	...	1,136	8,671	1,622	11,429	23,114	813	259	3,560	...	...	23,362	63,037
Grand total	...	1,415	13,432	4,932	19,779	52,156	856	888	7,820	677	164	72,308	1,55,148

A.—Land revenue.

14 (c).—Heads not brought under jamabandi during 1806 Fesli.

District.	INTEREST FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.					Revenue fines.	Concealment of land.	Concealment of assessment.	Gain by exchange.	Gain by handles.	Govern-ment com-mission.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
	Pesh-kash.	Maktas.	Altkari.	Miscellaneous.	Total.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad	...	4	1,246	367	1,617	2,729	...	250	1,241	101	256	4,011	10,205
Bir	...	24	132	63	219	1,200	...	...	464	...	...	67,548	69,431
Parbhani	2,307	1,197	3,504	8,809	...	...	559	206	...	1	7,579
Nander	...	84	205	113	362	2,373	...	...	883	...	...	7,666	10,774
Gulbargah	...	482	1,294	894	2,170	1,028	...	...	600	...	...	14,225	18,023
Beahur	86	152	238	2,084	...	...	830	...	...	1,219	4,371
Lingnurgur	...	29	625	81	770	1,508	...	...	328	...	...	8,136	10,787
Naldurg	392	...	...	177	...	...	349	918
Bidar	...	197	435	12	644	2,123	...	...	293	...	...	9	3,069
Total Maharashtra	35	770	6,330	2,379	9,514	16,746	...	250	4,870	307	256	1,03,104	1,35,107
Indur	...	171	1,168	397	1,736	4,224	569	34	779	...	...	27,574	34,016
Mahab Nagar	...	401	714	46	1,161	1,911	2	...	634	...	...	...	3,708
Medak	...	18	3,081	...	3,099	1,533	...	...	368	...	...	...	5,000
Sirpur Tandur	...	2	389	148	539	448	...	...	134	...	...	135	1,256
Warangal	1,065	...	1,065	2,201	...	...	241	60	2	60,228	63,797
Elgandal	...	498	2,401	426	3,325	5,240	674	216	716	...	...	3,592	13,763
Nalgundah	...	3	977	36	1,016	2,479	1,261	...	804	...	...	8,041	13,191
Total Telingana	...	1,093	9,793	1,053	11,941	18,036	2,506	250	3,266	60	2	99,570	1,35,631
Grand total	35	1,863	16,125	3,432	21,455	34,782	2,506	500	8,136	307	258	2,02,734	2,70,738

A.—Land revenue.

14 (d).—Heads not brought under jamabandi during 1307 Faslī.

District.	INTEREST FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.					Concealment of land.	Concealment of assessment.	Gain by exchange.	Gain by landtax.	Government commission.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Pesh-kash.	Maktas.	Abkari.	Miscellaneous.	Total.							
...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amrabad	...	1,318	2,920	1,983	6,221	3,063	...	941	672	154	4,315	15,866
Bir	...	...	1,028	5	1,031	1,341	...	416	...	...	37,143	39,931
Parbhani	...	...	884	756	1,740	3,281	...	477	...	...	12,402	5,900
Nander	...	27	380	908	1,315	3,181	...	803	...	...	12,976	17,775
Gulbarga	...	379	2,097	201	2,677	887	...	728	...	...	6,599	10,891
Raichur	...	...	842	59	401	2,220	...	598	...	...	8,587	11,806
Lingapur	...	2	910	13	945	2,602	...	915	...	...	5,224	9,686
Naldurg	...	...	844	...	844	526	...	310	...	...	...	1,180
Bidar	...	276	862	109	747	1,515	...	259	...	...	13,551	16,072
Total Maharashtra	21	2,002	9,365	4,038	15,421	18,616	...	4,947	672	154	89,297	1,29,107
Indur	...	175	4,146	657	4,978	2,440	617	677	...	...	24,511	33,264
Mahab Nagar	...	745	1,356	90	2,191	3,498	...	746	...	...	1,147	7,582
Medak	...	166	1,797	66	2,029	1,325	...	367	...	...	131	4,326
Sirpur Tandur	...	...	281	147	428	812	...	121	...	...	211	1,072
Warangal	166	18	250	...	434	1,674	...	335	...	...	24,278	26,721
Elgandal	...	332	4,088	945	5,365	7,114	586	789	...	...	8,067	17,094
Nalgundah	...	5	1,328	59	1,392	2,632	...	414	...	...	10,715	15,153
Total Telingana	166	1,441	13,246	1,964	16,817	18,995	1,203	3,449	...	...	64,060	1,05,212
Grand total	187	3,443	22,611	5,997	32,238	37,611	1,203	8,396	672	154	1,53,357	2,34,319

A.—Land revenue.

15.—Net land revenue demand with increase and decrease after jamabandi from 1804 to 1807 Fasal.

District.	1804 FASLI.				1805 FASLI.				1806 FASLI.				1807 FASLI.			
	Demand as per jamabandi.	Deducted after jamabandi.	Stivat jamabandi.	Total as per teusal baki.	Demand as per jamabandi.	Deducted after jamabandi.	Stivat jamabandi.	Total as per teusal baki.	Demand as per jamabandi.	Deducted after jamabandi.	Stivat jamabandi.	Total as per teusal baki.	Demand as per jamabandi.	Deducted after jamabandi.	Stivat jamabandi.	Total as per teusal baki.
Aurangabad	21,59,525	1,190	3,024	21,62,004	21,98,759	...	1,215	21,99,974	21,98,542	...	1,094	21,99,576	21,87,350	...	436	21,87,786
Bir	18,04,596	...	330	13,04,916	13,08,314	11	153	13,08,456	13,40,132	...	561	13,40,693	13,45,946	...	120	13,40,056
Parbhani	15,98,769	...	150	15,98,919	16,08,102	...	583	16,03,745	16,24,218	...	693	16,24,911	16,22,940	...	581	16,23,321
Nander	13,93,739	...	5,306	13,99,095	13,80,093	...	5,415	13,85,509	14,07,365	96	4,182	14,11,451	14,15,606	...	6,468	14,22,134
Gulbarga	11,10,942	659	10,954	11,21,237	10,70,094	53	6,420	10,76,461	11,03,614	...	11,587	11,15,201	11,61,718	...	17,123	11,76,941
Raichur	10,55,911	...	4,212	10,74,158	10,50,322	...	5,939	10,55,951	10,10,136	...	4,594	10,14,730	10,69,094	...	8,224	10,77,318
Lingapur	10,92,623	152	1,420	10,88,891	10,81,146	...	2,071	10,83,217	10,84,812	...	1,591	10,86,403	10,78,674	...	1,457	10,75,181
Naldurg	4,66,760	...	1,05	4,66,915	4,67,620	1,868	1,698	4,67,959	4,70,860	...	4	4,70,873	4,71,540	...	221	4,71,767
Bidar	8,62,878	...	656	8,55,094	8,57,600	95	1,029	8,58,554	8,45,473	86	757	8,46,195	8,60,832	773	206	8,56,365
Indur	18,08,172	5,578	3,494	18,05,778	16,70,373	6,508	2,128	16,74,893	13,24,522	2,082	95	13,22,555	17,80,470	3,336	4,281	17,90,415
Mahab Nagar	13,23,654	13,297	657	13,11,014	11,90,000	10,591	10,079	11,90,988	10,21,597	4,946	4,514	10,21,195	12,80,394	2,416	2,843	12,98,121
Medak	10,31,995	1,015	2,172	10,30,152	11,34,204	2,413	671	11,32,432	9,02,422	2,039	2,808	8,93,189	10,77,267	977	962	10,77,552
Sirpur Tandar	2,47,696	11	389	2,48,074	2,36,986	...	180	2,37,145	2,37,284	303	712	2,37,003	2,46,075	274	348	2,40,140
Warangal	16,30,210	402	2	16,30,809	16,36,468	18,915	18,533	18,38,981	14,11,371	1,037	741	14,11,075	19,37,578	3,288	2,800	19,37,086
Elgandal	22,28,505	4,385	4,737	22,28,997	19,94,422	4,084	9,243	19,99,651	17,30,779	5,577	1,630	17,16,898	18,37,873	4,230	...	18,33,634
Nalgundab	12,80,105	2,790	112	12,80,427	14,17,733	2,054	14,400	14,30,178	11,34,491	4,831	...	11,29,603	11,40,274	3,404	6	11,45,876
Grand total	2,00,98,747	29,736	38,400	2,07,07,411	2,04,08,596	40,152	80,439	2,04,43,104	1,87,07,690	20,926	35,591	1,88,12,178	2,05,31,687	40,407	46,982	2,05,37,362

A.—Land revenue.

16.—Demand, collections and balance under all heads of land revenue by districts for 1804 to 1807 Fashl.

District.	1804 FASL.				1805 FASL.				1806 FASL.				1807 FASL.			
	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.
Amrehabad ...	21,92,000	21,90,418	99.89	1,587	21,92,074	21,90,675	99.96	2,299	21,99,576	21,73,603	98.81	25,973	21,87,760	21,73,070	99.35	14,110
Bir ...	13,04,016	13,02,969	99.85	1,047	13,03,456	13,07,272	99.90	1,184	13,40,693	13,16,776	98.22	23,917	13,46,050	13,33,553	99.07	12,503
Farbhami ...	15,95,919	15,93,372	99.84	2,547	16,03,745	15,95,432	99.48	8,313	16,24,011	16,16,108	99.40	8,093	16,23,521	16,23,403	99.99	118
Nander ...	13,99,035	13,96,971	99.83	2,064	13,85,508	13,88,534	99.85	1,974	14,41,451	14,03,023	97.79	2,892	14,22,184	14,19,159	99.79	2,975
Gulbargah ...	11,21,237	11,19,699	99.86	1,538	10,76,461	10,75,026	99.86	1,436	11,15,201	10,13,274	90.86	1,01,927	11,78,841	11,70,532	99.27	8,309
Bachar ...	10,74,153	10,72,478	99.84	1,675	10,55,951	10,64,804	99.84	1,647	10,14,730	9,54,310	94.04	60,424	10,77,318	10,73,303	99.62	4,015
Lingapur ...	10,93,891	10,80,581	98.81	13,010	10,55,951	10,64,856	99.80	13,858	10,86,403	8,39,701	77.29	246,712	10,75,131	10,62,267	98.80	12,864
Naldurg ...	4,56,915	4,66,915	100	...	4,67,959	4,67,959	100	...	4,70,573	4,60,699	97.88	9,974	4,71,707	4,71,909	99.98	68
Bidar ...	8,53,034	8,53,014	99.81	420	8,53,534	8,53,332	99.97	202	8,46,195	8,46,143	99.99	52	8,56,266	8,55,553	99.91	712
Total Maharashtra ...	1,11,04,160	1,10,71,014	99.70	33,146	1,10,39,805	1,10,04,392	99.70	35,413	1,11,10,033	1,06,20,437	95.67	4,80,596	1,12,33,819	1,11,82,945	99.52	55,874
Jodhar ...	18,06,778	17,79,895	98.53	26,883	15,74,892	15,67,149	99.50	7,751	13,22,555	13,05,301	98.99	17,254	17,90,415	17,70,571	98.89	19,844
Mahab Nagar ...	13,11,014	12,93,474	97.90	27,540	11,10,088	11,73,776	98.47	17,209	10,21,135	9,74,427	95.42	46,708	69,68,121	13,01,234	94.79	66,887
Modak ...	10,93,169	10,44,698	95.54	48,471	11,82,439	10,68,577	90.42	8,63,188	8,43,114	8,43,114	99.50	80,702	10,77,359	10,46,937	97.19	30,265
Sirpur Taudur ...	2,43,070	2,45,770	99.07	2,700	2,37,146	2,38,215	99.14	1,381	2,37,693	2,35,874	99.23	1,819	2,43,149	2,43,477	99.94	1,172
Karnal ...	16,20,809	15,70,084	94.74	50,725	13,85,081	17,80,912	97.21	51,163	14,11,075	13,00,585	92.40	60,781	19,37,066	18,58,102	95.94	78,964
Figand ...	22,25,907	22,24,383	99.81	4,524	19,69,581	19,64,448	99.74	5,138	17,13,893	17,07,968	99.44	9,470	18,33,634	18,27,887	99.69	5,647
Valgundah ...	12,50,427	12,71,937	98.57	14,510	14,30,178	14,22,970	99.49	7,206	11,23,663	11,16,231	98.51	13,422	11,45,576	11,31,512	98.83	14,064
Total Telingana ...	96,03,251	94,20,254	98.15	1,78,997	94,03,299	92,69,098	98.57	1,24,931	77,02,145	75,32,600	97.79	1,69,545	92,93,543	90,81,176	97.66	2,16,738
Grand total ...	2,07,07,411	2,04,97,298	98.98	2,10,143	2,04,43,104	2,02,73,436	99.17	1,69,074	1,88,12,178	1,31,62,037	96.54	6,50,141	2,05,37,392	2,02,64,705	98.67	2,72,637
Arrears ...	9,61,102	1,34,063	13.95	8,27,019	9,02,226	1,06,367	10.92	8,83,859	9,99,651	95,215	9.62	8,94,436	16,20,066	4,82,713	31.63	10,43,373
Grand total ...	2,16,68,513	2,06,31,351	95.21	10,37,162	2,14,35,330	2,03,81,797	95.08	10,53,633	1,98,01,829	1,82,87,252	92.19	15,44,577	2,20,63,448	2,07,47,415	94.03	13,16,030

A.—Land revenue.
17.—Rajpootwari land revenue demand, collections and balance for 1804 to 1807 Fashl.

District.	1804 FASHL.				1805 FASHL.				1806 FASHL.				1807 FASHL.			
	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Aurangabad	21,00,296	20,99,042	99.94	1,241	21,20,009	21,20,511	99.99	98	21,25,546	21,25,509	99.99	47	21,26,812	21,26,716	99.99	96
Bir	12,75,348	12,74,192	99.91	1,156	12,85,883	12,84,950	99.92	933	13,47,732	13,47,150	99.98	582	13,21,705	13,11,632	99.23	10,073
Parbani	15,55,334	15,55,090	99.86	244	15,62,015	15,61,703	99.98	312	15,83,192	15,82,947	99.98	245	15,83,459	15,83,341	99.99	118
Nander	13,21,211	13,19,408	99.86	1,803	13,17,137	13,15,187	99.85	1,950	13,46,137	13,43,369	99.78	2,768	13,66,832	13,63,857	98.78	2,975
Gulbargah	10,51,076	10,49,919	99.88	1,157	10,51,346	10,50,350	99.89	996	10,40,941	10,40,144	99.97	797	10,90,907	10,88,218	99.78	2,689
Jaipur	9,03,681	9,00,282	99.85	3,399	8,81,048	8,80,373	99.92	675	8,43,429	8,42,169	99.99	1,260	9,04,713	9,03,648	99.98	1,065
Jaipur	9,85,329	9,82,341	99.89	2,988	9,72,754	9,71,115	99.86	1,639	9,78,714	9,76,848	99.93	1,866	9,96,810	9,93,484	99.71	3,326
Nadgaon	4,63,129	4,63,102	100	27	4,63,169	4,63,169	100	0	4,67,224	4,67,263	99.99	39	4,67,289	4,67,289	100	0
Bidar	8,17,874	8,17,401	99.96	473	8,15,984	8,15,997	99.99	13	8,14,166	8,14,114	99.99	52	8,18,380	8,17,760	99.92	620
Total Mahabwara	1,04,70,821	1,04,60,916	99.91	9,905	1,04,19,645	1,04,13,190	99.93	6,454	1,05,16,101	1,05,09,402	99.93	6,699	1,06,45,997	1,06,31,201	99.76	14,796
Indur	16,85,232	16,89,992	99.45	25,860	18,46,836	18,70,128	99.44	7,768	11,53,160	11,47,851	99.53	5,309	10,08,601	10,01,889	98.96	6,712
Mahab Nagra	10,21,552	10,07,290	98.65	14,262	9,03,529	8,94,321	98.58	9,205	7,48,161	7,19,721	99.19	28,440	9,87,982	9,80,831	98.23	7,151
Motak	10,03,711	9,98,890	99.52	4,821	9,36,252	9,30,004	99.37	6,248	7,74,389	7,62,968	99.24	11,421	9,79,777	9,69,824	99.03	9,953
Sirpur Taudar	2,24,529	2,22,039	99.13	2,490	2,11,333	2,09,004	99.17	2,329	2,14,101	2,12,364	99.18	1,737	2,19,318	2,18,216	99.48	1,102
Warangal	15,23,986	14,84,896	97.43	38,090	17,45,075	17,01,006	97.44	44,069	13,22,005	12,87,407	97.40	36,598	18,43,081	17,73,951	96.21	6,930
Elandul	21,40,900	21,42,855	99.80	4,135	10,11,491	10,06,763	99.75	4,728	16,40,216	16,43,181	99.66	2,733	17,62,705	17,59,053	99.79	3,652
Nalgundah	12,34,740	12,23,536	99.09	11,204	13,74,820	13,69,137	99.58	5,683	10,94,086	10,85,984	99.20	8,102	11,10,086	11,01,307	99.13	8,779
Total Telengana	87,90,381	86,57,988	98.49	1,32,393	86,69,065	84,68,985	98.82	1,01,000	69,56,518	68,49,856	98.46	1,06,662	66,13,000	65,22,046	98.10	1,67,905
Grand total	1,02,60,702	1,01,18,854	99.30	1,41,848	1,00,80,610	98,82,161	99.13	1,07,416	74,72,709	73,09,438	97.04	5,29,361	91,59,657	89,73,456	98.03	1,85,701
Arrears	6,74,696	70,207	11.75	5,98,311	9,86,311	68,158	97.22	6,18,176	6,80,377	49,302	7.48	6,10,985	11,18,976	4,09,636	36.61	7,09,340
Grand total	1,09,35,310	1,01,98,151	93.31	7,35,159	1,00,75,921	98,90,299	98.31	7,25,592	81,33,086	1,09,08,740	98.74	11,34,316	1,02,78,633	1,03,82,992	95.37	8,95,041

A.—Land revenue.

18.—Maktas demand, collections and balance for 1904 to 1907 Fashi.

District.	1904 FASHI.				1905 FASHI.				1906 FASHI.				1907 FASHI.			
	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.
Arrangabad	Rs. 7,778	Rs. 7,698	99.01	...	Rs. 20,880	Rs. 18,679	89.45	2,201	Rs. 27,800	22,888	81.97	5,022	Rs. 27,204	22,531	82.82	Rs. 4,673
Bir	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,594
Parbani	11,506	11,508	100	...	13,847	13,847	100	...	15,568	15,568	80.26	3,075	16,002	14,068	88.56	...
Kendri	46,132	46,132	100	...	12,251	12,251	100	...	12,438	12,438	100	...	13,070	13,070	100	...
Gulbargah	25,822	25,822	100	...	48,051	48,051	100	...	47,575	47,575	100	...	47,582	47,582	100	...
Raichur	67,744	66,878	98.67	965	25,826	25,826	100	...	81,954	80,406	85.15	1,548	31,651	31,671	99.13	...
Lingsugur...	43,932	43,932	100	...	67,844	66,878	98.57	966	67,844	64,029	94.37	3,815	67,844	64,084	95.80	2,860
Naldurg	...	...	...	...	48,708	48,708	100	...	...	...	...	...	49,279	49,279	100	...
Bidar	12,708	12,708	100	...	11,450	11,450	100	...	11,450	...	...	...	9,084	9,084	100	...
Total Maharashtra	2,20,792	2,19,516	99.87	1,275	2,48,867	2,45,090	98.72	3,167	2,64,000	2,40,494	94.29	15,106	2,63,216	2,55,479	96.30	9,737
Indur	79,822	78,784	98.69	1,038	79,778	79,778	100	...	75,522	75,522	100	...	76,098	74,892	97.47	1,206
Maibub Nagar	2,49,987	2,35,784	94.51	11,203	2,42,520	2,36,448	97.49	6,072	44,175	2,29,549	93.47	15,826	2,48,305	2,19,668	90.25	28,707
Medak	88,093	86,002	91.88	2,091	37,449	34,036	90.80	3,443	38,057	34,200	89.60	3,857	37,611	35,506	94.32	2,105
Sirpur Tandur	3,891	3,891	100	...	3,891	3,891	100	...	3,891	3,891	100	...	4,136	4,136	100	...
Warangal	42,951	32,369	75.83	10,582	23,225	21,615	92.96	613	25,081	17,154	68.39	7,927	25,082	20,141	80.48	4,941
Wajantel	26,067	22,657	86.91	...	22,657	22,657	100	...	22,488	21,944	97.58	544	22,487	22,452	99.84	35
Nalgundah	19,673	18,912	96.13	761	11,952	11,782	98.33	200	11,066	11,327	97.00	339	11,466	11,052	96.38	414
Total Telingana	4,60,554	4,35,789	94.19	26,745	4,23,506	4,13,177	97.56	10,328	4,20,880	3,92,887	93.32	27,993	4,21,005	3,87,987	92.13	33,128
Grand total	6,81,326	6,53,305	96.98	28,021	6,72,352	6,53,867	99.99	13,495	6,85,470	6,42,381	93.71	42,069	6,84,281	6,41,410	93.78	42,865
Arrears	99,822	23,242	23.28	76,580	1,00,469	14,579	14.50	85,920	1,01,388	13,022	11.85	89,361	1,29,561	23,783	18.35	1,05,778
Grand total	7,81,148	6,76,547	86.61	1,04,601	7,72,861	6,78,446	87.13	99,415	7,86,863	6,54,403	83.17	1,32,460	8,13,842	6,65,199	81.78	1,48,643

A.—Land revenue.
19.—Peashkash demand, collections and balance for 1304 to 1307 Fash.

District.	1304 FASH.				1305 FASH.				1306 FASH.				1307 FASH.			
	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.
Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nander ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulbarga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raichur ..	86,540	86,540	100	..	86,540	86,540	100	..	86,540	86,540	100	..	86,540	86,540	100	..
Lingapur ..	17,060	7,060	41.35	10,000	17,060	7,060	41.35	10,000	17,060	7,060	41.35	10,000	17,060	7,060	41.35	10,000
Naldurg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bidar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Maharashtra ..	1,03,590	93,590	90.34	10,000	1,03,590	86,540	83.54	17,050	1,03,590	93,590	90.35	10,000	1,03,590	93,590	90.34	10,000
Latur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahab Nager ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surya Tandar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal ..	45,975	45,975	100	..	45,975	41,108	..	4,767	45,975	39,927	87.04	5,948	45,975	45,975	100	..
Elkadai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgundah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Telingana ..	45,975	45,975	100	..	45,975	41,108	89.61	4,767	45,975	39,927	87.04	5,948	45,975	45,975	100	..
Grand total ..	1,49,465	1,39,465	93.00	10,000	1,49,465	1,27,648	85.40	21,817	1,49,465	1,33,568	89.33	15,948	1,49,465	1,39,465	93.90	10,000
Arrears ..	24,727	10,868	43.92	13,874	46,875	7,127	15.20	39,748	61,695	14,148	22.98	47,417	63,365	11,927	18.34	51,738
Grand total ..	1,74,192	1,50,315	86.29	23,874	1,96,340	1,34,775	68.64	61,565	2,11,066	1,47,701	69.98	63,365	2,12,830	1,51,092	70.99	61,738

A.—Land revenue.

20.—Fruit trees demand, collections and balance for 1304 to 1307 *Fasli*.

District.	1304 <i>Fasli</i> .				1305 <i>Fasli</i> .				1306 <i>Fasli</i> .				1307 <i>Fasli</i> .			
	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.
Aurangabad	Rs. 10,304	Rs. 10,304	100	...	Rs. 14,202	Rs. 14,202	100	...	Rs. 9,541	Rs. 1,492	15.63	8,049	Rs. 12,281	Rs. 4,305	85.05	7,976
Bir	237	237	98.31	4	1,605	1,605	100	...	133	120	90.26	4	1,403	1,323	88.51	170
Parbhani	21,098	11,470	54.36	9,628	22,304	14,308	64.12	8,001	21,926	13,454	61.36	8,472	22,621	22,521	100	...
Nander	5,732	5,391	94.04	441	11,631	11,607	99.92	24	10,108	10,108	100	...	12,083	12,083	100	...
Galbargah	5,094	5,094	100	...	10,308	10,308	100	...	5,634	4,944	87.74	580	6,967	6,308	90.44	679
Raichur	528	528	100	...	2,424	2,424	100	...	390	390	99.34	...	1,249	1,249	100	...
Lingnagar	1,358	1,358	100	...	4,126	4,126	100	...	1,043	813	77.94	280	1,831	1,831	100	...
Naldurg	6	6	100	...	690	690	100	...	16	16	100	...	637	637	100	...
Bidar	5,301	5,301	100	...	14,786	14,786	100	...	5,346	6,346	100	...	12,047	11,968	99.34	70
Total Maharashtra	52,748	42,675	80.90	10,073	82,136	74,111	90.22	8,025	54,037	32,032	59.30	17,345	73,129	64,225	87.83	8,904
Indur	78,277	78,272	99.99	5	94,613	94,571	99.95	42	78,606	67,085	86.10	10,521	91,023	90,825	99.78	198
Mahmud Nagar	16,211	16,181	99.81	30	21,922	21,650	98.76	272	16,309	14,897	91.34	1,412	20,307	19,814	97.57	493
Mekah	81,197	80,945	99.19	252	88,068	83,654	95.00	4,414	80,691	80,574	99.94	117	40,234	40,165	99.90	69
Sirpur Tandar	18,284	18,057	99.08	227	21,013	20,837	99.16	176	10,233	10,167	99.65	66	21,988	21,949	99.82	39
Waranval	12,081	10,220	85.01	1,861	16,072	14,054	87.41	2,018	11,121	10,802	97.33	319	15,193	13,871	91.29	1,322
Waranval	89,419	89,397	99.91	22	50,454	50,394	99.88	60	33,721	33,721	100	...	87,032	86,072	94.70	1,960
Nalgundah	13,805	12,562	90.93	213	15,158	15,008	99.01	150	10,794	10,324	95.63	470	10,906	10,303	94.29	603
Total Telangana	2,08,154	2,05,604	98.77	2,550	2,57,800	2,50,087	97.00	7,713	2,00,376	1,84,694	92.12	15,681	2,36,683	2,32,119	98.07	4,564
Grand total	2,80,902	2,48,279	88.38	12,623	3,39,036	3,24,198	95.67	15,738	2,54,412	2,21,385	87.01	33,026	3,00,812	2,90,344	96.57	10,468
Arrears	18,834	6,391	33.93	12,443	21,368	4,889	22.98	16,479	35,306	12,540	35.51	22,766	55,758	13,253	23.84	42,475
Grand total	2,79,736	2,54,670	91.04	25,066	3,61,304	3,29,087	91.09	32,217	2,89,718	2,33,926	80.74	55,792	3,65,570	3,03,627	83.09	55,943

A.—Land revenue.

21.—Grazing demand, collections and balance for 1804 to 1807 Fasil.

District.	1804 FASIL.				1805 FASIL.				1806 FASIL.				1807 FASIL.			
	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.
Aurangabad ...	44,043	43,645	98-08	403	43,531	43,531	100	...	35,786	22,931	64-07	12,855	20,737	10,372	98-42	1,365
Bir ...	6,265	6,255	100	...	6,826	6,826	100	...	6,181	5,908	95-58	273	6,913	6,898	98-73	75
Parbhani ...	7,095	6,537	89-61	558	6,619	6,619	100	...	7,453	6,673	89-04	66	8,994	8,994	100	...
Nander ...	8,153	8,083	89-14	70	8,483	8,483	100	...	7,483	7,483	100	...	6,517	6,517	100	...
Gulbarga ...	2,341	2,200	89-24	41	1,898	1,898	100	...	1,437	1,437	100	...	2,754	2,754	100	...
Raichur ...	7	7	100	...	15	15	100	...	15	15	100	...	15	15	100	...
Lingapur ...	1,505	1,505	100	...	1,604	1,604	100	...	1,772	1,772	100	...	1,207	1,207	100	...
Naldurg ...	72	72	100	...	72	72	100	...	73	73	100	...	74	74	100	...
Bidar ...	7,457	7,456	99-98	1	6,912	6,912	100	...	6,743	6,743	100	...	6,152	6,152	100	...
Total Maharashtra ...	77,233	76,160	98-61	1,073	75,860	75,860	100	...	65,129	51,915	79-71	13,214	46,363	44,923	96-89	1,440
Indur ...	4,888	4,888	100	...	2,363	2,363	99-95	1	4,032	3,896	96-63	136	2,794	2,794	100	...
Mahab Nagar ...	8,963	7,903	91-36	705	7,619	7,619	99-99	1,220	7,232	6,227	86-11	1,005	6,510	5,765	60-50	3,755
Medak ...	11,437	6,949	57-88	4,898	9,567	6,314	66-00	3,253	9,269	8,164	88-08	1,105	8,965	8,965	99-81	17
Sirpur Tandur ...	332	327	96-49	5	165	165	100	...	141	135	96-43	6	234	234	100	...
Warangal ...	2,225	1,046	88-09	1,680	1,639	84-51	253	1,973	1,973	1,562	78-66	421	1,074	447	22-61	1,627
Wagundah ...	6,028	6,019	99-86	9	5,928	5,440	98-75	188	5,872	5,436	92-58	436	5,051	5,051	100	...
Nalgundah ...	8,537	8,378	98-24	159	4,564	4,564	100	...	4,394	3,763	86-05	631	4,908	4,801	97-82	107
Total Telangana ...	43,265	35,870	83-01	7,396	31,545	29,631	84-42	4,914	33,913	29,172	88-63	3,740	33,436	28,680	83-83	5,406
Grand total ...	1,20,460	1,12,080	92-97	8,409	1,07,405	1,02,451	95-42	4,914	98,043	81,068	82-71	16,954	70,799	72,053	91-32	6,846
Arrears ...	80,206	2,547	5-49	27,059	36,374	4,563	13-34	81,521	39,067	1,383	5-08	34,234	61,152	1,174	21-84	80,578
Grand total ...	1,50,705	1,14,577	76-02	36,128	1,43,779	1,07,344	74-52	86,485	1,34,100	82,321	61-83	51,188	1,30,951	84,127	64-24	46,884

A.—Land revenue.

22.—Miscellaneous demand, collections and balance for 1304 to 1307 Fasal.

District.	1304 FASAL.					1305 FASAL.					1306 FASAL.					1307 FASAL.				
	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections.	Balance.
Arrangabad ..	37,332	37,332	100	...	753	753	100	...	833	833	100	...	752	752	100	...	752	752	100	...
Bir ..	15,298	14,321	93.58	477	295	44	14.98	251	1,064	1,064	100	...	343	343	100	...	343	343	100	...
Barbani ..	3,826	3,702	96.75	124	556	556	100	...	696	696	100	...	477	477	100	...	477	477	100	...
Nander ..	14,807	14,757	99.66	50	206	206	100	...	183	183	100	...	120	120	100	...	120	120	100	...
Gulabgarh ..	86,904	36,564	99.07	340	37,063	36,743	99.00	320	36,225	36,225	99.25	3,802	35,162	35,162	99.25	3,802	35,162	99.25	3,802	...
Baidar ..	18,578	18,298	98.49	280	18,080	18,070	100	6	10,512	10,512	100	...	375	10,512	100	...	375	10,512	100	...
Lingapur ..	26,397	26,395	99.96	12	39,915	39,915	100	...	87,502	87,502	100	...	2,960	38,954	100	...	38,954	38,954	100	...
Nakur ..	3,645	3,645	100	...	4,028	4,028	100	...	3,560	3,560	100	...	13	3,707	100	...	3,707	3,707	100	...
Nakur ..	9,694	9,665	99.63	36	9,702	9,577	98.71	125	9,455	9,455	100	...	...	10,002	100	...	10,002	9,994	99.97	3
Total Mahabwara ..	1,79,476	1,78,157	99.26	1,319	1,09,717	1,08,995	99.34	723	1,06,450	98,218	92.26	8,232	1,06,524	1,05,437	98.97	1,087	1,06,524	1,05,437	98.97	1,087
Indur ..	7,479	7,479	100	...	11,303	11,303	100	...	11,235	10,847	92.09	888	11,059	10,071	91.06	888	11,059	10,071	91.06	888
Mahabub Nagar ..	14,506	13,593	91.64	1,230	15,383	14,053	91.44	440	5,568	7,238	69.01	525	6,957	5,133	74.50	1,774	6,957	5,133	74.50	1,774
Medak ..	3,634	3,613	99.19	3,623	10,196	6,580	64.53	3,616	10,980	7,208	65.64	3,772	10,985	5,612	51.84	5,133	10,985	5,612	51.84	5,133
Sirpur Tandur ..	1,099	1,092	81.17	207	794	794	100	...	327	327	100	...	443	443	100	...	443	443	100	...
Warangal ..	2,598	2,595	97.83	333	3,992	3,843	96.25	149	4,120	3,553	86.23	567	5,311	4,207	78.76	1,134	5,311	4,207	78.76	1,134
Wagund ..	9,933	9,933	97.93	235	9,351	9,183	98.20	168	5,541	5,541	100	...	6,359	6,359	100	...	6,359	6,359	100	...
Nalgundah ..	10,672	8,436	79.05	2,236	23,645	22,479	95.08	1,166	8,128	4,538	55.79	3,590	7,630	3,959	51.88	3,671	7,630	3,959	51.88	3,671
Total Telangana ..	55,041	47,178	85.71	7,863	74,609	69,070	92.71	5,539	45,585	39,063	79.11	9,521	48,424	35,794	73.79	12,680	48,424	35,794	73.79	12,680
Grand total ..	2,34,517	2,25,335	96.08	9,182	1,84,239	1,78,005	96.60	8,261	1,52,034	1,34,931	88.32	17,753	1,54,048	1,41,171	91.10	13,777	1,54,048	1,41,171	91.10	13,777
Arrears ..	1,14,906	11,783	...	1,03,122	1,00,796	6,781	...	92,015	94,963	5,280	...	89,673	1,07,274	13,210	...	94,064	1,07,274	13,210	...	94,064
Grand total ..	3,49,423	2,37,068	67.65	1,12,354	2,85,122	1,86,846	65.53	93,276	2,46,987	1,39,531	56.51	1,07,426	2,62,222	1,54,381	58.87	1,07,841	2,62,222	1,54,381	58.87	1,07,841

A.—Land revenue.

23 (a).—Coercive processes for 1304 Fasil.

District.	CASES FOR DISPOSAL.			DISPOSED OF.			PENDING.		DETAILS OF TOTAL DISPOSED OF.		DETAILS OF CONTESTED CASES.	
	Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of after hearing parties.	Struck off.	Value estimated.	Amount derived by sale.
Aurangabad	...	...	22	...	21	21	...	1	...	...	Rs.	Rs.
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parbhani	...	181	181	...	177	177	...	4	...	27	182	182
Naader	...	2	2	...	2	41	...	...	...	2	...	...
Gulbarga	...	41	41	...	41	8	...	2	...	3	210	225
Raichur	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321
Lingsugur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldurg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Maharashtra	...	256	256	...	149	249	...	7	217	32	392	728
Indur	7	340	340	...	318	318	...	22	27	201	1,124	1,187
Mahabub Nagar	...	13	13	...	4	10	...	3	3	7	219	219
Medak	19	25	44	12	15	27	7	17	23	4	352	352
Sirpur Tandur	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	...	16	...	867	867
Warangal	47	100	147	33	61	94	14	53	5	89	1,297	1,571
Elgandal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgundah	31	336	367	30	302	332	1	35	7	325	360	360
Total Telingana	104	823	927	81	716	797	23	130	81	716	4,219	4,556
Grand total	104	1,079	1,183	81	965	1,046	23	137	298	748	4,611	5,284

A.—Land revenue.

23 (b).—Coercive processes for 1305 Fashi.

CASES FOR DISPOSAL.				DISPOSED OF.			PENDING.			DETAILS OF TOTAL DISPOSED OF.		DETAILS OF CONTENTED CASES.	
Pending from last year.		Filed during the year.	Total.	Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of after hearing parties.	Struck off.	Value estimated.	Amount derived by sale.
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A.—Land revenue.

24 (d).—Coercive processes for 1307 Fasl.

Districts.	Cases for disposal.				Disposed of.			Pending.		Details of total disposed of.			Details of total contested (1307).	
	Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.		Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of after hearing parties.	Struck off.	Value estimated.	Amount derived by sale.
Arrangabad	...	1	1		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Bir	26	54	80		21	23	44	5	31	36	...	43	...	...
Parbhani	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nander	...	31	32		...	31	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulbarga	1	179	187		1	183	167	4	16	20	3	29	59	76
Raichur	8	...	...		4	...	...	...	...	...	50	117	1,331	1,392
Lingsugur	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldurg	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidar	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Mahabwara ...	35	265	300		26	218	244	9	47	56	54	190	1,401	1,480
Indur	40	110	150		24	108	132	16	2	18	2	130	45	47
Mahab Nigar	235	915	1,150		118	532	650	117	833	500	42	608	1,627	2,170
Medak	8	50	58		8	10	24	...	34	34	9	15	1,183	1,011
Sirpur Tandur	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warangal	267	505	772		112	314	426	155	191	346	10	416	198	203
Elgandal	...	101	101		...	99	99	...	2	2	5	94	600	554
Nalgundah	93	460	553		93	366	459	...	94	94	54	405	1,759	1,621
Total Telingaua ...	643	2,141	2,784		355	1,435	1,790	288	706	994	122	1,668	5,362	5,009
Grand total ...	678	2,406	3,084		381	1,653	2,034	297	753	1,050	176	1,858	6,763	7,089

A.—Land

25.—Details of arrears of revenue under all heads

DISTRICT.	DEMAND.										COLLECTIONS.		
	Balance.							For 1897 Fasil.	Total demand.	Out of previous year's balance.	Out of 1897 Fasil demand.	Total.	
	Balance up to end of 1896 Fasil.			Deduct.	Balance.	Add.	Total.						
	Up to end of 1895 Fasil.	For 1896 Fasil.	Total.										
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Aurangabad ...	9,648	73,682	83,310	...	83,310	...	83,310	25,79,592	26,67,902	68,143	25,26,674	25,94,617	
Bir ...	6,671	82,406	39,077	1,506	37,571	517	38,088	14,89,181	15,27,219	28,843	14,68,670	14,97,513	
Parbhani ...	24,334	12,750	37,334	50	37,284	1,501	38,785	13,33,613	18,92,398	3,177	13,52,154	13,55,331	
Nander ...	8,508	4,296	12,864	1,642	11,252	141	11,393	15,73,248	15,89,841	2,611	15,75,050	15,77,661	
Gulbargah ...	37,873	1,17,731	1,55,659	...	1,55,659	990	1,56,649	15,11,263	16,67,912	72,961	14,61,586	15,34,547	
Raichur ...	4,453	64,153	68,611	...	68,611	219	68,830	13,77,872	14,46,702	34,545	13,73,731	14,08,276	
Angangur ...	56,468	2,72,698	3,29,161	281	3,28,880	4,631	3,33,511	14,70,330	18,03,841	2,44,084	14,53,210	16,97,294	
Naldurg ...	179	15,521	15,700	1	15,699	10	15,709	5,27,631	5,43,340	5,370	5,17,617	5,23,687	
Bidar ...	6,067	79	6,146	385	5,761	1,865	7,626	9,52,483	9,60,109	3,600	9,50,683	9,54,283	
Indur ...	57,890	40,876	98,736	5,882	92,854	271	93,125	22,65,309	23,58,434	12,298	22,40,022	22,52,320	
Mahbub Nagar ...	2,17,613	60,775	2,78,388	3,748	2,74,645	10,132	2,84,777	16,99,239	19,84,066	31,431	16,08,175	16,39,606	
Medak ...	5,23,885	67,183	5,91,068	13,968	5,77,205	7,498	5,84,703	14,69,209	20,53,912	60,005	13,71,429	14,31,434	
Sirpur Tandur ...	16,417	1,978	18,395	60	18,315	6	18,321	2,93,198	3,11,519	1,398	2,91,965	2,93,358	
Warangal ...	2,77,498	97,246	3,74,744	7,830	3,68,914	620	3,67,434	25,13,765	26,87,199	70,630	24,00,866	24,71,496	
Elgandal ...	36,272	17,884	54,156	5,041	49,115	1,988	51,053	23,07,542	23,58,595	7,645	22,80,354	22,87,999	
Nalgundah ...	1,03,382	14,248	1,17,630	5,666	1,11,974	...	1,11,974	14,68,908	15,80,877	9,878	14,41,776	14,51,654	
Total ...	13,87,478	8,98,541	22,86,014	45,965	22,40,049	80,239	22,70,288	2,53,63,878	2,76,93,666	6,87,114	2,48,14,162	2,54,71,276	

revenue.

to the end of 1907 Fasli by districts.

BALANCE.			DETAILS OF BALANCE.															
Out of previous year's balance.	Out of 1307 Fasli demand.	Total.	Government lands.										Non-Government lands.					
			Ryotwari land revenue.	Sarhadia.	Peshawar.	Fruit trees.	Grazing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Forest.	Abkari.	Opium.	Total.	Amalgamated.	Road cess.	Local funds.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
20,167	52,918	73,085	1,047	11,118	...	8,190	5,756	103	20,904	5	40,464	1,060	63,303	19	...	4,703	4,722	
9,245	20,461	29,706	17,020	2,770	...	170	174	988	21,122	...	5,467	1,615	28,204	...	13	1,459	1,502	
35,806	1,459	37,087	1,240	...	...	17,997	...	...	18,637	...	15,617	1,401	35,655	...	...	1,412	1,412
8,782	3,198	11,980	9,360	...	...	...	215	...	9,575	...	1,471	...	11,046	...	...	934	934
83,688	49,677	1,33,865	67,208	7,933	...	3,800	315	5,461	84,712	1,065	44,912	48	1,30,737	232	38	2,355	2,624	
34,235	4,141	38,426	29,654	5,922	...	...	...	485	36,061	...	...	323	36,389	2	30	2,005	2,037
89,427	17,120	1,06,547	32,587	...	51,373	...	...	423	84,383	1,626	19,278	...	1,05,287	149	21	1,090	1,260
9,889	9,814	19,658	4,989	...	...	...	...	68	5,057	...	12,488	1,781	19,826	...	...	327	327
4,026	1,800	5,826	3,602	...	...	375	...	679	4,656	...	1,075	...	5,731	...	15	80	95
80,827	25,287	1,06,114	80,279	1,946	...	10,142	...	1,933	74,300	...	23,872	95	98,267	1,186	111	6,550	7,347	
2,53,346	91,114	3,44,460	1,20,172	94,027	...	2,085	14,002	8,381	2,38,667	90	97,685	606	3,27,048	4,165	1,563	1,634	7,412	
5,24,698	97,790	6,22,478	1,92,025	13,484	...	2,100	14,473	68,068	2,90,100	1,123	3,20,356	236	6,11,815	4,536	1,287	4,840	10,463	
16,928	1,233	18,161	15,207	...	...	599	16	205	16,027	67	1,813	...	17,907	89	165	...	254
2,96,804	1,18,899	4,15,703	2,38,470	9,213	10,365	5,870	3,929	1,711	2,69,558	1,497	1,11,649	10,961	3,38,665	7,299	...	14,739	22,038	
43,408	27,188	70,596	29,616	65	...	3,334	529	18	33,562	75	35,156	...	68,798	1,210	339	254	1,803	
1,02,096	27,127	1,29,223	71,970	2,215	...	1,981	7,416	13,318	1,02,810	187	22,964	110	1,26,091	2,007	1,019	106	3,132	
16,12,174	5,49,216	21,62,390	3,95,041	1,48,643	61,738	55,943	46,825	1,07,841	13,16,031	5,735	7,54,287	18,271	20,94,324	20,824	4,601	42,571	69,066	

B.—Survey and settlement.

26.—Original measurement work done during 1804 to 1807 *Pusti*.

TALUKA WITH DISTRICT.	Fash year.	Number of villages.	Average number of surveyors.	FIELD WORK.						EXPENDITURE.			COST PER ACR.	
				Culturable.		Unculturable.		Total.		Measurers' pay.	Assistants, establishment and superintendents' share.	Total.	On measurers' pay.	On total expenses.
				Wastelands.	Number of fields.	Total area.	Average area per field.	Number of fields.	Total area.					
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MAHABU NAGAR.														
Kalwakundi	1804	1	0-06	42	6	33	5-5	1	462	7	495	12	0 0 13	0 0 43
Do	1805	1	0-05	4	1	20	20-00	1	7-32	2	702	21	0 0 13	0 0 6
Jirakola	1805	5	1-71	4,015	325	1,484	4-23	17	1,612	342	3,096	1,202	0 1 23	0 7 10
Koilkandah	1804	4	1-14	1,740	110	841	7-26	15	1,186	125	2,027	1,117	0 1 45	0 8 9
Pegri Patti	1804	3	1-15	2,801	265	1,014	8-33	11	800	276	1,814	885	0 1 31	0 8 8
Karwakundi and Koilkandah	1806	16	2-0	21,538	1,114	13,178	5-54	46	15,078	1,160	22,156	1,324	0 0 3	0 1 3
Karwakundi and Koilkandah	1807	16	2-0	25,677	1,905	10,098	8-45	106	11,985	2,011	28,033	2,706	0 0 5	0 2 0
Nagarakundi	1806	2	5	5,046	389	2,057	6-07	13	1,779	353	3,836	381	0 0 32	0 1 7
Urahumpattan...	1807	4	1-00	3,729	289	1,780	6-16	18	2,381	307	4,161	537	0 0 5	0 2 2
INDUR.														
Indur	1804	1	...	439	66	143	2-5	1	4,016	57	4,153	...	...	...
Kamareddi and Yellareddi	1804	3	3-5	13,363	1,166	2,055	2-12	50	1,209	1,226	4,184	...	...	...
Nirmal	1806	8	...	77	12	37	3-08	...	9,336	12	9,373	...	...	...
Narasapur and Hadgaon (Nandur District)	1806	11	12	14,894	1,100	24,293	10-40	...	...	1,100	24,293	...	0 0 4	0 1 10
ELGANDAL.														
Jagtiyal and Karim Nagar	1804	28	29-6	126,104	12,000	47,426	4-0	783	36,414	12,763	63,840	21,308	0 0 11	0 4 2
Do.	1805	38	30-76	156,766	14,946	66,741	4-10	984	11,380	15,929	77,121	19,920	0 1 0	0 3 11
Siralla	1805	1	...	1,980	122	136	1-58	...	4,812	40	4,968	...	0 0 31	0 1 9
Do.	1807	3	25	481	87	143	8-37	2	800	35	880	248	0 0 81	0 1 21
Jagtiyal	1807	1	0-7	208	33	80	2-17	...	...	...	...	65	...	...

B.—Survey and settlement.

29.—Original measurement work done during 1804 to 1807 *Fasli*—(concluded).

TALUKA WITH DISTRICT.	Fasli year.	Number of villages.	Average number of surveyors.	FIELD WORK.						EXPENDITURE.		COST PER ACRE.		
				Culturable.			Unculturable.		Total.	Measurers' pay.	Assistants, establishment, and superintendents' share.	Total.	On measurers' pay.	On total expenditure.
				Number of fields.	Total area.	Average area per field.	Number of fields.	Total area.							Number of fields.
MEDAK.	1304	0	2 00	17,321	1,210	1,003	67	6,391	1,377	7,893	1,187	1,603	0 0 3	0 0 3
	1305	1	0 02	137	20	160	2	2	14	7	26	33	0 1 7	0 7 7
	1306	13	7 08	43,158	3,688	5,097	87	7,020	3,775	1,160	5,085	6,253	0 1 6	0 7 6
	1307	1	2 50	6,207	644	1,746	16	1,275	6,000	8,021	230	2,506	0 1 3	0 13 3
	1308	3	0 44	1,248	88	2,121	241	...	88	2,121	59	231	299	0 0 5	0 2 2
WABANGAL.	1304	50	25	117,995	12,650	75,186	526	70,102	13,176	151,379	5,901	20,702	0 0 7	0 2 2
	1305	62	24 50	102,327	13,360	57,331	771	204,078	14,131	292,009	5,395	21,584	0 4 3	0 1 3
	1306	134	15 25	61,600	6,785	2,430	240	15,331	7,026	36,407	5,122	13,696	0 2 8	0 0 7
	1307	12	5	19,018	2,392	20,023	25	24,533	2,417	44,855	1,340	6,151	0 0 5	0 0 2
	1308	10	2 38	6,250	1,209	3,077	6 16	11,108	1,580	16,173	407	2,066	0 0 5	0 0 2
NAGOURDAH.	1307	44	11 50	19,638	3,235	10,067	3 4	141 63	3,385	151,130	2,167	9,564	0 0 3	0 1 0
	1307	1	1 00	2,035	213	870	17	879	230	1,749	31	99	0 0 3	0 0 10
	1305	8	6 00	25,200	8,404	20,112	5 17	...	3,404	20,112	1,570	6,513	0 1 3	0 5 2
	1306	41	26 40	122,123	12,760	74,073	5 32	786	12,893	74,861	6,528	22,278	0 1 2	0 4 9
	1307	73	58 00	291,016	29,066	174,523	6 09	41,219	27,412	215,743	8,988	31,033	0 0 7	0 2 4
GALABANGAL.	1807	40	19 77	53,847	5,319	39,015	7 48	34,206	5,401	73,311	2,078	15,130	0 0 7	0 3 11
	1304	101	64	282,814	27,888	130,033	4 69	128,182	29,368	228,865	11,174	36,169	0 0 8	0 2 11
	1305	207	103 01	400,570	61,400	240,289	4 75	242,803	53,021	438,092	22,491	66,169	0 0 9	0 3 11
	1306	24	18 80	109,913	9,992	67,434	6 23	61,108	10,174	123,562	3,297	16,554	0 0 5	0 2 11
	1307	153	99 24	400,745	37,541	244,325	6 49	238,660	39,481	432,985	15,014	63,977	0 0 6	0 2 11
Grand total ...		645	285 11	1,563,051	127,011	677,731	5 33	670,753	132,611	1,318,341	52,013	2,18,536	0 0 7	0 3 7

* Excluding 4,828 acres of boundary inspection.

B.—Survey and settlement.

27.—Original classification work done during 1904 to 1907 *Fasil*.

TALUKA WITH DISTRICT.	Fasil year.	Number of villages classified.	Average number of chakras.	FIELD WORK.								EXPENDITURE.			COST PER ACRE.	
				Culturable.			Unculturable.		Total.			Chakras' pay.	Assamts' establishment and super's share.	Total.	Unclassers' pay.	On total expenditure.
				Number of fields.	Area.	Average number of fields per chakra.	Number of fields.	Area.	Number of fields.	Area.						
MARECH NAGAR.																
Kaiwakurti	1904	5	0.75	670	3,689	...	8	21,781	678	25,720	49	124	173	0 0 24	0 0 84	
Jircheria, Kolkundah and Pargi ...	1904	12	0.59	700	3,380	...	48	3,609	748	6,988	168	205	463	0 0 6	0 2 44	
Kalwakurti and Kolkundah ...	1906	16	0.38	1,116	6,178	...	40	15,078	1,160	22,156	75	256	331	0 0 3	0 0 3	
Nagachauri	1906	2	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	176	219	0 0 2	0 0 11
Amuchad and Kolkundah ...	1907	16	1.75	1,005	16,088	...	136	11,835	2,011	28,038	238	919	1,173	0 0 18	0 0 8	
Brahmapatana	1907	4	0.25	289	1,790	...	18	2,381	307	4,161	31	116	147	0 0 11	0 0 63	
INDUR.																
Bongal patti	1904	2	18.25	980	2,153	...	18	10,686	968	12,687	...	...	...	...	...
Indur	1904	1	...	56	142	...	...	...	56	142	...	...	...	...	...
Kanaradi, Talaradi and Sirsila (Bikandul district) ...	1904	6	...	2,902	9,217	...	50	1,209	2,061	10,426	3,007	12,311	15,411	...	...
Nirmal	1906	2	...	12	87	...	...	1	12	88	...	...	...	...	...
Namapur and Hadgon (Nander district)	1906	14	5.00	1,480	23,022	...	...	...	1,480	23,022	258	661	923	0 0 11	0 0 63
NALDUNG.																
Parendah	1905	1	14.00	88	2,121	...	...	...	88	2,121	15	60	75	0 0 1	0 0 7
MEDAK.																
Hamayapeti	1904	6	0.97	1,210	1,632	1.22	87	6,281	1,377	7,658	215	616	831	0 0 5	0 1 8	
Bugur	1906	1	1.00	12	80	...	2	50	14	70	4	15	19	0 0 11	0 0 7	
Kudalur and Medak ...	1906	18	3.64	3,088	5,607	...	87	7,030	3,775	13,227	684	2,607	3,161	0 0 81	0 3 0	
Andol	1907	1	0.50	644	1,746	...	16	1,276	660	3,021	127	1,261	1,381	0 0 8	0 7 4	

B.—Survey and settlement.

27.—Original classification work done during 1904 to 1907 *Fasil*—(concluded).

TALUKA WITH DISTRICT.	Fasil year.	Number of villages classified.	Average number of chakras.	FIELD WORK.										EXPENDITURE.			COST PER ACRE.	
				Culturable.			Unculturable.		Total.		Total.			Unclassers' pay.	On total expenditure.			
				Number of fields.	Area.	Average number of fields per acre.	Number of fields.	Area.	Number of fields.	Area.	Chakras' pay.	Assistant's establishment and super's share.	Total.					
GUDMARGH.																		
Koranga, Chindoli and Seram ...	1907	37	5.37	4,707	38,006	...	152	20,870	4,019	67,285	1,188	6,716	7,903	0 0 3	0 1 10			
WARANJAL.																		
Khamam	1904	125	34.00	64,808	202,440	6.01	...	15,001	44,398	277,450	10,150	31,416	41,575	0 0 7	0 3 4			
Madura	1906	163	22.25	43,697	277,030	...	720	40,088	41,807	217,168	5,580	21,156	27,012	0 0 3	0 1 4			
Mahabubabad	1907	1	1.00	213	870	...	17	878	280	1,758	17	7	21	0 0 13	0 0 3			
Pakhal	1907	26	0.25	4,068	51,874	...	483	13,018	14,521	95,499	2,901	6,905	8,729	0 0 4	0 1 0			
NALGONDAL.																		
Nalgundah	1904	62	20.00	26,840	183,377	4.69	...	21,610	20,840	144,989	5,908	16,323	22,991	0 0 7	0 2 5			
Do.	1905	34	8.50	18,860	117,824	...	...	18,860	117,824	2,257	6,991	9,227	0 0 34	0 1 6		
Dawalpalli	1906	77	15.50	30,658	162,853	...	1,024	109,147	20,428	256,526	4,626	15,791	17,560	0 0 3	0 1 1			
Do.	1906	90	19.00	27,117	173,205	...	880	64,803	28,007	227,708	3,150	13,636	17,116	0 0 24	0 1 0			
RANGMAL.																		
Sirilla	1905	12	9.00	4,116	17,721	...	210	5,401	4,826	23,182	2,040	6,917	8,967	0 2 5	0 6 0			
Do.	1906	38	10.00	18,283	70,842	...	333	15,150	10,210	60,778	3,632	12,220	16,268	0 0 71	0 2 11			
Do.	1907	70	17.50	39,131	162,373	...	1,024	109,147	20,428	256,526	4,626	15,791	17,560	0 0 3	0 1 1			
Jagtial	1907	80	18.75	30,380	162,333	...	1,400	31,074	31,770	103,967	3,115	10,860	14,231	0 0 44	0 1 41			
Jagtial and Sirilla	1907	74	14.50	34,075	129,138	...	1,610	85,023	30,185	165,110	3,975	13,928	17,303	0 0 14	0 1 1			
Total	1904	219	73.43	77,806	462,217	6.23	190	70,032	78,055	486,119	28,796	91,118	80,114	0 0 74	0 3 7			
	1905	141	45.00	49,106	339,080	6.07	212	5,512	40,718	323,468	7,428	25,177	32,915	0 0 14	0 1 7			
	1906	320	63.87	153,919	609,674	...	2,160	164,125	97,988	734,979	13,078	51,771	65,040	0 0 34	0 1 6			
	1907	331	60.97	150,989	621,874	...	4,748	363,369	114,722	815,919	15,126	55,117	69,573	0 0 32	0 1 4			
Grand total	1,007	244.17	833,779	1,817,051	5.46	7,304	819,576	510,083	2,800,529	65,238	1,91,413	2,40,661	0 0 11	0 1 8				

B.—Survey and settlement.
28.—*Revision work done during 1304 to 1307 Fashi.*

Division.	Fashi year.	Number of measurers or classifiers.	RE-MEASUREMENT.		RE-CLASSIFICATION.		REVISION.		EXPENDITURE.		AVERAGE COST PER ACRE.	
			Number of fields.	Total area.	Number of fields.	Total area.	Number of fields.	Total area.	Pay of measurers and classifiers.	Total expenditure.	On pay of measurers and classifiers.	On total expenditure.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hyderabad	1304	69-55	9,850	98,983	11,614	67,987	27,032	362,000	13,203	50,201	0 0 7½	0 2 2½
	1305	50-85	8,774	52,819	9,246	55,452	20,872	215,694	10,304	48,516	0 0 5½	0 3 7
	1306	56-50	11,410	64,043	11,589	56,257	20,231	270,487	10,672	46,856	0 0 7½	0 2 9
	1307	40-00	6,011	46,985	5,187	42,504	3,757	98,465	8,237	32,879	0 1 5	0 5 7½
	1304	60-25	14,510	77,211	7,010	25,453	47,449	246,263	9,733	46,299	0 0 7½	0 3 2½
Indur	1305	67-00	5,890	78,856	4,920	23,974	59,087	306,253	14,141	65,597	0 0 6½	0 2 7½
	1306	89-25	9,640	60,335	6,779	33,239	20,352	211,180	20,224	80,518	0 1 6	0 6 3
	1307	..	2,801	15,833	2,791	15,833	2,711	15,833	9,865	51,352	..	..
	1304	61-25	13,000	25,492	19,266	25,773	41,686	943,000	10,749	42,821	0 0 6	0 2 0
	1305	81-75	1,562	6,702	923	3,810	17,505	275,474	3,840	17,451	0 0 2½	0 1 0
Medak	1306	18-57	2,562	4,300	551	1,448	3,159	10,676	1,462	3,910	0 2 2	0 5 10
	1307	0-85	24	280	24	280	177	3,588	43	286	0 0 2	0 1 3
	1304	83-00	40,144	40,144	147	1,162	500	4,450	7,760	25,314	0 2 8	0 8 10
	1305	14-25	9,107	34,921	..	..	3,291	39,068	3,459	14,466	0 1 5	0 5 11
	1306	50-75	18,923	106,474	3,704	15,643	28,262	126,682	12,519	49,630	0 1 7	0 6 3
Warangal	1307	53-63	22,345	65,206	6,365	30,977	213,169	501,640	13,658	40,170	0 0 5	0 1 6
	1304	274-05	48,290	236,780	38,037	120,375	116,667	955,713	41,445	1,67,725	0 0 8½	0 2 9½
	1305	163-38	25,333	173,298	14,489	83,236	100,755	926,439	31,804	1,46,010	0 0 6½	0 2 6
	1306	210-07	42,605	235,247	22,623	106,587	72,004	619,025	44,877	1,80,904	0 1 1½	0 4 8
	1307	93-98	31,181	128,304	14,867	89,594	219,814	614,526	31,803	1,33,687	0 0 10	0 3 5½
Grand total	...	741-43	147,409	773,629	90,016	399,792	509,240	3,115,753	1,49,929	6,28,326	0 0 9	0 3 2½

B.—Survey and settlement.

29 (a).—Field work done during the year 1804 *Pash.*

Division.	District.	Taluka.	ORIGINAL.			REVISION.											
			Measurement.			Classification.			Re-measurement.		Re-classification.		Revision.				
			Fields.	Area.	Average cost per acre.	Fields.	Area.	Average cost per acre.	Fields.	Area.	Fields.	Area.	Average cost per acre.	Fields.	Area.	Average cost per acre.	
Indur	Elgandal	Jagtiyal and Karim Nagar.	12,783	89,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			57	4,158	...	50	142	...	10,193	29,837	...	3,438	22,878	102,923	...	...
			1,225	4,164	...	2,961	10,426	...	88	25,520	...	96	4,214	21,148	...	...
			...	...	...	993	12,067	...	4,229	21,564	...	8,484	29,362	111,192	...	...
Warangal	Warangal	Medhra ... Khaman ... Warangal ...	13,176	151,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	44,898	277,450	...	4,107	23,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	358	9,288	...	1,102	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	20,849	144,893	...	6,470	13,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medak	Medak	Ramayempet ... I. o. ... Nalgundah ...	211	1,535	...	211	1,593	...	4,270	6,216	...	8,475	11,444	13,566	56,797	...	...
			1,106	6,300	...	1,100	6,300	...	6,720	11,345	...	16,791	13,721	75,448	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	2,010	7,431	...	...	...	210,755	...	...
			...	...	...	678	25,720	...	4,337	60,366	...	4,291	27,755	153,371	...	...
Hyderabad	Mahabub Nagar	Kulwakurei ... Jireherla, Kolkundah and ... Pargi ...	7	405	...	743	6,998	...	2,973	18,055	...	3,214	11,854	4,577	61,121	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	2,317	12,276	...	2,148	23,000	7,618	131,808	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	424	3,218	...	1,061	5,378	2,234	6,612	...	...
		
Mahabub Nagar	Mahabub Nagar	Pargi ... Pargi ...	29,308	253,865	0 2 11	78,055	496,140	0 2 7 1/2	48,290	236,780	38,037	123,375	110,667	955,713	0 2 1/2		
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—Survey and settlement.

29 (c).—Field work done during the year 1906 Fash.

Division.	District.	Taluka.	ORIGINAL.			REVISION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
			Measurement.			Classification.			Re-measurement.			Re-classification.			Revision.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
			Fields.	Area.	Average cost per acre.	Fields.	Area.	Average cost per acre.	Fields.	Area.	Average cost per acre.	Fields.	Area.	Average cost per acre.	Fields.	Area.	Average cost per acre.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Hyderabad...	Mabhub Nagar	Taluca.	

B.---Survey and settlement.

229 (d).—Field work done during the year 1307 Fasli.

Division.	District.	Taluka.	ORIGINAL.					REVISION.							
			Measurement.			Classification.		Re-measurement.		Re-classification.		Revision.			
			Fields.	Area.	Average cost per acre.	Fields.	Area.	Average cost per acre.	Fields.	Area.	Fields.	Area.	Average cost per acre.		
Hyderabad	Malibab Nager	{	Nalgundah	{	Amrabad and Kolkundah	2,011	28,038	0 2 0	2,011	28,038	0 0 8	2,011	28,038	0 0 8	
						307	4,161	0 2 2½	307	4,161	0 0 0½	307	4,161	0 0 0½	
						27,412	215,742	0 2 4
						5,401	73,311	0 3 11	4,919	67,885	0 1 10	4,919	67,885	0 1 10	
Medak	Gulbargah	{	{	Korangan, Chincholi and Seram	660	3,021	0 13 3	660	3,021	0 7 4	660	3,021	0 7 4		
					40	4,958	0 0 9	24,161	256,526	0 1 1	24,161	256,526	0 1 1		
					85	890	0 1 2½	31,730	103,637	0 1 4½	31,730	103,637	0 1 4½		
					...	...	...	36,181	165,110	0 1 1	36,181	165,110	0 1 1
Warangal	Elgandal	{	{	Strailia and Jagtiyal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					3,885	151,130	0 1 0½	
					230	1,749	0 0 10	230	1,749	0 0 2½	230	1,749	0 0 2½		
					...	...	...	14,521	95,402	0 1 9	14,521	95,402	0 1 9
Indur	Indur	{	{	Indur, Arnur and Ols (Narasapur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					
					
					
					Total	39,431	493,935	0 2 2½	114,722	815,913	0 1 4	31,131	126,304	0 1 4	

B.—Survey and settlement.

31.—Cost of the department from the commencement to end of 1807 Fasli.

YEAR.	Cost of			
	District operations.	Central settlement stores.	Settlement Commissioner's office.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To the end of 1295 Fasli ...	28,80,635	...	1,99,454	30,80,089
During 1296 „ ...	3,00,411	...	21,470	3,21,881
1297 „ ...	2,96,918	...	7,138	3,04,056
1298 „ ...	3,26,741	...	8,408	3,35,149
1299 „ ...	3,65,876	...	16,785	3,82,661
1300 „ ...	3,43,241	39,799	10,786	3,93,776
1301 „ ...	3,20,869	46,383	10,958	3,78,210
1302 „ ...	3,34,880	42,826	8,826	3,86,482
1303 „ ...	3,25,454	32,228	18,722	3,76,404
1304 „ ...	3,35,261	35,173	85,161	4,05,595
1305 „ ...	3,37,344	38,757	47,719	4,23,820
1306 „ ...	3,28,516	35,325	35,721	3,99,562
1307 „ ...	3,07,979	30,818	38,084	3,76,881
Total ...	68,04,075	3,01,309	4,59,182	75,64,566

Fasli year.	CONFIRMED.				Resumed.	Grand total.
	For perpetuity.	For one life.	For two lives.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1304	14,347	746	69	15,162	10,210	25,372
1305	21,646	200	...	21,846	4,215	26,061
1306	5,799	49	...	5,848	6,078	11,926
1307	48,540	...	...	48,540	3,297	51,837
1304	67,979	3,889	462	71,830	20,769	92,599
1305	86,066	1,348	461	87,875	40,280	78,105
1306	44,338	723	243	45,299	7,267	52,566
1307	18,167	111	62	18,340	14,956	33,296
1304	26,601	2,306	...	28,907	5,515	34,422
1305	43,614	1,937	70	45,621	13,356	58,977
1306	27,444	4,580	62	32,086	9,326	41,412
1307	17,448	1,137	118	18,703	7,368	26,571
1304	17,823	1,730	...	19,553	28,765	48,318
1305	7,821	...	...	7,821	3,726	11,547
1306	22,489	18,131	45	40,665	13,235	53,900
1307	5,141	468	...	5,609	3,489	9,098
1304	1,26,750	8,171	531	1,35,452	65,259	2,00,711
1305	1,09,147	3,485	531	1,13,163	61,327	1,74,690
1306	1,00,065	23,483	350	1,23,898	35,906	1,59,804
1307	89,296	1,716	180	91,192	29,610	1,20,802
.....	4,25,258	36,855	1,592	4,63,705	1,92,302	6,56,007

D.—Excise.

33 (c).—Demand, collections and balance under toddy, liquor and mocha for 1806 Fashi.

District.	TODDY.			LIQUOR.			MOWLA.			TOTAL.			Invidences per head of population.
	Demand.	Collec- tions.	Balance.	Demand.	Collec- tions.	Balance.	Demand.	Collec- tions.	Balance.	Demand.	Collec- tions.	Balance.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad	11,889	8,010	3,869	1,97,811	1,52,898	44,913	8,146	5,718	2,128	2,17,326	1,60,026	50,700	0 5 10
Br	15,072	11,085	3,987	20,174	22,917	3,267	..	..	..	41,246	31,852	6,384	0 1 3
Parbhani	25,027	24,071	956	74,231	33,155	2,370	8,040	8,040	..	1,00,678	1,00,522	3,256	0 2 1
Nander	25,177	24,786	391	33,006	33,785	461	5,805	5,819	..	68,078	68,700	918	0 2 1
Gulbarga	2,09,813	2,01,642	8,171	25,795	23,785	..	6,525	2,525	3,000	2,11,233	2,20,825	11,271	0 11 7
Beisar	2,13,150	2,13,150	..	41,994	41,994	..	12	12	..	2,55,156	2,55,156	..	0 12 0
Lingangur	3,06,411	10,563	48,127	48,127	40,414	1,683	..	..	..	3,65,100	3,52,855	12,245	1 0 1
Naldurg	5,665	5,665	..	19,315	15,880	3,435	..	..	..	21,951	21,546	3,405	0 2 0
Bidar	22,651	22,651	..	16,808	15,808	..	1,681	1,681	..	40,000	40,000	..	1 0 10
Total Mahatwara	8,44,996	5,18,222	26,070	4,85,231	4,29,122	56,109	29,240	23,745	5,501	13,56,378	12,71,080	85,298	0 6 10
Indur	1,11,100	1,00,413	1,687	61,778	61,417	361	1,54,031	1,35,287	20,744	3,26,000	3,04,117	22,702	0 12 3
Mahab Nagar	2,91,468	2,84,448	7,020	44,847	43,291	1,556	18,705	16,159	2,546	3,54,520	3,43,838	10,682	0 13 8
Medak	2,09,914	1,86,942	22,972	33,867	31,419	2,448	67,477	56,908	10,569	3,11,258	2,75,389	45,869	1 4 0
Sirpur Tandur	1,444	1,444	..	10,816	16,290	56	16,183	16,113	70	33,913	33,817	96	0 2 7
Warangal	8,05,706	2,85,142	20,564	67,397	50,135	17,262	20,862	17,970	2,886	3,94,065	3,59,253	40,712	0 8 7
Elgundal	3,21,315	3,10,323	5,402	20,557	20,400	157	58,012	56,088	1,924	4,00,384	3,92,761	7,623	0 7 0
Nalgundah	2,09,053	2,08,732	320	31,474	33,419	55	78	78	..	2,42,010	2,42,229	381	0 8 2
Total Telingana	14,50,505	13,92,441	53,061	2,77,786	2,56,311	21,475	3,35,348	2,96,670	38,669	20,63,680	10,45,431	1,18,155	0 9 11
Total districts	23,95,403	22,10,066	84,737	7,02,907	6,85,433	17,534	8,04,507	8,20,424	44,173	31,22,007	33,10,523	2,06,444	0 7 0
City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,52,768	5,98,067	54,101	..
Secunderabad and Bolaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,11,201	3,11,201	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,64,029	9,09,928	54,101	2 5 1
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,86,996	41,26,451	2,60,545	0 9 5

[illegible]

D.—Excise.

1384 (c).—Demand, collections and balance under opium, &c., for 1306 Fusa.

District.	OTHER.				GANJA.			OTHER INTOXICATING DRUGS.				TOTAL.	
	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Incidence per head of population.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
Aurangabad	28,627	28,620	207	0 0 8	4,342	4,342	...	1,031	1,012	...	27,609	27,702	...
Bir	15,724	15,901	363	0 0 6	1,737	1,706	31	3,002	2,704	19	18,392	17,979	...
Farbani	1,425	17,413	...	0 0 6	2,540	2,231	309	1,718	1,718	298	23,014	22,407	...
Nander	2,692	3,998	...	0 0 1	571	571	...	89	...	...	3,904	3,921	...
Gulbargah	1,325	1,325	43	0 0 2	400	400	...	1,985	...	...	3,815	3,815	...
Raichur	1,325	1,325	...	0 0 7	585	585	...	67	...	...	3,821	3,821	...
Lingsugur	2,169	2,169	...	0 0 1	1,585	1,585	...	...	...	...	5,015	4,438	...
Naldurg	4,311	9,344	1,637	0 0 5	1,104	1,104	...	...	...	...	2,482	2,482	...
Bidar	1,816	1,816	...	0 0 2	620	620	...	46	46	...	...	...	...
Total Maharashtra	73,745	71,065	2,080	0 0 8	13,574	13,234	840	7,808	7,581	317	94,617	91,880	2,767
Indur	1,777	1,775	2	0 0 8	200	200	...	...	...	...	2,007	2,005	...
Kalabur Neger	1,932	1,098	764	0 0 8	151	151	11	90	90	...	2,123	1,848	...
Mekad	1,554	1,554	...	0 0 1	207	207	...	...	...	...	1,761	1,761	...
Sipur Tandur	1,702	1,702	...	0 0 1	92	92	...	8	8	...	1,802	1,802	...
Amangul	2,985	2,180	865	0 0 7	977	207	710	3	3	...	3,963	2,400	1,565
Waganda	1,200	1,100	100	0 0 2	27	27	...	175	175	...	1,402	1,302	100
Nagundah	1,225	1,191	34	0 0 4	60	60	...	...	...	...	1,385	1,351	34
Total Telingana	12,305	10,550	1,755	0 0 1	1,815	1,094	721	285	285	...	14,405	11,929	2,476
Total districts	85,450	81,615	3,835	0 0 2	15,389	14,328	1,061	8,183	7,860	317	1,091,222	1,058,609	5,213
City and suburbs	2,63,794	2,53,794	10,000	0 10 2	4,022	4,022	...	340	340	...	2,68,166	2,58,166	10,000
Duty levied at Indore and remitted to H. E.'s Government	1,49,228	1,49,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,228	1,49,228	...
Total	4,13,022	4,08,022	10,000	...	4,022	4,022	...	340	340	...	4,17,384	4,07,384	10,000
Grand total	4,98,473	4,84,687	13,885	0 1 0 9	19,411	18,350	1,061	8,523	8,206	317	5,26,406	5,11,103	15,213

D.—Excise.

84(2).—Demand, collections and balance under opium, &c., for 1897 *Fasli*.

District.	Opium.				Incidence per head of population.		Ganja.			Other intoxicating drugs.			Total.	
	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.
Aurangabad	23,047	23,031	20	Rs.	0 0 7	4,418	3,788	680	...	678	...	...	29,065	27,400
Br	15,551	13,910	1,641	...	0 0 5	1,094	1,094	...	...	678	...	...	17,403	15,084
Parbhani	15,003	15,003	...	...	0 0 5	2,328	2,328	...	...	2,474	...	...	19,305	19,305
Nander	2,871	2,871	...	...	0 0 1	557	557	...	...	1,781	...	...	5,224	5,224
Gulbarga	2,770	2,722	48	...	0 0 1	557	557	...	...	67	...	...	3,384	3,336
Bechar	970	970	...	...	0 0 5	613	613	...	...	1,905	...	...	3,487	3,487
Lingapur	610	610	...	...	0 0 5	905	905	...	...	37	...	...	1,612	1,612
Naharg	3,227	2,794	433	...	0 0 3	849	520	...	...	28	...	...	4,104	3,345
Bidar	1,801	1,801	...	...	0 0 1	614	614	...	...	47	...	...	2,462	2,462
Total Maharashtra ...	60,430	61,308	2,122	...	0 0 3	12,006	11,050	950	...	7,007	7,001	0	85,416	82,368
Indur	1,711	1,010	65	...	0 0 7	289	240	40	...	...	...	...	2,600	1,865
Mahabub Nagar	1,093	1,865	178	...	0 0 4	173	184	40	...	...	...	...	1,277	1,014
Medak	1,554	1,618	38	...	0 0 1	200	200	...	...	124	...	...	1,914	1,851
Sirpur Tandur	1,517	1,517	...	...	0 0 1	115	115	...	...	8	...	...	1,610	1,610
Wazangal	2,940	2,646	294	...	0 0 7	902	300	602	...	34	...	...	3,376	2,880
Elgandul	1,200	1,200	...	...	0 0 2	30	30	...	...	175	...	...	1,395	1,395
Nalgundah	1,270	1,270	...	...	0 0 5	98	98	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	1,368
Total Telingana ...	11,227	10,022	605	...	0 0 1	1,806	1,123	683	...	438	402	36	13,470	12,147
Total districts ...	77,657	74,090	2,727	...	0 0 2	13,814	12,173	1,642	...	7,445	7,403	42	98,916	91,515
City and suburbs ...	2,47,940	2,38,089	9,850	...	0 9 6	1,201	1,201	...	...	300	300	...	2,40,470	2,30,430
Duty levied at Indore and remitted to H. H.'s Government	1,98,580	1,98,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,580	1,98,580
Total ...	4,36,630	4,26,000	9,800	...	...	1,201	1,201	...	...	300	300	...	4,38,030	4,28,170
Grand total ...	5,14,186	5,01,600	12,527	...	0 1 1	15,015	13,383	1,632	...	7,745	7,703	42	5,36,916	5,22,785

D.—Exolse
85.—Opium smuggling cases detected during the four years 1904 to 1907 Fashi.

No.	Date of occurrence.	Place of occurrence.	Accused.		By whom arrested.	Opium seized.		Tried by.	Result of trial.	Revenue	Remarks.
			No.	Charge.		Quantity.	Value.				
1894-1895.											
1	14 October 1895	Yakootpura (City)	1	Abandoned	City police	20	Rs. 5	City magistrate	Opium attached	2	In default of payment, 3 weeks' further imprisonment.
2	12 March 1895	Secunderabad	1	Hindu	Railway police	119	131	City magistrate	Opium attached and fine Rs. 50	66	
3	12 April 1895	Do.	1	Do.	Do.	33	60	Do.	Opium attached	310	
4	21 August 1895	Dabulpura (City)	1	Do.	City police	88	400	City magistrate	Opium attached	170	
Total						62	920				
1895-1896.											
1	12 October 1895	Ry. station, Hyderabad	1	Abandoned	Customs officials	17	4	Supt. of alkari	Opium attached	2	74 months' imprisonment to Rs. 1,035.
2	23 do	Shah Ali Banda (City)	1	Muhammadan	City police	9	2	City magistrate	Do.	1	
3	21 December 1895	Secunderabad	1	Abandoned	Railway police	5	100	City magistrate	Do.	50	
4	19 January 1896	Hyderabad	1	Muhammadan	City police	7	2	City magistrate	Do.	1	
5	2 February 1896	Dharur	1	Abandoned	Railway police	83	1,673	City magistrate	Do.	1,612	
6	8 April 1896	Hyderabad	1	Abandoned	City police	4	87	Do.	Do.	44	
7	12 do	Dornakal station	1	Abandoned	Railway police	4	29	Do.	Do.	42	
8	21 July 1896	Hyderabad station	1	Do.	Customs officials	8	2	Do.	Do.	2	
9	16 August 1896	Hyderabad	1	Unclaimed	Do.	8	2	Do.	Do.	2	
Total						102	2,055				
1896-1897.											
1	14 November 1896	Hyderabad station	1	Muhammadan	Customs officials	5	2	Supt. of alkari	Opium attached and fine Rs. 10	Rs. 50	In default of payment, 15 days' further imprisonment. In default of payment, 4 months' hard labour.
2	21 do	Maharaj gully (City)	1	Muhammadan	Abkari officials	28	14	City magistrate	Opium attached and fine Rs. 10	25	
3	21 do	Do.	1	Do.	Do.	10	5	Do.	Opium attached and fine Rs. 10	2	
4	25 do	Hyderabad Rwy. Jauzara	1	Do.	Do.	10	5	Do.	Opium attached and fine Rs. 10	2	
5	25 do	Do.	1	Hindu	Do.	10	5	Do.	Opium attached and fine Rs. 10	2	
6	25 do	Do.	1	Muhammadan	Do.	10	5	Do.	Opium attached and fine Rs. 10	2	
7	25 do	Do.	1	Do.	Do.	10	5	Do.	Opium attached and fine Rs. 10	2	
8	25 do	Do.	1	Do.	Do.	10	5	Do.	Opium attached and fine Rs. 10	2	
9	25 do	Do.	1	Do.	Do.	10	5	Do.	Opium attached and fine Rs. 10	2	
10	25 do	Between Nawazgudi and Secun station	1	Abandoned	Railway officials	14	500	Do.	Opium attached and fine Rs. 10	140	
11	23 January 1897	Hasan Ali (City)	1	Abandoned	City police	35	1,170	City magistrate	Opium attached and fine Rs. 10	500	
12	8 April 1897	Jowhar gully (City)	1	Muhammadan	Abkari officials and	4	23	Do.	Opium attached and fine Rs. 10	70	
13	8 do	Gleonda fort	1	Hindu	City police	79	40	Aliaud court.	Opium attached	80	
14	8 do	Aliaud (City)	1	Abandoned	City police	38	10	City magistrate	Opium attached	9	
15	11 May 1897	Do.	1	Muhammadan	Do.	38	10	Do.	Opium attached	9	
Total						55	81	1,935			
1897-1898.											
1	9 December 1897	Near public gardens	1	Abandoned	Customs officials	40	12	Do.	Opium attached	12	In default of payment, 4 months' hard labour.
2	8 September 1898	Secunderabad	1	Hindu	Do.	15	800	City magistrate	Opium attached	300	
3	do	Do.	1	Do.	Do.	1	9	Do.	Opium attached	25	
4	11 do	Wall station	1	Abandoned	Railway police	16	49	Do.	Opium attached	387	

D.—Excise.

36.—Number of toddy and liquor shops per square mile and per 1,000 persons.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	NUMBER OF SHOPS.		NUMBER OF SHOPS PER SQUARE MILE.		NUMBER OF SHOPS PER 1,000 PERSONS.	
			Toddy.	Liquor.	Toddy.	Liquor.	Toddy.	Liquor.
Aurangabad	6,176	828,975	103	532	0·01	0·08	0·12	0·64
Bir	4,460	642,722	87	206	0·02	0·04	0·13	0·32
Parbhani	5,087	805,335	306	429	0·06	0·08	0·38	0·53
Nander	3,343	632,529	375	470	0·11	0·14	0·59	0·74
Gulbargah	4,064	649,258	586	268	0·14	0·06	0·90	0·41
Raichur	3,661	512,455	525	373	0·14	0·10	1·02	0·71
Lingsugur	4,907	620,014	576	307	0·11	0·06	0·94	0·48
Naldurg	4,010	649,272	35	197	0·01	0·04	0·05	0·30
Bidar	4,180	901,984	182	188	0·04	0·04	0·20	0·21
Total Mahratwara ...	39,888	6,242,544	2,775	2,970	0·07	0·07	0·44	0·48
Indur	4,822	639,598	1,106	940	0·23	0·19	1·72	1·4
Mahbub Nagar ...	6,497	674,649	1,015	626	0·15	0·10	1·50	0·9
Medak	2,017	364,735	1,859	470	0·92	0·23	5·09	1·2
Sirpur Tandur ...	5,029	231,754	83	525	0·01	0·10	0·35	2·2
Warangla	9,779	853,129	5,619	1,301	0·57	0·13	6·53	1·5
Elgandal	7,207	1,094,601	4,371	767	0·61	0·10	3·99	0·7
Nalgundah	4,181	624,617	5,393	590	1·31	0·14	8·63	0·6
Total Telingana ...	39,482	4,483,083	19,446	5,219	0·49	0·12	4·33	1·1
Grand total ...	79,370	10,725,627	22,221	8,189	0·28	0·10	2·07	0·7

E.—

37.—Forest income for the four years 1804 to 1807

Number.	HEADS.	1804 FASLI.						1805 FASLI.					
		Director's office.	Aurangabad division.	Gulbarga division.	Bidar division.	Warangal division.*	Total.	Director's office.	Aurangabad division.	Gulbarga division.	Bidar division.	Warangal division.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED BY GOVT. AGENCY.												
	(a) Timber	249	6,254	1,680	86,751	58,274	1,53,208	362	5,866	228	66,703	31,591	1,04,750
	(b) Firewood & charcoal...	...	60	91	35	19	205	...	60	398	4,280	911	5,649
	(c) Bamboos ... ..	...	...	...	214	...	214	...	...	250	78	1,065	2,293
	(d) Sandalwood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Grass and other minor produce ... ..	...	...	...	1,857	2,593	4,445	...	...	52	46	52	150
	Total	249	6,314	1,771	88,857	60,881	1,58,072	362	5,926	923	71,107	34,519	1,12,842
II	TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS.												
	(a) Timber ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,009	...	25,574	27,583	
	(b) Firewood & charcoal...	...	...	500	...	500	...	...	...	162	13,938	10,563	25,563
	(c) Bamboos ... ..	...	1,095	410	13,678	13,404	28,537	...	900	...	...	...	...
	(d) Grazing or fodder grass collected by Forest department ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,412	1,412	...	...	506	1,775	13,523	15,804
	Do. by Customs do. * ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1,412	1,412	...	...	506	1,775	13,523	15,804
	(e) Other minor produce...	...	...	3,368	2,599	619	6,596	...	49	4,352	2,475	1,897	8,773
	Total ... ..	...	1,095	4,278	16,277	15,435	37,085	...	949	7,029	18,188	51,557	77,723
III	DRIFT AND WALFWOOD AND CONFISCATED FOREST PRODUCE	496	141	181	2,759	852	4,429	163	1,154	469	3,643	4,102	9,581
IV	REVENUE FROM FORESTS NOT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.												
	(a) Duty on foreign timber, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Revenue from shared and private forests.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	MISCELLANEOUS.												
	(a) Fines and forfeitures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Refunds ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Other sources ... ..	...	129	80	398	153	760	...	...	8	36	539	583
	Total ... ..	...	129	80	398	153	760	...	...	8	36	539	583
	Grand total	745	7,679	6,310	1,08,291	77,321	2,00,846	526	8,029	8,434	92,974	90,717	2,00,679

* Note.—Details by divisions are not available, wherefore divisional

Forests.*Fasli collected by the Forest department.*

1806 FASLI.						1807 FASLI.					
Direction office.	Aurangabad division.	Gulbarga division.	Bidar division.	Warangal division.	Total.	Direction office.	Aurangabad division.	Gulbarga division.	Bidar division.	Warangal division.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
75	10,553	122	53,889	10,553	80,179	255	8,310	126	66,255	6,054	81,500
...	297	123	3,742	545	4,652	...	267	...	6,455	13	6,737
...	...	340	...	23	365	...	...	...	...	73	73
...	108	...	...	...	108	...	7	...	...	...	7
...	11	...	...	1,713	1,724	...	40	...	35	149	224
75	10,909	590	62,631	12,816	87,021	255	9,124	126	72,745	6,291	88,541
...	...	1,592	...	31,554	33,146	...	...	3,817	...	93,029	96,846
...	...	1	283	515	799	...	...	349	...	2,576	2,924
...	208	15	12,350	7,788	20,361	...	701	361	12,514	13,130	26,706
...	...	3,252	2,691	21,689	27,632	...	1,579	1,751	3,949	17,058	24,337
...	...	...	...	...	7,433	...	...	...	...	...	19,770
...	...	3,252	2,691	21,689	35,065	...	1,579	1,751	3,949	17,058	44,107
...	...	3,501	1,719	1,967	7,187	...	...	3,951	1,519	2,925	8,895
...	203	3,361	17,043	63,513	96,558	...	2,280	10,228	17,962	1,28,718	1,78,978
157	1,650	411	9,231	5,229	16,678	179	609	206	1,149	851	2,094
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,933	1,502	12,672	6,650	23,757
67	...	180	701	1,392	2,290	...	...	115	1,285	880	2,930
67	...	180	701	1,392	2,290	...	2,933	1,617	13,957	7,590	26,087
299	12,767	9,492	89,606	89,950	2,02,547	484	14,046	12,177	1,05,833	1,43,890	2,96,550

totals will not tally with totals for each year.

E.—Forests.

38.—Forest expenditure for the four years 1904 to 7 Fasli.

Hauza.	1904 Fasli.						1905 Fasli.						1906 Fasli.						1907 Fasli.					
	Direction office.	Aurangabad division.	Gulbargah divi- sion.	Bidar division.	Warangal divi- sion.	Total.	Direction office.	Aurangabad division.	Gulbargah divi- sion.	Bidar division.	Warangal divi- sion.	Total.	Direction office.	Aurangabad division.	Gulbargah divi- sion.	Bidar division.	Warangal divi- sion.	Total.	Direction office.	Aurangabad division.	Gulbargah divi- sion.	Bidar division.	Warangal divi- sion.	Total.
Conservancy and Works ...	Rs. 672	431	225	361	10,728	12,417	Rs. 149	79	755	3,320	6,151	9,454	Rs. 843	550	40	1,464	3,142	6,402	Rs. 730	389	239	2,804	2,801	7,103
Establishment—																								
(a) Conservator ...	10,960					10,253	13,979					13,979	12,000					12,000						12,000
(b) Superior officers ...	2,078	1,080			4,640	18,100	3,000	2,212	0,069	4,850	6,734	23,203	3,000	2,400		4,644	6,455	20,506	3,000	2,300				6,526
(c) Subordinate officers, rates and depot establishment ...	380	1,807	257	4,032	4,208	10,165	1,181	2,985	2,910	4,866	18,695	30,867	1,206	3,316	3,711	14,432	18,783	41,908	2,566	3,450				17,808
(d) Office establishment ...	11,219	8,459	4,019	13,612	17,875	51,684	9,054	1,188	1,022	12,814	4,401	29,706	9,976	2,001	1,527	3,306	6,039	22,412	8,163	2,071	1,839	3,459	5,604	20,581
(e) Deposition and special allowances, &c. ...							360					360	450	706	302	1,713	2,010	5,271	702	562	156	579	1,892	3,851
Total salaries ...	24,605	7,840	11,176	20,538	26,224	90,289	28,174	0,395	11,431	22,030	29,820	97,790	30,002	8,486	10,274	24,444	32,287	1,02,187	26,431	8,109	7,417	24,024	31,454	98,735
Travelling allowances ...	1,581	551	1,170	961	1,706	6,039	1,798	611	1,518	1,698	1,997	7,402	2,303	829	1,146	1,877	1,210	6,874	2,157	652	1,770	1,761	3,240	9,570
Contingencies ...	4,338	2,123	547	1,602	969	9,875	4,035	980	1,126	3,860	1,537	10,343	3,874	981	1,560	2,336	2,091	10,864	4,119	723	1,250	2,562	2,005	11,349
Total establishment ...	30,399	10,521	13,193	23,101	33,989	1,06,203	33,947	7,982	14,101	25,968	33,054	1,15,025	32,869	10,246	13,010	28,213	36,587	1,10,925	32,707	9,874	10,487	29,237	37,809	1,10,654
Grand total expenditure ...	31,071	10,959	13,418	23,462	39,717	1,18,620	34,096	8,011	14,856	29,308	38,305	1,25,076	33,712	10,796	13,413	29,677	36,729	1,20,827	33,437	10,263	10,696	32,131	40,200	1,20,817

E.—Forests.

39 (a).—*Out-turn of timber and fuel during the year 1904. Fashi and agency of exploitation.*

District, &c.	TIMBER IN ROUGH LOGS.				TIMBER IN ROUGH POLES.				MISCELLANEOUS.				FUEL.				TOTAL.			
	Government.		Free grants.		Government.		Free grants.		Government.		Free grants.		Government.		Free grants.		Government.		Free grants.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Direction office.	...	Rs. ...	...	...	...	Rs. ...	...	...	...	Rs. ...	...	...	...	Rs. ...	...	...	...	Rs. ...	...	...
Amangabad ...	2,388	2,032	...	...	2,388	2,032	23,069	4,114	...	2,656	46	...	35	60	33,149	6,314	...	33,149	6,314	...
Gulbargah ...	1,606	906	...	...	1,606	906	18,639	719	...	2,472	56	...	40	90	22,857	2,271	...	22,857	2,271	...
Bidar ...	127,930	39,030	...	...	127,930	39,030	256,801	47,492	...	40,376	239	...	49	36	433,906	80,787	...	433,906	80,787	...
Warangal ...	25,542	87,266	...	...	25,542	87,266	135,831	20,939	...	4,913	68	...	29	19	166,315	53,292	...	166,315	53,292	...
Total ...	187,116	70,294	...	...	187,116	70,294	439,000	73,516	...	59,417	401	...	153	285	651,286	1,53,413	...	651,286	1,53,413	...

E.—Forests.

39 (b).—Out-turn of timber and fuel during the year 1905 *Fasli* and agency of exploitation.

Division, &c.	TIMBER IN ROUGH LOGS.									TIMBER IN ROUGH POLES.						MISCELLANEOUS.			FUEL.			TOTAL.				
	Sold.			Free grants.			Total.			Sold.			Free grants.			Total.			Sold.			Free grants.		Total.		
	Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Con crete	Total.	Value.	Free Grants	Con crete	Total.		
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.					Rs.		Rs.										
Direction office ...	1	3	5	...	...	...	1	3	5	547	300	...	...	547	300	48	...	48	...	...	...	302	...	...	302
Amraughad.	44	140	187	...	...	...	44	140	187	25,064	5,048	...	...	25,064	5,048	081	...	081	000	00	...	60	...	...	5,920
Gulbargah...	16	60	84	16	60	84	55,137	2,168	55,137	2,168	38	...	38	1,212	308	...	308	2,630	2,630
Bidar ...	2,781	7,468	3,802	1,080	3,606	1,407	3,861	10,909	5,200	206,423	49,748	125,117	5,692	461,540	55,785	19,158	1,044	14,002	48,097	4,280	...	4,280	70,985	8,443	...	79,428
Warangal ...	7,053	23,690	10,888	360	1,136	423	7,413	30,734	21,060	208,553	30,531	4,904	248	213,157	33,771	...	...	2,740	021	200	011	87,736	071	290	88,746
Total...	9,895	43,274	24,611	1,439	4,641	1,830	11,334	50,919	26,441	690,264	93,797	129,721	6,340	720,945	1,00,037	18,925	1,044	14,968	46,064	5,856	230	5,646	1,27,608	9,114	290	1,47,096

E.—Forests.

39 (c).—Out-turn of timber and fuel during the year 1906 *Fasli* and agency of exploitation.

Division, &c.	TIMBER IN ROUGH LOGS.						TIMBER IN ROUGH POLES.						MISCELLANEOUS.			FUEL.			TOTAL.						
	Sold.			Free grants.			Total.			Sold.			Free grants.			Total.			Sold.			Free grants.		Total.	
	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Free grants.	Total.	Sold.	Free grants.	Total.	Sold.	Con- sumpt.	Total.	Sold.	Free grants.	Con- sumpt.	Total.
...
Direction office	213	75	...	...	213	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	75
Amraughad	851	850	...	...	851	853	45,801	10,110	...	...	45,801	10,110	190	...	190	3,973	237	...	237	10,808	...	...	...	...	10,808
Gulbargah	8	8	28	20	36	28	53,150	1,039	20,707	1,321	79,896	2,081	40	...	40	1,512	128	...	128	1,872	1,311	...	...	...	3,183
Bidar	...	7,010	4,441	1,830	677	8,916	5,110	236,235	41,534	105,760	3,700	862,041	48,221	9,914	202	10,206	36,011	3,741	291	4,025	62,911	4,074	...	...	67,972
Warangal	...	23,513	18,079	9,300	1,707	31,130	17,002	142,450	25,578	22,000	9,070	164,510	27,067	430	55	485	2,202	515	515	1,000	43,147	3,157	515	...	46,190
Total	...	36,886	30,666	4,150	1,700	40,684	22,685	627,744	81,882	164,563	7,100	682,207	88,987	10,568	347	10,906	48,221	4,051	700	5,150	1,18,870	6,162	710	1,18,827	

E.—Forests.

89 (d).—Out-turn of timber and fuel during the year 1307 Fassi and agency of exploitation.

Division, &c.	TIMBER IN ROUGH LOGS.						TIMBER IN ROUGH POLES.						MISCELLANEOUS.				FUEL.				TOTAL.			
	Free grants.			Total.			Free grants.			Total.			Free grants.		Total.		Free grants.		Total.		Free grants.		Total.	
	Cubic feet.		Value.	Cubic feet.		Value.	Cubic feet.		Value.	Cubic feet.		Value.	Cubic feet.		Value.	Cubic feet.		Value.	Cubic feet.		Value.	Cubic feet.		Value.
	Sold.	Value.	Rs.	Sold.	Value.	Rs.	Sold.	Value.	Rs.	Sold.	Value.	Rs.	Sold.	Value.	Rs.	Sold.	Value.	Rs.	Sold.	Value.	Rs.	Sold.	Value.	Rs.
Direction office ...	300	232	...	300	232	Rs.	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 235
Aurangabad ...	159	150	...	159	150	Rs.	...	30,241	3,000	...	30,241	3,000	...	...	4,669	1,119	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9,085
Galbargah ...	788	78	6	799	84	Rs.	...	30,800	2,069	...	30,800	2,069	...	...	896	4,010	...	348	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5,327
Bidar ...	11,108	8,818	879	142	11,487	6,960	272,448	46,142	187,016	5,525	400,064	51,607	13,204	...	344	18,088	85,658	6,465	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 78,720
Warangal ...	111,381	64,754	8,688	1,389	114,919	66,148	161,701	27,165	46,461	4,384	208,232	31,549	7,104	2,842	10,000	6,878	15	2,576	2,591	...	...	...	...	Rs. 110,289
Total ...	128,681	72,682	4,083	1,537	127,664	73,569	507,340	80,268	257,535	10,969	764,672	91,207	26,023	3,186	29,219	98,295	6,787	2,024	9,661	1,85,000	15,692	2,024	2,03,706	Rs. 2,03,706

E.—Forests.

41.—*Forest revenue collected by revenue officials during the five years 1864 to 1868 A.D.*

DISTRICT.	1864 Pesh.	1865 Pesh.	1866 Pesh.	1867 Pesh.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad	195	10,131	...	1,240
Bir	90	230	7,410	267
Parbhani ... ..	...	3,171	...	...
Nander	70	244	...	630
Total Aurangabad division ...	355	13,805	7,410	2,144
Gulbargah	993	...	...	2,127
Raichur	4,408	10,884	7,002	10,526
Lingsugur	9,955	10,072	19,482	14,904
Naldurg	48	...	...	580
Total Gulbargah division ...	15,404	20,956	26,484	28,137
Bidar ... ..	...	3,883	156	90
Indur	2,045	28	29	3,068
Mahbub Nagar	3,803	...	6,847	13,991
Medak	327	415	417	9,495
Sirpur Tandur	1,982	...	...	2,068
Total Bidar division ...	8,157	4,326	7,449	28,712
Warangal	4,996	26,911	6,951	...
Elgandal	1,857	2,496	1,174	1,268
Nalgundah	3,314	8,902	7,589	6,674
Total Warangal division ...	10,167	38,309	15,714	7,942
Grand total ...	34,083	77,396	57,057	66,935

F.—Customs.

42.—Total customs income under all heads for the five years 1903 to 1907 *Paisl*.

PARTICULARS.	1903 <i>Paisl</i> .	1904 <i>Paisl</i> .	1905 <i>Paisl</i> .	1906 <i>Paisl</i> .	1907 <i>Paisl</i> .
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty	18,77,881	17,27,426	18,27,094	15,07,840	15,91,927
Export duty	20,05,322	20,55,430	24,94,879	19,41,429	18,50,383
Octroi	3,18,820	2,92,782	3,39,547	2,42,733	2,38,032
Salt	8,47,088	8,03,536	8,40,043	7,85,373	8,25,285
Excise on spirits and wines	44,861	47,387	73,012	82,301	1,02,501
Monthly fees levied on dealers in gold, silver and precious stones	39,825	44,085	37,540	28,313	33,591
Miscellaneous	21,381	22,485	22,373	17,550	21,285
Total ...	49,55,223	49,98,731	56,40,388	46,05,509	46,63,004

F.—Customs.

43.—Total income by customs divisions for the five years 1903 to 1907 *Paisl*.

CUSTOMS DIVISION.	1903 <i>Paisl</i> .			1904 <i>Paisl</i> .			1905 <i>Paisl</i> .			1906 <i>Paisl</i> .			1907 <i>Paisl</i> .		
	General customs duty.	Fines, duty on liquor, &c.	Total.	General customs duty.	Fines, duty on liquor, &c.	Total.	General customs duty.	Fines, duty on liquor, &c.	Total.	General customs duty.	Fines, duty on liquor, &c.	Total.	General customs duty.	Fines, duty on liquor, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
City	6,47,112	3,474	6,51,180	6,77,878	2,840	6,80,718	7,38,064	3,200	7,41,264	6,78,087	1,503	6,80,282	6,22,280	3,149	6,26,169
Secunderabad	6,38,114	1,273	6,39,388	6,31,187	3,783	6,34,970	6,08,486	2,921	6,11,407	6,08,005	1,211	6,09,819	6,15,631	1,324	6,16,955
Naldurg	9,85,309	3,200	9,88,409	8,31,887	4,279	8,36,166	10,07,185	2,385	10,09,570	8,08,912	2,682	8,11,594	8,77,012	2,727	8,79,740
Jalna	10,38,738	9,800	10,47,538	9,87,200	3,368	9,90,568	10,66,027	2,821	10,68,848	8,00,463	1,533	8,11,116	7,66,979	2,656	7,69,635
Lingugur	2,81,174	4,870	2,86,044	3,10,989	3,452	3,14,441	2,81,414	5,201	2,86,615	1,56,353	2,561	1,58,156	2,23,883	3,297	2,27,183
Kodak	1,45,881	2,651	1,48,482	2,06,317	2,530	2,11,850	2,15,630	2,386	2,17,916	1,80,580	2,425	1,63,011	1,73,013	1,657	1,74,668
Warangal	3,14,446	830	3,14,782	4,35,945	181	4,36,126	5,28,651	480	5,29,131	4,17,836	728	4,18,561	5,14,113	279	5,14,392
Rajma	63,004	671	64,365	72,130	553	72,683	82,044	290	82,334	1,10,285	608	1,11,053	92,804	1,113	93,917
Gulbargh	7,73,870	1,017	7,74,887	8,28,383	1,401	8,29,784	9,15,515	1,027	9,16,542	8,06,201	1,050	8,07,011	9,84,213	1,713	9,85,926
Total ...	49,33,842	21,291	49,55,223	49,71,846	22,485	49,98,731	56,17,003	22,373	56,40,388	46,14,411	17,519	46,35,509	46,41,719	21,285	46,63,004

F.—

44.—Income from imports during

NAME OF ARTICLES.	NALBURG.					JAINAPUR.					LINGSEUR.		
	1800 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	1803 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	1803 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cloth ...	81,323	74,764	96,672	43,796	45,063	49,601	47,604	1,43,261	70,149	1,02,611	17,045	16,703	14,929
Salt ...	1,29,180	1,21,938	1,09,055	1,11,387	1,16,812	1,29,169	1,01,453	1,09,194	1,02,502	83,759	2,463	2,350	2,976
Liquor ...	...	...	26	23	12	9,754	10,033	8,053	8,537	10,187	273	165	249
Animals ...	4,793	4,956	4,259	8,056	3,699	16,233	20,221	11,325	8,132	16,237	8,135	9,040	9,833
Yarn ...	27,055	31,131	42,233	39,252	39,450	11,552	11,000	23,120	21,307	23,514	9,441	10,080	9,303
Nuts ...	14,700	17,696	20,047	12,234	12,854	3,715	4,405	14,175	8,117	10,617	3,753	3,461	2,742
Silk ...	3,556	2,279	3,346	2,034	2,040	3,353	3,553	8,256	7,293	6,653	4,650	5,230	4,897
Fruit ...	13,395	14,752	19,703	11,224	14,061	7,575	8,824	19,508	14,082	15,651	9,683	9,772	8,502
Tobacco, &c. ...	1,394	...	1,053	1,109	886	607	...	2,796	3,914	3,245	2,367	...	2,193
Indigo ...	18	...	15	11	23	...	...	5	11	16	2,145	...	1,152
Sugar and jaggery ...	2,937	2,977	2,921	5,638	13,577	5,326	5,016	17,741	17,896	26,377	7,732	11,424	7,529
Brass and copper ware ...	6,247	4,215	4,173	1,775	1,473	7,940	4,802	8,517	8,074	2,996	2,377	2,651	1,661
Iron ...	6,045	5,185	6,435	5,638	3,046	1,243	619	4,135	3,351	3,509	3,896	2,547	3,379
Cutlery, &c. ...	4,938	...	6,133	3,416	1,739	3,234	...	8,111	5,141	5,891	446	...	504
Castor seed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	32,123	30,900	33,572	30,715	35,079	32,054	35,432	77,613	73,769	69,208	25,169	26,764	20,389
Ground-nuts ...	11	...	20	99	296	30	...	12	64	95	6	...	11
Total ...	3,28,770	3,10,713	3,46,725	2,73,907	2,90,796	2,83,641	2,00,922	4,61,012	3,47,824	3,90,584	1,00,451	1,00,388	90,299

F.—

44.—Income from imports during

NAME OF ARTICLES.	GULBARGH.					WARANGAL.					CHITTY.		
	1803 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	1803 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	1803 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cloth ...	63,223	49,354	51,875	23,943	36,206	19,981	13,222	20,406	8,023	13,785	96,324	1,18,686	1,03,275
Salt ...	1,70,550	1,60,433	1,64,781	1,56,737	1,60,171	1,50,255	1,58,690	1,93,509	1,77,771	2,18,935	67,064	68,191	66,818
Liquor ...	1,260	243	0,116	5,311	531	195	...	2,214	2,109	88	1,011	3,736	25,569
Animals ...	150	122	164	123	85	...	...	1	1	4	6,122	8,881	6,752
Yarn ...	36,832	40,245	40,475	31,619	31,559	14,174	16,856	16,263	11,123	16,660	916	717	825
Nuts ...	5,103	3,967	6,967	6,696	6,112	1,011	1,943	1,634	935	537	14,274	21,100	13,775
Silk ...	14,075	15,055	15,113	15,078	16,567	3,611	3,057	6,125	2,632	3,582	2,189	2,028	1,313
Fruit ...	81,208	35,970	34,998	21,302	29,998	8,225	7,742	6,911	5,066	6,268	6,698	6,368	6,535
Tobacco, &c. ...	1,450	...	37	3,906	285	1,112	...	2,115	3,712	4,217	2,355	2,984	5,264
Indigo ...	1,639	...	855	446	111	246	...	2	...	1	...	54	53
Sugar and jaggery ...	16,981	22,898	15,772	17,712	22,307	2,948	3,786	2,480	4,263	8,796	13,468	13,579	15,296
Brass and copper ware ...	1,964	2,466	3,064	1,024	1,299	2,068	2,040	3,371	1,137	1,753	3,994	3,792	3,279
Iron ...	8,890	9,099	9,231	7,074	9,146	4,133	4,945	5,323	4,318	4,284	6,352	6,685	7,141
Cutlery, &c. ...	4,897	...	5,938	4,140	4,065	1,345	...	1,772	950	1,030	39,299	45,390	51,688
Castor seed ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	35,459	45,017	48,120	54,880	47,392	33,436	29,600	37,256	25,587	30,531	1,33,107	1,25,807	1,44,243
Ground-nuts ...	8	...	18	28	49	1	...	1	1	1	98	...	71
Total ...	3,93,368	4,09,834	4,15,546	3,50,938	3,72,763	2,43,841	2,46,889	3,69,268	2,47,633	3,05,762	3,96,391	4,22,468	4,51,697

Customs.

the five years 1803 to 1807 *Fasli*.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	LINGAUGER-COAST.		KODAL.						RAJSHA.				
	1806 F.	1807 F.	1802 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.	1803 F.	1807 F.	1808 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.	1803 F.	1807 F.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cloth ...	5,594	9,773	9,047	9,854	5,565	4,077	6,140	3,800	4,997	6,314	5,399	7,237	
Salt ...	2,151	2,163	36,407	37,973	41,033	26,770	27,275	11,993	14,192	13,096	14,253	11,749	
Liquor ...	97	3	39	53	95	34	33	3,122	350	02	155	208	
Animals ...	9,064	8,924	2,573	3,164	3,029	2,968	803	2,313	2,554	2,143	3,233	3,391	
Yarn ...	6,844	8,704	093	895	715	519	610	1,099	1,334	1,443	1,450	1,035	
Nuts ...	2,173	2,229	264	621	305	282	132	567	093	839	762	786	
Silk ...	3,410	...	9	6	6	10	4	56	77	135	86	69	
Fruit ...	5,989	3,046	1,651	1,776	1,352	612	703	620	810	800	735	1,215	
Tobacco, &c. ...	2,347	843	479	...	1,537	1,655	1,002	34	...	27	75	60	
Indigo ...	1,353	2,002	25	...	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sugar and jaggerly ...	5,614	4,740	4,014	4,980	4,364	3,649	4,683	1,063	1,498	1,231	914	1,640	
Brass and copper ware ...	229	493	624	386	407	407	193	296	245	350	363	300	
Iron ...	941	2,098	4,038	3,437	3,197	1,449	...	227	267	415	335	403	
Cutlery, &c. ...	256	264	102	...	191	98	123	254	...	135	219	229	
Castor seed ...	8	...	15	...	25	89	...	...	...	...	3	3	
Miscellaneous ...	18,053	23,221	9,367	8,943	9,503	5,704	10,302	3,352	3,955	2,942	5,003	7,431	
Ground-nuts ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
Total ...	64,438	73,524	69,919	71,006	74,973	48,224	52,571	23,802	30,362	30,542	33,137	36,477	

Customs.

the five years 1803 to 1807 *Fasli*—(concluded.)

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CITY—contd.		GROUNDRAJAD.						TOTAL.				
	1806 F.	1807 F.	1803 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	1803 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cloth ...	70,962	82,109	1,35,284	2,12,373	1,48,934	1,23,047	1,41,869	5,27,910	5,46,687	5,94,231	3,60,170	4,44,708	
Salt ...	53,205	57,437	1,44,378	1,39,300	1,44,481	1,33,136	1,40,967	8,47,469	8,03,535	8,46,043	7,35,317	8,25,233	
Liquor ...	31,380	35,613	6,541	7,723	12,307	11,464	22,621	23,135	23,004	54,991	59,460	69,371	
Animals ...	6,050	2,241	900	805	...	126	...	41,384	55,043	37,556	33,343	35,404	
Yarn ...	1,074	376	63,738	71,307	59,557	41	53,326	1,65,653	1,92,088	2,08,093	1,06,709	1,81,134	
Nuts ...	17,933	11,432	11,422	19,633	4,202	3,197	4,352	55,309	73,328	64,837	51,311	40,429	
Silk ...	1,463	1,574	4,699	6,106	2,281	2,715	5,316	35,597	40,721	45,177	34,886	35,761	
Fruit ...	4,614	5,975	45,541	45,832	30,323	30,819	29,757	1,26,311	1,39,266	1,26,137	94,943	1,06,712	
Tobacco, &c. ...	4,351	3,310	26,944	19,293	14,032	24,032	12,303	37,352	23,232	29,156	44,503	26,165	
Indigo ...	...	20	182	224	103	234	102	4,256	278	2,196	2,067	2,275	
Sugar and jaggerly ...	10,901	26,214	22,453	26,032	10,654	13,367	16,322	77,977	91,690	77,333	79,474	1,25,170	
Brass and copper ware ...	3,015	2,443	10,819	9,854	7,337	4,764	6,231	36,439	31,191	32,714	15,733	17,255	
Iron ...	6,132	4,404	10,424	9,804	8,065	6,945	7,064	45,037	42,333	47,391	36,203	33,064	
Cutlery, &c. ...	42,337	46,633	18,331	16,987	17,333	15,235	12,407	73,554	62,377	32,421	71,942	72,471	
Castor seed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	27	99	36	
Miscellaneous ...	2,16,667	1,48,100	1,45,016	1,23,399	96,810	2,02,504	82,954	4,50,483	4,33,756	4,69,659	6,33,547	4,60,816	
Ground-nuts ...	...	65	...	...	180	...	...	154	...	318	204	510	
Total ...	4,75,154	4,39,011	6,97,312	7,03,997	5,57,787	5,76,636	5,35,591	26,47,496	26,55,504	27,28,067	24,17,331	24,30,070	

F.—

45.—Income from exports

NAME OF ARTICLE.	NAGPUR.					JABALPUR.					LINGSUGUR.		
	1903 F.	1904 F.	1905 F.	1906 F.	1907 F.	1903 F.	1904 F.	1905 F.	1906 F.	1907 F.	1903 F.	1904 F.	1905 F.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain ...	42,091	61,085	1,05,296	1,67,774	23,477	62,339	1,02,650	1,52,270	1,82,760	31,032	85,570	24,077	34,078
Cotton ...	2,21,572	1,90,189	28,000	245,859	3,52,988	1,57,351	58,232	1,08,067	1,39,805	1,06,358	59,408	67,438	51,687
Linsed ...	1,02,074	62,802	1,55,075	2,02,15	37,988	1,83,038	1,32,860	1,01,133	44,500	50,082	7,911	10,552	14,494
Oil ...	5,085	...	5,312	2,579	3,500	24,216	...	20,507	3,313	12,250	5,652	6,954	7,267
Rum til ...	32,321	27,999	3,210	3,114	10,101	141	27,207	403	20	50	384	...	62
Karar ...	8,811	...	7,003	3,779	3,076	6,793	...	4,652	1,597	3,951	2,589	...	1,656
Oils and ghee ...	11,043	11,298	9,572	2,100	4,248	64,507	78,015	40,023	17,332	39,580	2,952	4,190	3,342
Castor seed ...	10	30	24	43	2,212	...	17	2	7	22	686	2,451	2,379
Ground-nuts ...	1,03,317	55,595	52,578	4,070	2,100	3,075	3,032	2,286	1,442	805	...	...	...
Indigo ...	53,595	29,233	63,007	55,221	82,851	1,400	2,410	7,595	2,457	2,974	136	366	1,349
Colouring woad ...	1,706	...	165	391	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, &c. ...	330	...	442	217	358	72	...	637	556	678	74	...	210
Sugar and jaggery ...	27,849	...	16,335	9,008	473	17,198	...	14,919	4,471	1,179	...	...	1,084
Cloth ...	222	410	369	161	307	20,399	12,426	20,365	8,591	13,221	11,441	11,601	9,323
Leather ...	7,546	9,519	6,835	7,417	6,397	10,416	10,192	10,627	17,575	15,361	3,739	4,573	4,614
Timber ...	513	379	516	548	415	501	254	379	191	353	84	120	...
Cattle and sheep ...	12,502	13,915	13,645	9,650	7,459	24,108	26,741	31,494	23,684	17,090	15,245	13,511	...
Miscellaneous ...	14,017	51,352	10,511	1,948	10,445	24,567	49,423	23,149	14,491	12,559	30,015	35,547	25,804
Total ...	6,55,507	6,20,580	7,10,321	5,34,010	5,55,230	6,02,291	5,15,555	6,31,481	4,53,139	3,72,883	1,64,680	1,92,990	1,72,780

F.—

45.—Income from exports

NAME OF ARTICLE.	GULBARGA.					WARANGAL.					CITY.		
	1903 F.	1904 F.	1905 F.	1906 F.	1907 F.	1903 F.	1904 F.	1905 F.	1906 F.	1907 F.	1903 F.	1904 F.	1905 F.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain ...	36,511	50,801	73,643	2,76,485	55,068	2,347	4,604	7,417	10,019	6,085	615	1,456	591
Cotton ...	77,617	92,004	81,415	52,207	63,842	712	2,747	3,878	4,950	3,116	...	...	...
Linsed ...	1,48,639	1,28,284	1,92,654	15,611	66,093	370	389	543	64	170	...	...	...
Oil ...	11,164	...	26,033	15,256	21,843	470	...	98,277	23,785	19,862	...	...	...
Rum til ...	3,861	34,072	13,774	1,308	7,819	...	63,491	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karar ...	1,011	...	557	300	2,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils and ghee ...	4,908	8,809	10,541	3,812	6,159	9,520	12,516	13,263	5,248	10,884	...	...	...
Castor seed ...	133	1,940	3,858	845	2,781	11,729	63,154	59,429	61,530	1,43,413	2,215	23,459	18,982
Ground-nuts ...	647	179	254	169	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo ...	4,073	1,550	2,661	4,290	567	183	185	1,205	1,518	3,034	...	...	...
Colouring woad ...	444	...	427	171	30	104	...	278	261	149	...	...	...
Tobacco, &c. ...	1,168	...	2,725	654	2,458	49	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and jaggery ...	3,969	...	1,919	908	239	12	...	36	16	4	...	...	...
Cloth ...	32,318	30,230	29,904	20,350	23,202	10,946	13,146	13,808	13,159	12,229	...	87	...
Leather ...	33,529	39,608	33,576	48,982	34,304	14,556	16,253	17,879	32,210	27,920	7,170	5,312	7,463
Timber ...	168	292	208	273	153	6,008	4,522	5,527	7,611	1,908	...	...	...
Cattle and sheep ...	27	48	51	28	63	86	34	53	48	3	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	20,722	26,808	20,042	17,886	20,474	9,070	7,503	8,009	4,741	13,465	195	269	359
Total ...	3,79,439	4,14,435	4,99,095	4,54,562	3,08,537	60,071	1,78,311	2,29,304	1,70,142	2,42,277	10,195	30,583	27,345

Customs.*during the five years 1903 to 1907 Faslî.*

NAME OF ARTICLE.	LINGSUR.—contd.		KODAD.					RAJURA.				
	1903 F.	1907 F.	1903 F.	1904 F.	1905 F.	1906 F.	1907 F.	1903 F.	1904 F.	1905 F.	1906 F.	1907 F.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain ...	9,389	20,914	12,018	10,421	19,112	8,098	12,073	1,585	1,322	4,386	40,241	2,654
Cotton ...	9,410	23,389	3,640	3,230	8,816	4,881	2,953	3,252	3,988	6,506	7,967	11,091
Linseed ...	199	3,090	...	...	...	...	...	10,638	4,768	5,329	1,369	4,048
Til ...	75	4,954	2,405	...	5,992	9,676	7,201	3,587	...	16,581	13,011	22,404
Ram til ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,715	...	...	...
Karar ...	201	3,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	31
Oils and ghee ...	1,637	1,545	1,582	1,667	1,985	895	883	784	868	944	400	522
Castor seed ...	294	7,938	8,886	63,831	47,683	23,789	41,106	19	1,149	867	1,477	3,039
Ground-nuts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Indigo ...	637	8	1,999	6,242	11,183	9,742	10,268	...	...	...	4	...
Colouring wood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, &c. ...	41	47	1,614	...	1,793	1,196	1,444	1,218	...	1,075	1,271	1,067
Sugar and jaggery	29	681	7	...	15	13	...	598	...	848	317	871
Cloth ...	7,575	7,529	331	354	365	402	239	911	957	696	906	906
Leather ...	10,167	4,596	681	363	547	1,441	847	801	1,162	1,200	865	366
Timber ...	209	143	13,126	10,459	22,636	23,327	21,799	563	1,133	630	153	642
Cattle and sheep	13,411	13,814	19,617	20,196	19,694	11,692	10,400	3,666	7,767	7,394	5,073	4,633
Miscellaneous ...	23,178	37,976	6,667	7,521	6,074	10,606	5,436	2,306	5,616	1,815	1,600	2,039
Total ...	76,483	1,30,466	70,843	1,33,585	1,86,645	1,09,058	1,14,669	84,518	89,836	43,791	74,800	54,583

Customs.*during the five years 1903 to 1907 Faslî—(concluded.)*

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CHIT.—contd.		SHOONERABAD.					TOTAL.				
	1903 F.	1907 F.	1903 F.	1904 F.	1905 F.	1906 F.	1907 F.	1903 F.	1904 F.	1905 F.	1906 F.	1907 F.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain ...	8,351	961	716	1,231	388	4,440	149	1,94,508	2,36,521	3,62,410	7,06,483	1,82,993
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,12,560	3,94,005	5,97,259	4,65,079	5,64,680
Linseed ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	5,021	1,289	4,62,670	3,69,742	4,84,130	88,386	2,21,460
Til ...	...	...	1,127	2,569	6,084	5,407	4,895	53,716	...	1,92,378	78,102	97,008
Ram til ...	...	...	5,277	3,085	1,053	121	147	41,434	1,75,054	46,565	4,999	24,513
Karar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,433	...	14,890	5,943	16,225
Oils and ghee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,945	1,17,698	85,970	81,998	64,151
Castor seed ...	4,554	19,978	...	...	...	...	...	23,128	1,85,031	1,32,972	95,859	2,20,164
Ground-nuts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,940	59,775	54,843	6,371	3,476
Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,695	40,015	95,190	73,559	89,702
Colouring wood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,345	...	1,640	765	469
Tobacco, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,625	...	86,076	14,824	3,005
Sugar and jaggery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,759	76,581	75,405	51,146	57,633
Cloth ...	9,453	5,952	96,973	42,180	38,414	43,949	41,569	1,14,740	1,35,149	1,20,855	1,37,872	1,84,303
Leather ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,642	17,875	29,918	32,529	25,151
Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,245	83,969	63,024	56,909	60,076
Cattle and sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,360	1,84,310	94,363	74,396	1,02,894
Miscellaneous ...	517	436	...	506	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23,375	27,022	43,408	49,781	43,839	53,938	49,070	20,27,702	20,78,175	25,12,901	19,59,043	18,54,017

T.—Customs.

46.—Comparative statement of income from octroi during the five years 1893 to 1897 *Pasli.*

[illegible]

F.—Customs.

47.—Income of the City and suburbs for the quinquennium ending 1307 Fashl,
excluding octroi.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	1303 Fashl.	1304 Fashl.	1305 Fashl.	1306 Fashl.	1307 Fashl.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cloth	98,924	1,13,773	1,03,275	70,963	82,109
Salt	67,064	68,191	66,818	58,205	57,457
Yarn	916	717	825	1,074	876
European liquor	3,797	4,666	6,672	4,678	3,879
Cutlery, &c.	39,299	45,392	51,687	42,387	46,623
Nuts	14,273	21,100	13,775	17,933	11,432
Cardamoms	9,766	8,724	6,689	5,919	51
Silk	2,189	2,028	1,313	1,463	1,559
Sugar and jaggery	13,467	13,579	15,296	10,901	21,212
Til	157	1,409	...	...	...
Ram til	2,504		196	...	...
Oil	4,571	4,058	12,721	34,665	15,292
Cattle	6,122	8,381	6,752	6,050	2,241
Hides	7,171	...	7,463	9,453	5,952
Timber	5,527	...	2,269	85	1,011
Liquor	1,011	3,736	25,569	31,380	35,457
Gold and silver embroidery	18,646	23,655	21,257	16,894	18,558
Catechu	6,000	5,472	6,956	6,614	5,345
Iron	6,352	6,685	7,141	6,132	4,403
Miscellaneous	98,830	1,21,515	1,22,568	1,73,284	1,42,026
Monthly fees levied on dealers in gold, silver and precious stones.	16,494	16,610	9,785	2,454	4,022
Total ...	4,23,080	4,69,691	4,89,027	5,00,484	4,59,055

F.—Customs.

48.—*Income of Secunderabad and Bolaram for the quinquennium ending 1807 Fashl, excluding octroi.*

NAME OF ARTICLE.	1803 Fashl.	1804 Fashl.	1805 Fashl.	1806 Fashl.	1807 Fashl.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cloth	1,11,240	1,31,148	1,48,934	1,28,047	1,41,869
Salt	1,44,378	1,29,800	1,44,481	1,33,136	1,40,967
Yarn	42,385	47,591	54,657	57,203	58,326
European liquor	5,428	5,679	9,195	9,526	10,281
Outlery, &c.	12,910	...	17,893	15,235	12,407
Nuts	3,283	...	4,202	3,197	4,352
Cardamoms	591	...	1,084	802	1,753
Silk	2,166	2,789	2,981	2,715	5,315
Sugar and jaggery	8,974	12,187	10,054	3,367	15,322
Til	1,127	} 5,615	{ 6,034	5,407	4,895
Ram til	5,277				
Oil	3,112	2,183	2,334	6,263	5,147
Cattle	559	...	...	126	...
Hides	36,378	42,116	38,415	43,949	41,569
Timber	6,595	6,374	8,392	2,588	1,066
Liquor	4,358	5,980	12,607	16,777	22,621
Gold and silver embroidery	992	...	1,641	598	1,981
Catechu	90	...	282	250	580
Iron	6,859	6,739	8,065	6,945	7,064
Miscellaneous	1,39,980	1,55,513	1,32,302	1,89,312	1,13,100
Monthly fees levied on dealers in gold, silver and precious stones.	2,040	...	4,672	1,650	1,714
Total ...	5,38,672	5,53,214	6,09,298	6,37,214	5,85,375

G.—Wards' estates.

49.—Particulars of wards' estates, their income, &c.

Serial Number.	Name of ward.	Sources of revenue.	Revenue.	Where the estate is situated.	Place of residence of ward.	By whom the estate is managed.	Under whose guardianship the ward is.	Remarks.
			Rs.					
1	Durga Reddy ...	<i>Seriat</i> , makta, <i>rusome</i> , railway shares, <i>patwari</i> 's scale and miscellaneous.	80,900	Medak and Nalgundah districts.	Hyderabad..	Special manager.	Special manager.	
2	Nand Lall ...	Jagir, house-rent, makta and <i>serishtadari</i> .	33,900	Bidar and Indur districts and Hyderabad.	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	
3	Chunni Lall ...	House-rent, <i>siladari</i> and gardens.	34,400	Hyderabad ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Released in 1905 F. with a decrease in <i>siladari</i> of Rs. 5,000.
4	Nawaz Khan ...	<i>Siladari</i> and house-rent ...	1,400	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	
5	Aga Nasrulla Shah ...	Pension	2,400	do. ...	do. ...	Court of wards.	Superintendent of court.	
6	Syed Asghar Husain ...	Railway shares ...	3,750	do. ...	do. ...	Special manager.	Special manager.	
7	Khum-kham-ud-dowla ...	Jagir, <i>siladari</i> , gardens and house-rent.	51,000	Atraf-i-baldah and Mahbub Nagar districts.	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	
8	Shunker Rao ...	<i>Mansab</i> , house-rent and makta.	2,800	Shunkerpalli and Hyderabad.	Poona ...	do. ...	Grandfather of ward.	

G.—Wards' estates.

49.—Particulars of wards' estates, their income, &c.—(continued).

Serial Number.	Name of ward.	Sources of revenue.	Revenue.	Where the estate is situated.	Place of residence of ward.	By whom the estate is managed.	Under whose guardianship the ward is.	REMARKS.
			Rs.					
9	Ram Porshad ...	Manseeb and house-rent ...	5,800	Hyderabad ..	Hyderabad.	Special manager.	Special manager.	
10	Muhammad Ali Khan ...	Shadari	672	Bit district and Hyderabad.	do. ...	do. ...	do.	
11	Kandasewmy ...	Jagir, house-rent and manseeb.	27,500	Hyderabad ...	do. ...	Committee.	Committee.	
12	Chan Bai	Trade ... ..	...	do. ...	do. ...	Uncle of ward.	Uncle of ward.	Court of wards has not yet taken possession.
13	Muhammad Nawaz Jung ...	Jagir, house-rent and gardens.	10,000	Atraf-i-balдах and Elgrandal districts.	do. ...	Talukdar of district.	Special manager.	Received in 1304 F. and released in 1306 F., but court of wards never acquired possession.
14	Ranga Rao	Jagir and ruasom ...	30,000	Atraf-i-balдах and Mahbub Nager districts.	do. ...	do. ...	do. ..	Came under court in 1305 F. but full possession not received.
15	Sayaloo Kayaloo ...	Money-lending	2,500	Hyderabad ...	do. ...	Special manager.	do. ...	Came under court in 1304 F.
16	Rup Sing	Shadari	2,000	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ..	do. do.
17	Maruthi Keahav ...	Trade	500	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. .	do. do.

G.—Wards' estates.

49.—Particulars of wards' estates, their income, &c.—(continued).

Serial Number.	Name of ward.	Sources of revenue.	Revenue.	Where the estate is situated.	Place of residence of ward.	By whom the estate is managed.	Under whose guardianship the ward is.	REMARKS.
			Rs.					
18	Salamath Ali Khan ...	Jagir	5,500	Galbargah district.	Hyderabad.	Uncle of ward.	Superintendent of court.	Came under court in 1305 F., but no possession yet.
19	Ashraf Jung	Pension and jagir ...	20,000	Indur district.	do. ..	Special manager.	Special manager.	do. do.
20	Babar Ali	Shadari and manseeb ...	4,000	Hyderabad ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. do.
21	Vahed Ali Khan ...	Manseeb	2,500	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Received in 1305 F. and released in 1306 F.
22	Kaim Jung	Jagir, gardens and house-rent.	26,000	Warangal district and Hyderabad.	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Received in 1305 F.
23	Bedar Ali Khan ...	Jagir	14,000	Medak district.	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. do.
24	Ghansham Dass ...	Money-lending ... ..	...	Hyderabad ..	do. ..	Committee of sahukars.	Committee of sahukars.	Received in 1306 F.
25	Eshathosun Jung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Received in 1305 F. and released in 1306 F., but court had no possession.
26	Venkat Vittal Rao ...	Makta	400	Mahbub Nager district.	Hyderabad.	Talukdar of district.	Special manager.	Received in 1306 F.

G.—Wards' estates.
49.—Particulars of wards' estates, their income, &c.—(continued).

Serial Number.	Name of ward.	Sources of revenue.	Revenue.	Where the estate is situated.	Place of residence of ward.	By whom the estate is managed.	Under whose guardianship the ward is.	REMARKS.
27	Ram Rao ...	Jagir ...	...	Atrafi-baldah, Mahab Nagar and Nander districts.	Hyderabad...	Talukdar of district.	Special manager.	Received in 1906 F.
28	Abdur Rahman ...	Sale of books ...	400	Hyderabad ...	do. ...	Special manager.	do. ...	do. do.
29	Vajid Ali Khan ...	Jagir ...	75,000	Aurangabad district.	do. ...	Contractor.	do. ...	Received in 1906 F; estates in possession of contractor.
30	Imami Begam ...	do. ...	2,000	Bidar and Elgandal districts.	do. ...	Talukdar of district.	do. ...	Received in 1907 F.
31	Nawab Doolai Khan ...	do. ...	10,000	Bir district ..	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	
32	Asad Ali Khan ...	do. ...	6,000	Do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Superintendent of court.	
33	Khande Rao ...	Jagir, <i>rusoom</i> and house-rent.	32,000	Naldurg district and Hyderabad.	do. ...	do. ...	Special manager	

G.—Wards' estates.

48.—Particulars of wards' estates, their income, &c.—(continued).

Serial Number.	Name of ward.	Sources of revenue.	Revenue.	Where the estate is situated.	Place of residence of ward.	By whom the estate is managed.	Under whose guardianship the ward is.	REMARKS.
			Rs.					
42	Syed Mahmood Kadri ...	Jagir	1,500	Lingsugur district.	Lingsugur district.	Talukdar of district.	Talukdar of District.	Released in 1805 F.
43	Yusuf Omar Khan ...	do.	8,000	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. do.
44	Sheehubai Tara Bai ...	do.	20,000	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	
45	Keshi Rakhama ...	Jagir and <i>rusoom</i> ...	4,000	Lingsugur and Gulbargah districts.	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Received in 1806 F.
46	Rangi, wife of Pod Naik ...	Jagir	9,000	Lingsugur district.	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. do.
47	Yemna Bai	do.	3,000	Indur district.	Indur ...	do. ...	do. ...	Received in 1807 F.
48	Narsimulu Nagiah ...	Officiating <i>inam</i> , railway shares, trade and agriculture.	4,000	do. ...	do. ..	do. ...	do. ...	
49	Bhagvanth Rao ...	Patwar's scale and trade..	1,500	do. ...	do. ...	do. ..	do. ...	
50	Linga Rajendar ...	<i>Sariat</i> , <i>deshmukhi's</i> <i>rusoom</i> and <i>matzadi's</i> pay.	6,200	do. ...	do. ..	do. ...	do. ...	
51	Mindjan Kishtia ...	Trade	2,000	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	

G.—Wards' estates.

49.—Particulars of wards' estates, their income, &c.—(concluded).

Serial Number.	Name of ward.	Sources of revenue.	Revenue.	Where the estate is situated.	Place of residence of ward.	By whom the estate is managed.	Under whose guardianship the ward is.	REMARKS.
			Rs.					
52	Rajeswar Reddy ...	Jag'r	8,000	Indur district.	Indur ...	Talukdar of district.	Talukdar of district.	
53	Bhagwan, son of Gosain ...	do.	1,000	Bir district ...	Bir ...	do. ..	do. ...	Released in 1806 F.
54	Rani Lutchmi Bai ...	do.	10,900	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	
55	Narhar Parshotam ...	Jagir, <i>rusoom</i> and house-rent.	12,500	Naldurg district.	Naldurg ...	do. ...	do. ...	
56	Sivappa Halkodi ...	Trade and agriculture ...	12,500	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	
57	Rajah Kalian Rao ...	Jagir and <i>rusoom</i> ...	10,000	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	
58	Hirna Bai	Jagir	6,000	Bidar district.	Bidar ...	do. ...	do. ...	
59	Sunder Rao	Jagir, <i>rusoom</i> , <i>deshmukhi</i> , <i>serikhtadri</i> , <i>patwari's</i> scale and <i>makta</i> .	10,000	Nalgundah district.	Nalgundah ...	do. ...	Superintendent of court.	Released in 1806 F.
60	Shah Navas Beg ...	Jagir and <i>manab</i> ...	850	Raichur district.	Raichur ...	Special manager.	Special manager.	Released in 1805 F.
61	Baji Rao	Jagir ... ..	...	Aurangabad district.	Aurangabad.	Talukdar of district.	Talukdar of district.	

G.—Wards' estates.

50.—Liquidation of wards' debts through the court of wards during the four years 1304 to 1307 Faslī.

Serial Number.	Name of ward.	Total amount of debt.	Paid in years prior to 1304 F.	AMOUNT PAID IN FOUR YEARS.				Grand total paid.	Balance due.
				1304 F.	1305 F.	1306 F.	1307 F.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Nawab Doolai Khan	3,39,653	1,124	6,749	2,515	3,689	2,254	16,311	3,23,842
2	Asad Ali Khan	43,298	1,501	345	...	...	2,400	4,246	39,052
3	Khun-kham-nd-dowla	68,045	1,891	11,656	...	...	17,495	31,046	36,999
4	Ram Pershad	15,603	...	...	143	...	...	143	15,460
5	Raja Nand Lal	23,687	300	1,107	...	12,700	5,510	19,617	4,070
6	Thilavath Ali Beg	4,000	900	500	1,000	...	900	3,300	700
7	Raja Khande Rao	17,232	7,517	...	...	...	...	7,517	9,715
8	Raza Ali Khan	11,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,607
9	Kurban Ali Khan	1,17,238	1,200	600	...	600	...	2,400	1,14,838
10	Konda Reddy	7,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,250
11	Reja Durga Reddy	73,243	43,731	...	...	...	...	43,731	29,512
12	Asghar Husain	9,019	...	...	...	2,200	2,022	4,222	4,797
13	Narhar Purshotam	32,900	...	...	...	1,000	1,728	2,729	30,171
14	Sayaloo Kayaloo	4,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,460
15	Mir Muhammad Ali Khan	3,000	...	...	...	2,600	...	2,600	400
16	Ranga Rao	23,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,231
17	Aga Nasrulla Shah	600	448	...	...	...	...	...	152
18	Kandaveany	15,000	...	3,032	5,197	...	...	448	5,529
19	Yusuf Omar Khan	200	...	...	135	...	...	135	65
20	Sivappa Halkodi	15,400	...	...	5,384	6,347	...	11,731	3,669
21	Raja Kalian Rao	2,000	...	...	840	853	...	1,693	307
22	Bedar Ali Khan	3,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,654	346
23	Ram Rao	17,000	...	...	...	...	1,654	...	17,000
	Total ...	8,56,556	58,169	21,736	15,214	30,989	33,964	1,60,052	6,96,614

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

A.—Judicial (general).
51.—Number and description of courts open in 1897 Pesh.

Locality.	Mixed Tribunals.					Civil Courts.				Criminal Courts.							REMARKS.	
	High Court.	Divisional courts.	First taluk-dars' courts.	Tehsil courts.	Total.	City civil court.	Sadar man-siff's courts.	Munsiff's courts.	Dar-ul-Kaza.	Total.	First taluk-dars' courts.	City criminal court.	Second taluk-dars' courts.	Third taluk-dars' courts.	Tehsil courts.	Total.		
Hyderabad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	* Kadirabad Pesh court.
Aurangabad	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	10	20	
Bir	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	7	14	
Parbhani	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	7	13	
Nander	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	7	15	
Gulbarga	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	2	12	13	
Bechar	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	2	1	10	11	
Lingapur	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	9	11	
Nalgurg	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	2	10	12	
Bidar	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	10	11	
Indur	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	2	2	1	15	16	
Mahab' Nagar	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	2	2	2	15	17	
Medak	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	3	1	11	12	
Sirpur Tandar	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	
Warangal	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	3	1	2	16	17	
Elgandal	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	3	2	1	15	15	
Nalgundah	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	1	9	9	
Atraf-i-Baldah	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	
Special magistrates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	1	3	5	85	94	1	12	15	1	123	13	1	25	24	30	196	225	

A.—Judicial

52.—Income and expenditure of civil and criminal

CLASS OF COURT.	Fiscal year.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF				INCOME OF CIVIL COURTS.						
		On appeal.		Original.		Stamp fees.	Recovery of pauper costs.	Penalty for documents not duly stamped.	Process fees.	Sale commission.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.							
High Court	1304	756	276	237	164	Rs. 55,900	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,474	Rs. 1,190	Rs. 805	Rs. 10,029	Rs. 69,398
	1305	1,068	281	288	354	70,986	18	2,297	1,365	1,200	11,103	86,964
	1306	913	389	322	354	96,460	8,124	3,680	1,381	1,488	13,563	1,24,666
	1307	776	271	246	353	82,853	1,108	1,475	1,313	459	16,164	1,03,367
City courts	1304	175	41	4,966	3,142	69,226	1,778	5,757	5,351	2,860	639	85,611
	1305	175	71	5,191	3,313	61,363	3,293	6,127	6,072	2,968	557	80,390
	1306	240	87	4,537	3,432	70,679	2,220	3,341	6,852	4,292	635	88,019
	1307	211	55	4,324	3,610	62,744	2,695	3,094	6,840	2,928	1,680	79,981
Divisional courts	1304	1,200	287	182	64	29,403	10	2,993	862	223	2,280	35,721
	1305	1,471	406	280	126	53,118	...	706	1,254	...	3,607	53,685
	1306	1,336	330	316	120	39,123	618	2,894	1,290	2	2,797	46,714
	1307	1,612	384	409	146	35,025	177	850	1,055	1,656	3,357	42,720
District courts	1304	1,318	208	3,308	5,551	92,684	2,547	12,719	7,514	3,494	823	1,19,781
	1305	1,514	237	3,193	5,617	82,125	1,912	12,268	7,962	2,052	949	1,07,268
	1306	1,495	218	3,332	5,175	73,688	1,607	9,916	7,271	2,082	1,720	96,294
	1307	1,327	274	3,786	5,952	83,376	2,354	11,731	9,025	2,153	2,035	1,11,174
Second talukdars' courts	1304	...	...	1,384	59	1,989	...	112	243	84	2	2,430
	1305	...	...	1,657	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1306	...	...	1,483	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1307	...	...	1,435	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third talukdars' courts	1304	...	...	1,152	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1305	...	...	1,189	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1306	...	...	1,035	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1307	...	...	1,037	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiffs' courts	1304	...	...	9,655	5,658	92,030	235	21,172	19,314	1,614	1,016	1,35,331
	1305	...	...	9,256	6,446	93,256	298	20,310	22,464	2,234	1,539	1,45,001
	1306	...	...	7,079	4,731	73,456	369	15,861	18,593	2,069	1,846	1,11,684
	1307	...	...	8,135	5,752	95,713	396	18,208	20,373	1,548	2,053	1,33,286
Tehsil and nagb tehsil courts.	1304	...	...	11,117	1,768	16,020	67	4,706	3,204	629	791	25,477
	1305	...	...	8,914	238	19,035	31	5,415	3,596	704	228	23,990
	1306	...	...	11,521	1,295	13,740	234	4,119	2,820	445	281	21,639
	1307	1	...	10,933	1,452	15,991	63	5,235	3,426	442	401	25,588
Total ...	1304	3,449	812	31,998	16,471	3,67,352	4,637	48,933	37,973	9,709	15,530	4,73,769
	1305	4,226	995	29,970	16,194	3,84,388	5,552	47,023	42,708	9,153	17,933	5,07,307
	1306	3,934	1,024	29,680	15,263	3,67,146	13,172	39,301	33,197	10,333	20,842	4,89,046
	1307	3,327	984	30,855	17,371	3,76,302	6,788	40,613	42,032	9,138	25,690	5,01,113

(general).

courte during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fasli.

INCOME OF CRIMINAL COURTS.								Total income of civil and criminal courts.	EXPENDITURE.					CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.	
Stamp fees.	Fines.	Unclaimed property.	Unclaimed animals.	Treasure trove.	Income from record offices and miscellaneous income.	Total.	Civil courts.		Criminal courts.		Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.		
							Salaries.		Miscellaneous.	Salaries.				Miscellaneous.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
392	926	3	...	...	...	1,321	70,719	1,84,013	49,821	...	...	2,33,834	...	1,63,115
387	1,290	1	...	...	4	1,631	88,645	1,76,996	39,703	...	...	2,16,699	...	1,28,054
361	1,515	...	...	...	66	1,941	1,26,637	1,37,051	34,183	...	...	2,21,234	...	94,597
468	354	...	...	...	6	828	1,04,195	1,33,308	42,733	...	...	2,26,041	...	1,21,846
3,290	2,693	2,160	200	...	706	9,039	94,650	78,996	9,528	32,289	5,574	1,26,367	...	31,717	
3,114	2,009	4,501	417	155	1,723	11,919	92,309	69,881	9,027	33,107	6,914	1,18,929	...	26,620	
3,433	4,137	7,331	335	...	2,147	17,982	1,06,001	63,741	6,819	31,177	6,197	1,07,934	...	1,933	
3,185	2,175	2,631	190	...	1,243	9,479	89,460	59,643	5,938	27,919	4,542	98,047	...	8,587	
636	...	100	...	...	710	1,446	37,167	55,223	10,727	...	...	65,950	...	23,733
761	30	...	...	...	388	1,130	59,865	80,239	16,724	...	...	96,963	...	37,098
568	815	...	...	...	317	1,700	48,414	85,651	14,352	...	...	1,00,003	...	51,539
457	...	...	...	...	51	508	43,228	72,671	14,799	...	...	87,470	...	44,242
3,376	7,709	5,652	1	2,567	1,959	21,264	1,41,045	1,74,368	21,532	23,903	5,923	2,25,726	...	84,631	
3,900	5,869	5,028	...	804	3,523	19,123	1,28,391	1,37,234	16,233	72,092	12,670	2,38,229	...	1,11,838	
3,630	9,783	6,477	...	1,196	13,640	34,727	1,31,022	1,45,079	17,796	68,900	20,504	2,52,279	...	1,21,257	
4,558	4,914	5,086	19	226	6,138	20,941	1,32,115	84,403	12,678	1,17,894	23,404	2,38,384	...	1,06,269	
1,975	8,070	709	33	313	885	11,985	14,414	...	...	23,115	4,553	32,668	...	13,253
2,539	7,609	673	2	28	1,562	12,412	12,412	...	...	23,397	4,574	32,971	...	20,559
2,138	8,432	250	54	...	2,039	12,907	12,907	...	...	30,301	5,030	35,331	...	22,424
2,161	6,794	700	3	24	1,366	11,080	11,080	...	...	29,303	4,522	33,825	...	22,745
1,610	3,536	100	4	...	1,423	6,678	6,678	...	...	17,335	3,384	21,319	...	14,640
1,641	5,139	202	20	...	415	7,418	7,418	...	...	18,880	4,675	23,555	...	16,137
1,535	2,729	39	...	...	331	4,634	4,634	...	...	17,526	3,306	21,332	...	16,698
1,441	4,564	71	...	...	909	6,935	6,935	...	...	16,933	3,404	20,337	...	13,852
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,351	50,776	15,916	...	...	66,692	68,689	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,001	50,934	13,435	...	...	70,399	74,602	...
29	132	42	2	...	...	205	1,11,899	51,788	20,615	...	...	71,803	40,086	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,286	43,176	13,346	...	...	66,522	71,764	...
5,601	19,722	12,924	69,411	23	7,203	1,14,884	1,40,301	66,334	20,040	15,156	5,963	1,08,093	32,208	...	
5,800	20,762	10,615	74,143	354	7,305	1,19,284	1,43,233	66,739	20,617	14,255	5,212	1,06,973	41,310	...	
5,533	17,141	7,514	52,172	69	9,205	91,635	1,13,274	33,335	27,506	...	...	1,11,341	1,933	...
5,789	15,530	13,078	63,208	231	8,070	1,06,906	1,31,494	34,250	23,090	...	...	1,07,340	24,154	...
16,370	22,656	21,643	69,649	2,903	12,891	1,63,617	6,40,357	6,10,310	1,27,564	1,18,778	25,997	8,30,649	...	2,40,292	
17,942	22,708	21,020	74,537	1,341	15,420	1,73,017	6,30,324	5,32,073	1,21,769	1,66,731	34,145	9,04,713	...	2,24,394	
17,222	44,684	22,253	52,563	1,265	27,744	1,65,731	6,54,778	6,17,145	1,30,671	1,47,904	35,537	9,21,257	...	2,66,479	
18,059	34,331	21,616	63,420	431	17,820	1,55,727	6,56,343	5,32,461	1,17,534	1,02,049	35,872	6,77,966	...	2,21,123	

A.—Judicial

53.—General results of the trial of persons implicated in original

CLASS OF COURT.	Fiscal year.	Pending from previous year.	PERSONS IMPLICATED IN CASES INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.						Total persons implicated.			
			By police <i>chakras</i> .	On complaint.	Under other circumstances.	Committed by lower courts.	Remanded for trial or review.	Transferred from other courts.		Transferred to other courts.	Proceedings ended without accused being called upon to appear.	Proceedings ended on account of death, escape or insanity.
High Court (confirmation side).	1304	151	...	...	...	320	1	...	472	7	...	11
	1305	107	...	...	...	335	20	...	432	30	...	3
	1306	71	...	...	...	340	7	...	418	...	...	11
	1307	90	...	...	...	430	2	26	543	26	...	5
High Court (original side).	1304	42	43	1	10	43	4	92	234	54	5	2
	1305	63	10	...	47	85	9	16	230	10	...	...
	1306	108	8	...	...	52	4	...	172	...	6	8
	1307	19	...	...	28	73	...	4	124	...	...	...
City criminal court...	1304	163	1,861	3,256	22	...	10	...	4,817	6	68	16
	1305	207	1,069	2,865	47	...	54	...	4,242	...	38	8
	1306	134	1,254	2,299	131	...	1	...	3,819	12	191	17
	1307	279	1,246	2,373	19	...	10	...	3,927	3	22	11
Divisional courts ...	1304	22	...	1	...	823	...	...	851	27	...	1
	1305	75	...	...	9	853	...	26	968	13	...	12
	1306	29	179	3	39	1,412	1	25	1,688	9	10	11
	1307	336	573	...	10	1,162	...	22	2,108	57	341	234
District courts (including special magistrate's court.)	1304	967	2,609	893	252	44	127	123	5,015	139	85	54
	1305	989	2,252	811	310	35	133	105	4,635	363	14	23
	1306	475	5,596	1,306	266	162	144	434	8,433	234	147	37
	1307	1,143	3,370	1,244	338	61	199	476	6,331	436	96	43
Second talukdars' courts.	1304	152	1,926	1,753	196	1	29	136	4,198	103	34	11
	1305	230	2,017	2,325	177	11	59	132	5,051	253	76	21
	1306	262	3,396	1,379	326	...	29	129	6,021	377	53	23
	1307	272	2,432	1,304	236	5	19	411	5,279	555	74	13
Third talukdars' courts.	1304	155	1,407	1,591	140	45	19	104	3,461	203	41	9
	1305	144	1,263	1,309	159	3	24	235	3,637	143	39	11
	1306	230	1,319	1,695	313	3	49	200	4,364	366	13	21
	1307	232	1,715	1,623	141	6	57	222	4,046	339	23	3
Tehsil and non-tehsil courts.	1304	423	5,331	13,077	169	...	35	102	19,637	249	144	55
	1305	479	6,077	14,225	253	15	69	73	21,201	296	113	13
	1306	432	9,577	13,071	422	...	55	90	23,997	359	101	75
	1307	564	7,206	11,444	251	...	40	153	19,053	304	170	54
Total ...	1304	2,030	13,177	20,576	739	1,231	225	557	38,635	793	377	59
	1305	2,344	12,638	22,035	1,007	1,342	363	692	40,476	1,113	235	96
	1306	1,341	21,329	20,253	1,502	1,969	230	923	43,612	1,407	531	203
	1307	2,335	16,597	13,463	1,073	1,737	327	1,314	42,521	1,320	731	373

(criminal).

criminal cases during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fasli.

ACCUSED DISPOSED OF.										Total accused disposed of.	PENDING AT THE END OF YEAR.			
Proceedings ended on account of withdrawal of complaint or compromise.	Proceedings ended on account of complainant's default.	Persons committed to higher courts for trial.	Persons remanded to lower courts for further trial.	Discharged.		Acquitted.		Convicted.			Total persons.	Details.		
				Police cases.	Others.	Police cases.	Others.	Police cases.	Others.			In custody.	Released on bail.	Released on recognizance.
...	...	64	20	142	...	30	...	91	...	365	107	87	20	...
...	...	57	35	103	...	93	...	70	...	391	71	65	6	...
...	...	48	43	55	...	118	...	53	...	323	90	77	6	7
...	...	31	65	65	...	66	...	50	...	308	240	203	37	...
1	...	3	26	49	6	...	...	19	6	171	63	26	21	1
1	...	28	4	42	...	...	6	...	40	131	99	29	4	...
...	...	16	9	36	31	13	...	29	5	153	19	3	10	...
...	...	...	10	6	...	17	6	70	...	109	15	11	4	...
965	1,568	52	...	426	646	35	101	655	72	4,610	207	40	67	30
1,145	1,241	94	...	277	738	12	11	434	60	4,108	134	25	27	8
623	520	37	...	344	950	40	38	672	91	3,540	279	68	22	35
790	650	74	...	337	1,040	8	11	710	54	3,710	217	49	66	29
...	...	11	163	22	253	106	10	93	80	776	75	39	33	3
...	...	61	147	113	277	59	3	125	124	939	29	10	13	1
...	...	34	159	369	88	47	15	473	132	1,352	336	2	1	...
...	...	23	261	569	1	33	1	513	2	2,045	63	45	14	4
199	306	893	1	745	406	349	175	537	132	4,026	989	431	162	173
226	259	982	3	904	513	139	155	461	104	4,151	434	206	109	36
324	328	1,143	5	2,146	595	415	199	1,535	125	7,290	1,143	692	180	157
254	219	1,160	20	1,359	795	219	153	881	143	5,323	1,003	341	150	137
337	613	43	...	1,063	827	146	167	330	210	3,944	254	16	65	113
431	773	59	14	948	1,209	153	132	451	244	4,774	277	47	49	65
346	556	466	...	1,511	921	133	145	974	229	5,749	272	55	65	30
337	363	243	...	1,204	994	76	112	701	213	4,895	334	165	56	64
344	330	1	...	840	831	129	136	242	135	3,291	170	5	60	53
320	426	24	...	815	1,079	89	95	242	139	3,422	265	12	26	126
343	412	153	4	823	973	65	117	655	117	4,032	232	41	59	34
233	395	130	...	790	1,034	43	107	555	135	3,907	139	31	24	60
3,032	4,393	13	3	2,155	3,213	772	1,143	1,321	1,606	19,153	479	13	93	61
3,604	5,247	26	...	2,302	4,195	711	311	1,566	1,725	20,719	432	7	143	66
3,032	5,217	22	...	3,649	3,506	953	862	3,775	1,517	23,133	564	29	195	110
2,743	4,254	59	...	2,943	3,342	603	340	2,536	1,235	19,069	539	53	120	165
4,223	7,715	1,090	213	5,443	6,230	1,537	1,732	3,333	2,241	36,341	2,344	662	526	439
5,727	3,051	1,331	203	5,504	3,011	1,256	1,213	3,399	2,436	33,635	1,341	416	362	354
4,733	7,033	1,929	220	3,940	7,064	1,794	1,376	3,171	2,216	45,627	2,935	937	533	422
4,365	5,391	1,730	356	7,276	7,236	1,070	1,230	6,021	1,732	39,371	2,650	903	471	459

A.—Judicial (criminal).

54.—General results of the original criminal cases disposed of during the four years 1804 to 1807 *Fasli*.

CLASS OF COURT.	Fasli year.	CASES FOR DISPOSAL.						CASES DISPOSED OF.				BALANCE.		Average duration of decided cases in days.
		Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Restored to the file.	Transferred from other courts.	Committed by lower courts.	Total.	Transferred to other courts.	Committed to higher courts.	Decided.	Total.	Pending for more than 3 months.	Total pending.	
High Court (confirmation side).	1804	50	...	1	...	126	177	4	41	84	129	20	48	232
	1805	48	...	8	...	119	175	20	40	90	150	10	25	85
	1806	25	...	1	...	181	167	...	32	91	123	10	34	78
	1807	84	...	2	4	138	178	5	20	75	100	81	78	101
High Court (original side).	1804	8	10	5	18	35	76	18	3	41	62	7	14	80
	1805	14	7	6	1	53	81	1	7	49	57	5	24	71
	1806	24	...	5	...	38	67	4	9	52	65	2	2	87
	1807	2	...	...	1	52	55	2	2	43	47	2	8	44
City criminal court.	1804	61	2,337	17	...	...	2,415	3	80	2,325	2,358	18	57	14
	1805	57	2,198	24	...	...	2,279	...	65	2,148	2,213	7	66	13
	1806	66	1,931	78	...	...	2,075	6	29	1,923	1,958	10	117	12
	1807	117	2,059	18	...	...	2,189	1	50	2,044	2,095	35	94	18
Divisional courts.	1804	10	...	...	1	193	204	8	7	169	184	3	20	52
	1805	20	...	2	7	206	235	20	15	195	230	...	5	33
	1806	5	45	8	4	233	295	3	11	229	243	11	52	74
	1807	52	129	2	5	157	345	5	9	318	332	1	13	33
District courts (including special magistrate's court).	1804	186	1,015	85	49	17	1,352	30	286	886	1,202	74	150	71
	1805	150	943	139	37	17	1,186	68	271	729	1,068	47	113	83
	1806	118	1,267	97	91	28	1,601	66	249	1,108	1,423	88	178	55
	1807	178	1,195	31	107	15	1,626	81	285	1,044	1,410	53	216	70
Second talukdars' courts.	1804	68	1,300	68	56	...	1,492	39	7	1,377	1,423	18	69	28
	1805	82	1,531	74	51	6	1,744	60	16	1,581	1,657	22	87	31
	1806	80	1,440	76	33	...	1,629	80	75	1,413	1,568	6	61	25
	1807	61	1,313	69	77	1	1,521	95	55	1,285	1,435	26	86	29
Third talukdars' courts.	1804	48	1,134	60	49	...	1,291	73	2	1,150	1,225	5	66	28
	1805	53	1,044	91	78	1	1,265	43	2	1,139	1,189	7	76	27
	1806	83	955	99	41	3	1,181	69	51	984	1,104	20	77	37
	1807	77	904	50	48	...	1,079	83	5	949	1,087	10	42	36
Tehsil and non-tehsil courts.	1804	176	8,296	56	27	...	8,555	85	12	8,306	8,408	15	152	20
	1805	152	8,754	113	33	1	9,053	94	18	8,802	8,914	21	139	17
	1806	139	9,196	184	28	...	9,547	89	15	9,258	9,362	62	185	14
	1807	185	8,145	101	45	1	8,477	90	16	8,185	8,241	29	286	13
Total ...	1804	607	14,062	292	200	371	15,562	260	388	14,338	14,986	158	576	26
	1805	576	14,377	457	205	403	16,019	311	434	14,739	15,478	109	540	22
	1806	540	14,384	543	197	433	16,552	317	471	15,058	15,846	209	706	21
	1807	706	13,745	368	237	364	15,470	332	442	13,898	14,697	187	773	22

A.—Judicial (criminal).

55.—General results of miscellaneous proceedings in original criminal courts
during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fashi.

CLASS OF COURT.	Fashi year.	Number of witnesses fined.	Number of persons from whom recognisances were taken for the preservation of peace.	Number of persons from whom recognisances were taken for good behaviour.	Number of persons ordered to remove public nuisances.	Number of persons ousted from the possession of immovable property.	Number of persons fined for contempt of court.	Number of persons whose recognisances were excheated.
High Court (confirmation side).	1804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Court (original side) ...	1804	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	1805	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	1806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City criminal court ...	1804	2	...	8	...	...	...	...
	1805	16	...	6	2	...	10	19
	1806	...	7	6	...	1	14	65
	1807	3	1	28	1	...	...	85
Divisional courts ...	1804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District courts (including special magistrate's court).	1804	29	2	5	1	1	1	2
	1805	66	1	46	...	4	4	4
	1806	26	5	9	10	5	...	63
	1807	45	1	75	...	4	1	74
Second talukdars' courts ...	1804	34	...	...	...	...	...	25
	1805	31	...	...	2	...	1	21
	1806	25	...	2	...	...	1	68
	1807	25	2	2	...	...	1	31
Third talukdars' courts ...	1804	44	...	...	...	...	...	21
	1805	27	...	...	...	...	9	1
	1806	31	...	...	...	...	1	33
	1807	25	...	3	...	...	1	16
Tehsil and naib tehsil courts.	1804	108	2	...	...	...	...	22
	1805	150	...	...	2	...	48	38
	1806	140	...	...	...	...	25	25
	1807	81	...	...	...	2	6	11
Total ...	1804	217	4	13	7	1	1	76
	1805	291	1	49	6	4	73	86
	1806	222	12	17	10	6	41	249
	1807	179	4	103	1	6	11	217

A.—Judicial (criminal).

55.—Punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals during the four years 1804 to 1807 *Pass.*

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO							FINES REALIZED.						COMPENSATION.		REFUNDS.				
	Death.	Imprisonment.			Fine with other punishment.	Fine only.	Whipping with other punishment.	Whipping only.	Total.	Number of persons convicted before.	Amount of fines and forfeitures outstanding from previous year.	Amount of fines &c. inflicted during year.	Paid into Government treasury.	Amount of fines remitted.	Balance.		Number of complaints to whom the payment of compensation was ordered.	Amount of compensation paid.	Number of persons accused who were ordered to make refunds of money.	Amount refunded.
		For life.	Bigorous.	Simple.																
1804	...	85	1	4	1	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1805	...	65	...	...	5	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1806	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1807	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1804	...	23	...	2	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1805	...	18	...	13	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1806	...	12	...	16	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1807	...	67	...	2	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1804	...	401	38	13	176	44	60	727	104	2,690	3,759	570	2,671	30	3,778	9	87	...	33	
1805	...	314	9	19	103	50	49	544	90	3,778	3,370	1,961	1,961	100	4,937	5	23	...	4	
1806	...	475	18	39	123	33	70	763	162	4,967	4,632	2,690	2,690	1,864	5,135	1	15	...	29	
1807	...	496	23	8	103	56	78	764	196	5,135	2,069	1,643	1,643	210	5,346	2	12	...	135	
1804	...	167	...	1	5	...	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1805	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1806	...	467	...	8	...	...	...	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1807	...	469	...	2	1	...	...	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1804	...	455	17	33	138	7	34	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1805	...	407	8	35	105	7	3	593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1806	...	1,390	68	29	91	29	113	1,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1807	...	852	20	27	73	17	42	1,024	109	11,634	7,170	4,432	9,662	4,564	11,564	4	80	...	95	
1804	...	306	14	57	208	...	5	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1805	...	339	24	22	301	...	...	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1806	...	660	9	68	312	18	166	1,203	78	10,435	10,622	7,659	8,135	3,519	10,435	10	370	...	440	
1807	...	548	13	95	203	44	11	914	113	11,436	13,174	7,667	8,774	5,673	8,774	9	123	...	482	
1804	...	210	6	30	123	...	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1805	...	178	11	30	161	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1806	...	371	53	29	82	...	...	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1807	...	507	10	19	104	49	1	690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1804	...	1,196	119	145	1,967	...	...	3,427	90	3,959	4,250	18,158	18,158	2,006	3,232	...	...	...	...
1805	...	913	180	254	2,091	...	...	3,291	59	3,232	21,827	19,430	1,569	4,095	...	...	...	...	...
1806	...	3,010	179	241	1,674	...	...	5,292	179	4,095	18,157	16,607	2,563	3,961	...	...	...	...	...
1807	...	2,015	151	188	1,404	...	...	3,661	79	3,661	16,810	14,244	2,280	4,297	...	...	...	...	...
1804	...	2,543	160	238	2,698	...	...	6,079	279	56,450	62,824	39,929	39,929	8,929	60,417	...	...	...	...
1805	...	2,475	132	235	2,769	...	...	60,417	246	60,417	61,726	38,061	38,061	29,139	84,912	...	...	...	...
1806	...	3,868	319	424	2,294	...	...	10,387	507	64,912	62,778	39,630	39,630	23,763	64,238	...	...	...	...
1807	...	5,027	318	305	1,892	...	...	7,808	525	64,238	50,420	31,452	31,452	24,026	55,139	...	...	...	...

A.—Judicial (criminal).
57.—General results of criminal appeals and revisions during the four years 1804 to 1807 Inclusive.

CLASS OF COURT.	PENDING FOR MORE THAN 3 MONTHS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.				DISPOSED OF.												Average duration in days.
	Cases.	Persons.	Insisted fresh.	Transferred from other courts.	Total.	Without contest.				After contest.											
						Abated owing to death or escape.	Dismissed to com-plaintant's default.	Withdrawn.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence altered.	Remanded for further trial.	Other orders issued.	Total.								
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Total.	
																					Cases.
High court (civil and criminal).	1804 66	80	206	322	8	9	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
City criminal court.	1805 70	81	274	295	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1806 77	81	302	314	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	1807 44	43	407	407	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1808 3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisional courts.	1804 39	40	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1805 28	28	481	506	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	1806 81	81	728	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1807 168	168	621	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District courts.	1804 14	15	331	468	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	1805 10	10	491	541	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	1806 16	15	506	519	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	1807 15	15	889	889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	1804 108	133	1,249	1,321	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	1805 108	133	1,568	1,566	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	1806 130	130	1,444	1,444	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1807 265	217	1,444	1,444	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

A.—Judicial (criminal).

58.—Witnesses examined in the various criminal tribunals during the four years 1304 to 1307 *Fash*.

CLASS OF COURT.	Fiscal year.	NO. OF WITNESSES WHO ATTENDED COURTS.		NUMBER OF WITNESSES DETAINED IN COURTS.					Number of witnesses to whom diet money was paid.	Number of witnesses who though summoned did not attend.
		Without being summoned.	On being summoned.	For one day.	For two days.	For three days.	For more than three days.	Total.		
High Court (original side).	1304	126	55	108	51	9	13	181	81	17
	1305	...	210	87	80	20	23	210	74	81
	1306	...	366	76	143	97	50	366	142	54
	1307	...	297	136	97	43	21	297	109	59
City criminal courts ...	1304	1,510	792	2,057	121	62	62	2,302	526	172
	1305	1,098	1,421	1,991	389	103	36	2,519	478	115
	1306	1,024	1,856	1,818	245	173	144	2,380	514	79
	1307	2,250	863	2,492	323	174	124	3,113	324	92
Divisional courts ...	1304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1306	65	59	97	22	...	5	124	29	29
	1307	7	13	20	...	...	...	20	...	...
District courts (including special magistrate's court).	1304	3,063	1,543	4,461	106	26	18	4,611	741	107
	1305	1,823	2,931	4,499	166	58	31	4,754	1,095	163
	1306	4,016	2,221	6,037	117	33	50	6,237	1,531	221
	1307	3,361	2,241	5,349	160	38	55	5,602	1,192	306
Second talukdars' courts.	1304	2,425	1,042	3,407	47	13	...	3,467	107	123
	1305	2,791	1,069	3,757	90	6	7	3,860	239	132
	1306	3,618	1,073	4,612	57	14	8	4,691	347	213
	1307	3,290	1,016	4,217	63	2	24	4,306	171	128
Third talukdars' courts.	1304	1,445	935	2,322	45	13	...	2,380	82	74
	1305	1,334	1,054	2,313	52	20	3	2,388	49	106
	1306	1,261	971	2,101	80	33	18	2,232	126	114
	1307	1,720	1,025	2,664	71	10	...	2,745	138	137
Tehsil & <i>naiib</i> tehsil courts.	1304	7,779	5,814	13,275	275	32	11	13,593	77	370
	1305	7,823	5,309	12,728	336	45	25	13,134	150	451
	1306	9,962	4,998	14,537	320	85	18	14,960	179	560
	1307	7,876	4,351	11,831	287	54	55	12,227	109	301
Total ...	1304	16,353	10,181	25,630	645	155	104	26,534	1,614	863
	1305	14,871	11,994	15,375	1,113	252	125	26,865	2,085	1,103
	1306	19,946	11,044	29,278	984	435	293	30,990	2,868	1,270
	1307	18,504	9,806	26,709	1,001	321	279	28,310	2,043	1,023

A.—Judicial (civil).
Number and description of civil suits instituted during the four years 1904 to 1907 *Fish.*

Class of court.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE PROPERTY.										OTHER SUITS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	On written contracts.		Relating to pleaders, for or against pleaders, for refund of fees by pleaders, for recovery of mihal charges.				Total.				For possession of immovable property.				For specific performance.				For declaration of rights to immovable property.				Relating to endowments.				For setting aside judgments.				For annulment of decrees.				For restitution of conjugal rights.				Relating to divorce.				Relating to heirship and guardianship.				For partition of property.				For dissolution of partnership.				For setting aside orders for attachment of property.				Other suits.				Total other suits.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	Unwritten contracts.	Registered.	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A.—Judicial (civil).

60.—Number and value of suits instituted in the civil courts during the four years 1804 to 1807 Faslî.

CLASS OF COURT.	Faslî year.	Number of suits instituted.									Total value of suits.
		Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	The value of suits which cannot be estimated in money.	
											Rs.
High Court (original side.)	1804	...	...	...	..	...	...	34	7	3	10,80,240
	1805	2	3	1	...	...	...	80	22	2	29,22,423
	1806	2	...	...	...	...	1	54	25	...	23,17,445
	1807	...	...	...	...	..	...	58	13	2	15,97,222
City courts	1804	775	498	126	199	140	101	29	9	116	15,50,405
	1805	1,093	423	127	240	151	104	24	9	151	45,74,022
	1806	947	629	132	210	149	113	14	6	124	19,07,252
	1807	899	639	141	280	142	140	13	1	114	12,84,547
Divisional courts...	1804	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	2,12,516
	1805	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	12	1	20,32,585
	1806	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	2	19,59,963
	1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	...	8,16,609
District courts	1804	2	627	174	441	231	140	29	16	131	22,96,276
	1805	12	570	151	463	247	132	16	7	106	21,91,144
	1806	4	508	148	417	223	114	16	9	100	16,92,917
	1807	5	748	190	570	295	152	20	9	80	19,28,218
Munsiffs' courts	1804	5,568	2,881	388	144	4	...	...	...	74	10,53,434
	1805	5,041	2,971	475	154	7	...	...	...	79	10,84,798
	1806	3,117	1,980	354	114	8	...	...	...	51	7,14,754
	1807	4,618	3,028	453	163	3	...	...	...	73	10,88,672
Tehsil and naib tehsil courts.	1804	2,306	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,45,614
	1805	2,478	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,71,213
	1806	1,949	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,18,890
	1807	2,167	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,52,174
Total	1804	8,651	4,326	688	784	375	241	106	35	343	63,38,535
	1805	8,629	4,251	754	862	405	236	96	50	369	1,30,26,185
	1806	6,019	3,253	634	741	385	228	117	48	298	87,11,221
	1807	7,689	4,645	784	1,013	440	292	119	29	282	63,67,442

A.—Judicial (civil).
61.—General results of the trial of original civil suits during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fash.

Class of court.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SUITS BEFORE THE COURTS.										NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Average duration of suits in days.										
	TOTAL NUMBER OF SUITS BEFORE THE COURTS.										WITHOUT CONTEST ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.																				
																						WITHOUT TRIAL.									
Pending at the end of previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Transferred from other courts.	Transferred for further enquiry.	Review of judgment.	Received in other ways.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn by permission of courts.	Compromised.	Deceased on confession.	Deceased <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	In favour of plaintiff.	In favour of defendant.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending for more than three months at the close of the year.	Contested.	Uncontested.										
High court (original side)	1804	45	44	15	15	1	4	116	1	17	9	1	8	7	2	4	4	1	10	13	69	47	26	181	285						
	1805	47	62	25	4	1	10	146	1	10	15	4	13	6	6	4	...	10	13	65	33	33	285	223							
	1806	65	60	17	13	1	10	181	8	28	15	4	14	9	2	...	...	84	21	50	41	17	319	120					
	1807	41	41	17	13	1	11	140	8	31	11	8	19	0	2	...	...	13	21	50	17	169	98	169					
City courts	1804	908	2,098	53	13	25	243	3,143	59	43	550	0	187	523	248	65	4	1	598	858	2,670	473	104	332	116						
	1805	478	2,622	123	136	45	293	3,377	89	89	688	0	190	457	329	40	1	646	831	2,878	499	81	345	138							
	1806	469	2,624	43	98	28	243	3,368	45	44	615	6	197	472	292	43	1	694	870	2,680	553	121	266	86							
	1807	558	2,569	41	276	17	87	3,351	50	29	713	6	241	442	266	24	1	670	920	2,729	622	168	171	71							
Divisional courts.	1804	18	17	1	2	...	8	68	4	...	15	...	12	1	3	1	10	6	50	33	31	32	135	33							
	1805	38	38	11	1	...	16	109	4	2	21	...	13	1	4	...	...	13	7	59	32	479	171	32					
	1806	39	34	11	1	...	16	110	3	8	21	...	13	1	4	...	...	13	7	79	33	109	333	296					
	1807	52	54	11	16	1	16	110	16	10	12	1	215	228	315	78	13	586	262	2,178	455	160	109	80							
District courts	1804	468	1,701	31	130	63	117	2,684	47	88	357	31	215	228	315	78	13	586	262	2,178	455	160	109	80							
	1805	456	1,709	38	150	50	108	2,651	89	66	385	33	213	240	308	68	10	586	262	2,125	408	123	106	123							
	1806	466	1,544	96	156	26	153	2,449	14	72	322	32	229	154	294	58	2	523	307	1,989	400	153	92	153							
	1807	460	2,039	38	157	46	127	2,897	97	100	388	48	251	279	383	65	4	584	305	2,376	521	154	147	106							
Munsiff's courts	1804	1,944	9,059	7	191	72	442	11,715	12	40	1,143	86	1,041	1,930	1,898	460	1	2,107	9,667	2,174	432	106	76	432	106						
	1805	2,048	8,780	12	201	80	391	11,433	5	89	1,185	38	950	1,811	1,792	425	1	1,927	9,048	2,048	587	66	587	66							
	1806	2,474	8,624	13	210	87	386	11,433	16	56	884	69	660	1,885	1,490	219	1	1,623	8,065	1,840	110	87	110	87							
	1807	1,849	8,593	32	236	61	231	10,866	48	167	873	46	785	2,238	1,551	281	1	1,605	8,332	1,885	2,201	747	128	49							
Tehsil and sub-tehsil courts.	1804	243	2,545	44	98	17	146	3,094	88	23	702	20	242	571	461	60	9	543	2,550	3,099	199	10	683	41	683						
	1805	207	2,792	44	98	17	146	3,094	88	23	702	20	242	571	461	60	9	543	1,776	2,850	233	14	683	41	683						
	1806	199	2,410	16	124	15	136	2,636	102	57	537	28	193	363	321	2	2	508	199	2,082	10	2	61	61							
	1807	233	2,410	27	124	14	953	30,741	907	158	2,717	145	237	530	436	45	1	409	1,790	2,082	10	2	61	61							
Total ...	1804	8,321	15,549	294	580	176	1,017	20,963	264	243	3,008	106	1,702	3,194	2,918	871	17	3,035	17,477	8,294	915	61	94	61							
	1805	8,321	15,549	294	580	176	1,017	20,963	264	243	3,008	106	1,702	3,194	2,918	871	17	3,035	17,477	8,294	915	61	94	61							
	1806	8,321	15,549	294	580	176	1,017	20,963	264	243	3,008	106	1,702	3,194	2,918	871	17	3,035	17,477	8,294	915	61	94	61							
	1807	8,321	15,549	294	580	176	1,017	20,963	264	243	3,008	106	1,702	3,194	2,918	871	17	3,035	17,477	8,294	915	61	94	61							
Total ...	1807	2,963	15,293	149	676	129	543	19,768	149	407	2,924	129	1,521	3,404	2,610	415	17	8	3,388	16,153	8,635	1,115	62	131	62						

A.—Judicial (civil.)

63.—General results of civil appeals and revisions during the four years 1304 to 1307 Fash.

CLASS OF COURT.	TOTAL FOR DISPOSAL.							DISPOSED OF.										Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending for more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration.			
	Pending at the close of previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Received by remand for further trial.	For review.	Filed on the original number for fresh trial.	Total.	Transferred to other courts.	Applications rejected summarily.	Dismissed for default.	Uncontested.				Contested.						Total.		
											Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.					Remanded.	
High Court (full bench.)	1304	98	71	...	...	4	173	2	...	5	...	...	...	3	53	16	11	14	104	69	47	374
	1305	69	84	4	...	...	157	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	43	20	4	8	82	75	54	277
	1306	75	71	1	2	6	155	...	3	9	8	...	...	...	59	14	9	7	101	54	40	320
	1307	54	82	2	3	1	142	...	3	9	8	...	...	...	33	11	7	5	71	71	58	289
High court (divisional bench.)	1304	240	542	...	...	23	810	...	5	62	42	19	5	10	197	97	27	88	552	258	44	182
	1305	258	549	14	4	24	854	4	16	93	34	25	6	23	258	112	46	91	708	146	21	119	
	1306	146	497	4	2	31	684	3	13	49	26	14	7	7	244	83	57	83	584	100	16	98	
	1307	100	365	17	16	4	703	2	14	33	36	7	5	4	186	70	49	52	458	245	37	96	
City courts	1304	26	159	5	190	...	4	15	8	90	35	1	27	175	15	...	82
	1305	15	148	...	...	10	174	...	3	25	9	4	1	7	58	21	12	32	172	2	...	68
	1306	2	197	...	...	17	218	...	4	28	12	10	1	6	98	34	4	21	218	...	...	27
	1307	...	172	...	...	2	185	...	7	20	7	2	2	6	87	21	10	22	184	...	...	25
Divisional courts	1304	71	845	1	8	4	982	1	37	133	53	85	7	19	264	120	32	88	789	193	67	86	
	1305	198	826	14	6	3	1,090	30	60	150	32	21	14	22	263	173	42	166	973	117	48	101	
	1306	117	820	3	2	1	981	8	53	97	40	25	7	35	189	82	54	163	748	233	164	99	
	1307	233	685	2	49	...	952	15	28	151	65	84	22	58	181	94	52	167	867	85	12	141	
District courts	1304	90	1,002	1	6	5	1,185	4	17	96	58	46	16	31	335	170	34	179	986	149	27	47	
	1305	149	1,040	...	...	8	1,242	8	23	121	77	42	14	53	303	190	32	164	1,027	215	102	91
	1306	215	1,023	5	12	4	1,291	6	22	140	131	73	9	55	252	135	21	152	996	295	130	114	
	1307	295	708	1	43	...	1,063	3	33	154	87	35	14	56	250	146	32	149	959	104	8	217	
Total for all the courts excluding High Court (full bench.)	1304	427	2,543	2	19	9	3,117	5	63	306	156	100	28	60	886	422	94	352	2,502	615	138	88	
	1305	615	2,563	28	29	12	3,360	42	102	339	152	92	85	105	882	496	132	453	2,880	480	171	103	
	1306	480	2,537	12	20	7	3,174	12	92	314	209	122	22	108	783	334	136	419	2,546	628	310	102	
	1307	628	2,110	20	119	1	2,903	20	82	358	195	78	143	124	704	331	143	390	2,468	435	102	139	

A.—Judicial

64.—General results of proceedings on applications for the execution of the

CLASS OF COURT.		Fiscal year.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF DECREES BEFORE THE COURTS.					APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.						
			Pending at the close of previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Admitted otherwise.	Total.	Transferred to other courts.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	In which other arrangements were made for payment.	Dismissed for want of assets or on account of judgment-debtors not being found.	Not executed on account of default.	
High court	...	1804	259	111	46	3	419	7	31	9	20	2	27	
		1805	323	123	49	...	495	11	28	11	80	12	73	
		1806	275	284	42	...	601	7	25	18	69	5	72	
		1807	405	179	26	...	610	8	30	27	52	3	74	
City courts	...	1804	816	2,171	39	...	3,026	56	305	315	537	90	690	
		1805	933	2,303	50	2	3,338	60	395	372	653	63	803	
		1806	987	2,423	12	4	3,431	13	403	380	562	34	800	
		1807	1,239	2,467	...	2	3,708	4	526	437	485	91	906	
Divisional courts	...	1804	13	18	1	...	32	1	2	3	4	...	3	
		1805	19	42	34	2	97	3	10	18	12	1	28	
		1806	25	63	9	2	99	9	7	15	9	2	23	
		1807	34	61	7	3	105	19	8	17	13	2	23	
District courts	...	1804	601	2,241	76	27	2,945	32	333	546	559	164	503	
		1805	693	2,106	8	24	2,836	53	275	543	567	173	602	
		1806	608	1,920	62	13	2,603	52	327	1,134	1,237	317	623	
		1807	743	2,133	66	20	2,967	54	341	574	525	223	472	
Munsiffs' courts	...	1804	384	5,300	63	33	6,385	147	921	1,110	1,679	306	995	
		1805	1,177	6,425	22	79	7,703	34	1,095	1,233	1,389	932	961	
		1806	1,459	4,350	13	73	5,893	33	827	1,134	1,237	317	623	
		1807	1,167	5,691	23	53	6,939	53	315	1,113	1,320	1,002	939	
Tehsil and sub-tehsil courts.	...	1804	144	1,423	64	91	1,727	74	431	225	355	214	313	
		1805	110	1,446	41	157	1,754	64	493	216	370	215	303	
		1806	93	1,038	23	35	1,139	66	311	155	267	96	210	
		1807	84	1,271	27	110	1,492	69	311	136	324	162	293	
Total	...	1804	2,717	11,769	294	204	14,984	367	2,073	2,203	3,204	1,276	2,541	
		1805	3,310	12,445	204	264	16,223	280	2,296	2,393	3,571	1,451	2,760	
		1806	3,447	10,033	164	127	13,821	185	1,905	2,143	2,626	1,134	2,103	
		1807	3,672	11,307	149	193	15,321	212	2,031	2,359	3,219	1,433	2,717	

(civil).

decrees of civil courts during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fasli.

PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			EXECUTION BY REALIZATION OF THE AMOUNT DECREED.												No. of judgment-debtors imprisoned.		No. of judgment-debtors arrested.		No. of cases in which delivery of im- movable property was made.		No. of cases in which delivery of movable property was made.	
In the ordinary course of execution.	Owing to instalments hav- ing been allowed by the court.	On account of obstruction in execution.	No. of cases pending for more than six months at the end of the year.	Without issue of pro- cess.		After issue of process but before sale.		By sale of movable property.		By sale of immovable property.												
				No. of cases.	Amount rea- lized.	No. of judg- ment debtors.	Amount rea- lized.	No. of judg- ment-debtors.	Amount rea- lized.	No. of judg- ment-debtors.	Amount rea- lized.											
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.											
141	182	...	264	...	1,648	1	18,203	3	1,677	6	16,237	...	...	1	...					
104	171	...	216	...	700	4	2,745	3	9,996	3	13,346	...	...	1	...					
145	260	...	245	...	11,295	1	16,057	2	588	6	14,453	...	...	...	...			
182	234	...	384	...	10,847	1	3,596	3	876	3	805	...	...	1	...					
302	665	16	416	...	40,004	171	77,028	43	7,426	43	29,745	4	9	25	13							
329	623	30	466	...	45,384	64	52,136	49	17,653	64	35,421	6	4	25	71							
334	876	29	748	...	60,115	74	10,245	44	9,645	69	51,384	9	17	26	86							
330	833	46	780	...	1,03,897	72	46,028	67	6,932	62	33,149	8	13	8	107							
19	...	...	14	...	348	...	...	...	...	1	14,363	...	...	...	...			
25	...	...	10	...	...	2	20,598	...	26	...	...	...	...	2	...			
34	...	...	15	...	1,043	...	592	...	1,688	...	...	...	...	3	...			
18	...	...	8	...	1,793	10	2,322	3	778	10	228	...	...	2	2			
603	88	2	308	...	38,343	302	69,946	256	23,055	167	55,647	3	8	104	26							
551	56	1	285	...	37,052	303	34,559	200	25,153	80	22,608	3	4	91	17							
1,074	68	25	325	...	42,531	228	42,375	171	13,291	108	25,157	4	6	92	20							
592	182	4	398	...	54,709	217	52,074	187	16,405	94	20,113	1	...	105	17							
1,062	111	4	457	...	10,977	641	21,535	925	20,475	179	13,514	1	12	226	17							
1,889	56	14	478	...	12,560	476	33,092	645	22,585	144	17,347	6	23	303	11							
1,074	68	25	325	...	10,695	345	20,911	505	13,853	194	13,414	6	12	430	21							
1,082	91	14	454	...	11,700	449	17,861	466	16,553	192	14,846	1	8	403	3							
84	26	...	14	...	13,621	398	3,052	114	3,798	39	2,422	...	7	139	38							
87	6	...	13	...	14,115	431	12,637	173	5,281	33	3,263	8	14	111	10							
79	5	...	11	...	5,361	254	6,540	106	3,494	23	1,259	1	...	85	26							
121	16	5	23	...	5,730	261	5,108	103	3,790	30	1,449	1	...	94	3							
2,216	1,072	22	1,473	...	1,04,941	1,513	1,94,764	1,341	56,431	435	1,31,923	8	36	495	94							
2,485	917	45	1,473	...	1,10,811	1,280	1,55,767	1,070	80,694	324	91,980	23	45	533	109							
2,269	1,358	56	1,685	...	1,31,040	897	1,23,720	823	47,549	400	1,10,647	20	35	636	153							
2,325	1,406	69	2,052	...	1,88,726	1,010	1,27,239	834	45,334	391	70,592	11	21	623	132							

A.—Judicial (civil).

65. — General results of proceedings on applications for the execution of decrees relating to agriculturists during 1804 to 1807 Fasih.

Class of Court.	Fasih Year.	Applications for the execution of decrees.		Realized before attachment of property.		By attachment after the issue of process.		By sale of movable property.		By sale of arable lands.		By sale of dwelling houses.		By profits arising out of maktas lands.		Number of judgment-debtors arrested but not imprisoned.
		Number of applications.	Amount of decrees.	Number of judgment-debtors.	Amount realized.	Number of judgment-debtors.	Amount realized.	Number of judgment-debtors.	Amount realized.	Number of judgment-debtors.	Amount realized.	Number of judgment-debtors.	Amount realized.	Number of judgment-debtors.	Amount realized.	
District courts.	1804	459	Rs. ...	26	Rs. 4,014	87	Rs. 12,816	104	Rs. 12,714	37	Rs. 28,510	25	Rs. 4,840	5	Rs. 619	1
	1805	350	... ..	19	6,084	80	9,867	70	7,005	12	6,410	26	6,056	3	2,227	1
	1806	312	... ..	22	2,637	83	14,358	62	3,558	48	12,121	19	2,918	13	776	...
	1807	352	... ..	34	4,843	126	21,480	77	5,080	17	4,766	12	918	6	3,704	...
Munsiff's courts.	1804	1,812	... ..	56	2,438	230	11,218	312	10,242	22	2,551	38	5,469	11	239	3
	1805	1,707	... ..	65	3,414	212	13,258	849	9,879	26	5,380	48	8,306	11	848	16
	1806	1,806	... ..	87	3,771	201	8,978	273	8,308	27	4,462	50	8,064	8	1,003	6
	1807	2,621	... ..	78	3,294	186	7,662	351	10,538	31	3,606	64	4,285	13	313	...
Tehsil and nazib tehsil courts.	1804	469	... ..	119	3,319	185	7,095	72	2,221	1	20	13	481	2	78	8
	1805	491	... ..	69	2,565	196	7,445	84	2,145	5	175	16	776	4	49	10
	1806	255	... ..	26	608	114	5,636	62	2,022	2	263	5	266	1	74	...
	1807	352	... ..	39	1,117	85	3,012	78	2,310	4	186	18	674	6	330	...
Total ...	1804	2,740	... ..	201	10,271	502	31,099	488	25,177	60	31,081	76	10,810	13	931	12
	1805	2,548	... ..	153	12,063	488	30,070	503	19,029	43	11,965	90	10,138	18	2,624	27
	1806	2,373	... ..	135	7,016	398	28,972	397	13,888	72	16,846	74	6,243	22	1,853	6
	1807	3,325	... ..	151	9,254	397	32,154	506	17,928	52	8,558	94	5,877	25	4,347	...

A.—Judicial (civil).

66.—*Witnesses examined in the various civil courts during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fashi.*

CLASS OF COURT.	Fashi year.	NUMBER OF WITNESSES WHO ATTENDED THE COURTS.		PERIOD OF DETENTION.				Number of witnesses who did not attend though summoned.
		Without being summoned.	On being summoned.	One day.	Two days.	Three days.	For more than three days.	
High Court ...	1804	25	74	83	10	3	3	21
	1805	37	143	129	29	26	1	46
	1806	56	353	320	60	26	8	109
	1807	26	192	171	25	16	6	74
City courts ...	1804	1,034	3,335	3,722	415	177	55	377
	1805	1,307	3,930	4,711	260	164	102	239
	1806	1,254	3,375	3,760	452	265	152	160
	1807	1,274	3,979	4,076	543	446	188	287
Divisional courts	1804	2	7	5	4	...	...	33
	1805	28	98	98	28	...	...	32
	1806	31	392	385	6	32	...	6
	1807	28	177	154	24	8	19	89
District courts	1804	1,036	2,804	3,699	132	9	...	379
	1805	978	2,790	3,437	253	62	11	577
	1806	996	3,133	3,660	355	131	33	593
	1807	1,172	3,034	3,737	311	132	26	590
Munsiffs' courts	1804	3,692	7,285	10,453	423	85	11	2,404
	1805	3,194	10,181	12,757	453	151	14	1,226
	1806	2,614	6,476	8,593	368	104	25	1,996
	1807	2,504	6,949	8,970	354	106	23	1,549
Tehsil and <i>naiib</i> tehsil courts.	1804	1,674	2,654	4,224	78	23	3	202
	1805	2,339	2,831	5,158	61	1	...	247
	1806	1,680	1,659	3,175	124	33	7	198
	1807	1,759	2,000	3,549	163	40	7	192
Total ...	1804	7,463	16,159	22,191	1,062	297	72	3,416
	1805	7,883	20,028	26,290	1,089	404	128	2,367
	1806	6,631	15,443	19,893	1,365	591	225	3,062
	1807	6,763	16,331	20,657	1,420	748	269	2,781

A.—Judicial (civil).

67.—Receipts and disbursements on account of processes issued by the civil courts during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fash.

CLASS OF COURT.				Fasli year.	Number of process-servers employed.	Number of processes issued.	Average number of processes served by each peon.	Receipts.	DISBURSEMENTS.			Surplus.
									Pay of process-servers.	Other expenses.	Total.	
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High court	...	...	...	1804	9	2,735	304	1,191	653	...	653	538
				1805	10	4,240	424	1,365	750	34	784	581
				1806	10	2,426	242	1,381	913	...	913	463
				1807	10	2,089	209	1,312	863	...	863	444
City courts	...	...	...	1804	33	14,065	426	5,351	614	30	644	4,707
				1805	12	14,406	1,200	6,071	382	96	480	5,591
				1806	27	13,899	515	6,852	914	128	1,042	5,810
				1807	27	14,204	526	6,841	969	...	969	5,872
Divisional courts	...	...	...	1804	4	893	223	862	251	..	251	611
				1805	7	776	110	1,254	445	...	445	809
				1806	9	371	41	1,290	702	...	702	588
				1807	9	366	40	1,055	668	...	668	387
District courts	...	...	...	1804	42	10,296	245	7,513	2,419	18	2,437	5,076
				1805	37	9,257	250	7,962	2,931	53	2,984	4,973
				1806	46	9,142	198	7,272	3,463	16	3,479	3,793
				1807	44	10,160	231	9,025	3,256	43	3,299	5,725
Munsiffs' courts	...	...	...	1804	143	54,203	379	19,557	9,046	24	9,070	10,487
				1805	163	60,671	372	22,465	11,942	...	11,942	10,523
				1806	170	39,609	233	13,533	12,757	8	12,765	5,818
				1807	160	47,447	296	20,373	11,861	2	11,863	8,510
Tehsil and naib tehsil courts	...	...	...	1804	19	10,324	543	3,204	1,525	4	1,529	1,375
				1805	76	11,515	151	3,586	3,533	17	3,600	-14
				1806	90	10,935	121	2,819	5,880	18	5,898	-3,079
				1807	61	13,267	217	3,426	2,375	...	2,375	552
Total ...	...	...	...	1804	250	92,516	370	37,678	14,508	76	14,584	23,094
				1805	305	1,00,865	330	42,703	20,033	202	20,235	22,468
				1806	352	76,382	217	38,197	24,634	170	24,804	13,394
				1807	311	87,533	281	42,032	20,497	45	20,542	21,490

A.—Judicial (civil).

68.—Amounts realised from judgment-debtors and payments made therefrom
during the four years 1804 to 1807 Faslî.

CLASS OF COURT.	Faslî year.	TOTAL AMOUNT FOR PAYMENT TO DECREE-HOLDERS.			Amount paid to decree-holders.	BALANCE REMAINING UNPAID.				TOTAL.	
		Outstanding from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total.		For less than a year.	For less than two years.	For less than three years.	For more than three years.	In deposit in courts.	In deposit in the Government treasury.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High court	1804	2,14,269	1,44,343	3,58,612	1,34,524	10,747	30,913	36,969	1,45,459	2,21,575	2,513
	1805	2,24,088	1,73,940	3,98,028	2,22,780	55,460	31,858	24,911	63,019	14,388	1,60,860
	1806	1,75,248	1,70,405	3,45,653	2,30,780	19,789	15,425	35,496	44,213	31	1,14,842
	1807	1,14,873	1,20,300	2,35,173	1,59,830	9,416	12,245	15,296	38,887	2,798	72,545
City courts	1804	83,556	2,68,182	3,51,738	2,55,120	45,879	35,015	6,303	9,421	94,748	1,870
	1805	96,613	3,51,248	4,47,866	3,87,775	41,452	5,589	2,232	10,788	2,309	57,782
	1806	60,091	3,32,744	3,92,835	3,24,352	53,228	6,800	3,627	5,328	7,141	61,342
	1807	68,483	3,03,279	3,71,762	2,94,664	61,654	6,541	4,515	4,388	160	76,939
Divisional courts.	1804	10,831	20,761	31,592	20,756	26	10,810	...	...	10,810	26
	1805	10,836	35,010	45,846	44,542	1,304	...	...	...	1,084	220
	1806	1,304	1,83,475	1,84,779	1,79,558	5,221	...	...	...	3,043	2,178
	1807	5,221	48,474	53,695	53,621	74	...	...	...	74	...
District courts	1804	17,815	2,38,023	2,55,838	2,37,641	15,002	2,811	176	208	6,922	11,275
	1805	18,197	1,82,801	2,00,998	1,74,126	24,837	743	1,145	146	14,279	12,592
	1806	26,871	1,78,651	2,06,522	1,88,553	11,648	2,953	2,070	1,298	3,843	14,126
	1807	17,969	1,98,719	2,16,688	2,01,727	8,988	1,826	3,700	497	2,619	12,342
Munsiffs' courts	1804	5,445	76,659	82,104	76,820	4,210	363	530	180	1,119	4,164
	1805	5,283	97,160	1,02,443	96,722	5,280	92	227	122	4,409	1,312
	1806	5,721	73,338	79,059	73,031	4,882	807	216	123	3,270	2,753
	1807	6,028	74,477	80,505	74,469	4,779	1,013	38	206	3,162	2,874
Tehsil and teah tehsil courts	1804	497	18,952	19,449	18,827	321	301	...	...	85	537
	1805	622	19,351	19,973	19,662	247	59	6	...	239	73
	1806	312	18,021	18,333	17,224	771	65	226	47	574	535
	1807	1,109	12,967	14,076	13,871	145	...	59	...	145	59
Total	1804	3,32,413	7,66,920	10,99,333	7,43,683	76,185	80,213	43,973	1,55,263	3,35,259	20,385
	1805	3,55,644	8,59,510	12,15,154	9,45,607	1,28,560	88,341	23,551	74,075	36,708	2,32,839
	1806	2,69,547	9,57,684	12,27,181	10,18,468	96,489	25,550	41,685	51,009	17,902	1,96,781
	1807	2,13,683	7,58,216	9,71,899	7,98,182	85,006	21,625	23,608	43,478	8,963	1,64,759

A.—Judicial

69.—Stamp duty levied and leviable in

CLASS OF COURT.		SUITS ADMITTING OF MONEY VALUATION.										
		Fashi year.	ON STAMPED PAPER.					ON PLAIN PAPER.				
			Number of cases.	Cases adjudicated upon.	Amount adjudicated upon.	Stamp fee leviable.	Amount decreed.	On account of pauperism.			In virtue of general or special exemptions.	
								Number of cases.	Cases adjudicated upon.	Amount decreed.	Number of cases.	Cases adjudicated upon.	Amount decreed.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
High Court	...	1804	36	44,13,99,602	13,130	1,77,623	4	6	...	1	13	11,23,549
		1805	55	67,20,72,658	32,522	7,82,333	1	6	6,200	2	6	48,400
		1806	70	115,32,88,719	31,185	7,43,005	10	15	29,100	2	2	5,625
		1807	63	74,12,41,919	22,836	2,88,551	8	13	25,000	...	1	3,700
City courts	...	1804	1,877	2,370,14,67,700	52,692	7,06,302	100	123	37,973	...	7	896
		1805	2,054	2,451,12,16,823	43,343	6,14,781	117	110	1,12,780	...	...	...
		1806	2,101	2,407,16,08,893	45,972	6,21,353	99	102	29,140	...	...	...
		1807	2,124	2,410,12,51,163	44,632	5,95,955	131	133	38,658	...	...	...
Divisional courts..		1804	15	6,2,37,839	4,550	2,09,567	2	...	...	...	...	...
		1805	34	39,5,61,344	21,460	2,13,208	4	7	...	...	...	...
		1806	38	70,43,44,621	13,010	6,75,471	3	4	17,904	...	...	...
		1807	28	54,9,26,644	11,173	3,02,930	6	6	...	...	...	...
District courts	...	1804	1,590	1,919,22,24,108	64,661	12,25,395	70	68	64,617	...	2	3,273
		1805	1,549	1,919,18,71,285	60,702	9,74,331	54	52	20,408	...	...	...
		1806	1,379	1,794,18,85,818	48,074	9,48,028	65	68	23,759	...	...	...
		1807	1,934	2,208,20,48,462	66,879	10,94,200	55	48	17,821	...	...	...
Munsiffs' courts...		1804	8,960	9,567,13,12,438	69,277	8,24,508	25	23	3,214	...	...	...
		1805	8,627	9,166,10,75,187	70,093	7,31,459	24	16	2,779	...	...	...
		1806	5,547	7,014,9,14,244	59,182	6,86,574	26	24	2,260	...	...	...
		1807	8,234	8,100,10,18,365	68,832	7,17,640	31	23	2,434	...	...	...
Tehsil and munsif tehsil courts.		1804	2,512	2,765,1,60,030	11,245	91,896	14	13	402	...	...	...
		1805	2,754	2,939,1,79,224	13,492	1,05,966	8	9	263	...	...	...
		1806	2,079	2,224,1,26,738	9,567	72,861	11	9	416	...	...	...
		1807	2,391	2,631,1,66,390	12,034	95,942	6	8	242	...	...	...
TOTAL...		1804	14,990	16,671,68,01,717	2,15,555	32,37,791	215	238	1,06,206	1	22	11,27,718
		1805	15,073	16,641,69,76,521	2,41,617	34,72,088	208	200	1,42,430	2	6	48,400
		1806	11,214	13,824,1,21,69,538	2,06,990	37,47,292	214	222	1,02,579	2	2	5,625
		1807	14,774	15,477,66,52,968	2,26,886	30,95,218	237	231	84,205	...	1	3,700

(civil.)

civil suits during 1304 to 1307 Fasli.

TOTAL.			SUITS NOT ADMITTING OF MONEY VALUATION.														BALANCE.	
Number of cases.	Cases adjudicated upon.	Amount decreed.	ON STAMPED PAPER.			ON PLAIN PAPER.						Stamp too leviable on suits instituted in <i>forma pauperis</i> .	Amount recoverable at the end of the previous year.	Amount due for the year.	Amount recovered during the year.			
			Number of cases.	Decided in plaintiff's favour.	Stamp too leviable.	On account of pauperism.	In virtue of general or special exemption.	Total.										
		Rs.			Rs.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
41	63	13,01,172	5	1	30	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	850	...	...	...	675
58	79	8,36,988	1	1	20	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	675	271	18	...	933
82	132	7,77,730	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	933	10,198	8,124	3,007	...
71	88	3,17,251	4	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,007	753	1,104	1,852	...
1,977	2,500	7,43,171	107	57	855	3	2	1	...	111	59	30	12,614	2,117	1,777	12,735	...	
2,171	2,571	7,27,561	158	84	1,180	2	2	...	...	160	86	40	12,735	5,051	3,298	14,456	...
2,200	2,509	6,50,493	122	74	677	4	4	...	...	126	78	45	14,456	2,788	2,221	12,791	...
2,255	2,543	6,34,613	129	79	760	7	4	...	...	7	4	70	12,791	2,288	2,695	11,288	...
17	6	2,09,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	11	11	364	...
38	46	2,13,203	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	354	...
41	74	6,93,375	2	2	20	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	354	749	618	453	...
34	60	3,02,930	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	...	177	69	...
1,660	1,939	12,93,285	138	80	915	4	3	...	...	142	83	27	7,465	3,945	2,547	8,381	...
1,603	1,971	9,94,739	110	58	770	5	2	...	...	115	60	11	8,381	1,907	1,912	7,896	...
1,444	1,862	9,71,787	110	47	813	3	3	...	...	113	50	20	7,896	2,457	1,768	7,120	...
1,989	2,253	11,12,021	91	42	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,120	3,720	2,353	8,466	...
8,985	9,590	8,27,722	65	28	740	...	...	...	...	65	28	...	645	274	235	635	...
8,651	9,132	7,94,238	71	36	862	...	...	...	...	71	36	16	635	331	293	643	...
5,573	7,038	6,93,834	41	27	598	...	...	...	...	41	27	...	643	321	369	492	...
8,265	8,123	7,20,124	54	38	743	2	2	...	...	2	2	25	492	397	396	453	...
2,526	2,778	91,798	21	13	180	...	...	...	...	21	13	...	200	105	67	239	...
2,762	2,992	1,06,229	32	11	265	1	...	...	...	33	11	10	239	53	31	251	...
2,090	2,233	73,277	15	8	159	...	...	...	...	15	8	...	251	52	77	200	...
2,397	2,639	96,134	12	3	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	44	63	138	...
15,206	16,926	44,71,715	336	179	2,720	7	5	1	...	344	184	57	22,138	6,452	4,637	23,029	...	
15,283	16,847	36,62,913	372	190	3,057	8	4	...	...	380	194	77	23,029	7,613	5,552	24,533	...
11,430	13,843	33,55,490	296	158	2,267	7	7	...	...	303	165	65	24,533	16,565	13,172	24,063	...
15,011	15,709	31,83,123	291	163	2,123	9	6	...	...	9	6	95	24,063	7,202	6,738	22,319	...

B.—Police.

70 (a).—*Cognizable crime committed in 1904 Faali.—(City police).*

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.				PERSONS.										Value of stolen property.	Value of property re-covered.					
	Cases reported during year.	Cases of previous year.	Cases under police investigation.	Cases of previous year brought under enquiry during year.	Total.	Cases committed to court.	Cases pending enquiry at end of previous year.	Cases tried by court.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Cases pending in court.	Number of prisoners arrested.	Number of prisoners released without enquiry.	Number of prisoners died or escaped before enquiry.	Prisoners sent to court.			Number of prisoners pending enquiry at end of previous year.	Number convicted including prisoners ordered to find security for good conduct.	Acquitted or discharged.	Persons pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
Offences relating to coin, stamps, &c.	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	4	1	1	2	...	...	2	4	1	4	1	...	...	...
Harbouring offenders	8	8	2	9	7	2	157	...	...	157	1	48	110	...	...	...	...
Rioting or being member of unlawful assembly	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personating a public servant
Murder by poison
Other murders
Attempt at murder
Attempt at homicide
Attempt at suicide
Expenses of infants or concealment of births.
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	19	1	...	...	20	18	3	21	15	19	18	...	...	...	18	15	6	...	...	...	...
Administering stupefying drugs	22	1	...	...	23	22	4	23	9	31	31	...	...	...	31	6	5	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt by weapon
Kidnapping or abduction
Buying minors for prostitution
Habitually dealing in male and female slaves
Assaulting public servants
Endangering life by carelessness	20	1	...	...	21	17	2	17	7	2	17	...	...	...	17	7	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery
Mischief
Buying stolen things from dakaitas
Grievous hurt
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement
Rash act
Other offences
House-breaking
Cattle theft.
Common theft.
Receiving stolen property
Larking house-breakers
Yatranay and bad character
Offences against religion
Do. under gambling act
Do. do. opium act
Do. do. police act
Public and local offences
Offences against other special and local laws cognizable by police
Total	734	86	6	123	727	1011	604	749	604	1011	139	25	9	1,157	316	764	802	95	292	488,17,24,584,12,86,304	

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.			PERSONS.										Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Value of stolen property.	Value of property re-covered.					
	Cases reported during year.	Cases of previous year under enquiry during year.	Total.	Cases committed to court.	Cases pending enquiry at end of previous year.	Cases tried by court.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Cases pending in court.	Number of prisoners arrested.	Number released without enquiry.	Number of prisoners before enquiry.	Prisoners sent to court.	Number of prisoners pending enquiry at end of previous year.				Number convicted ordered to find security for good conduct.	Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Persons pending at end of year.	
Offences relating to coin, stamps, &c.	4	...	...	2	2	1	6	2	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	Rs.	20		
Harbouring offenders		
Bribe or being member of unlawful assembly		
Poisoning a public servant		
Murder by poison		
Other murders		
Attempt at murder		
Culpable homicide		
Rape		
Exposure of infants or concealment of births		
Attempt at suicide		
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt		
Administering stupefying drugs		
Gauging hurt by weapon		
Kidnapping or abduction		
Buying minors for prostitution		
Habitually dealing in male and female slaves		
Assaulting public servant		
Endangering life by carelessness		
Lobbery		
Mischief		
Buying stolen things from dakshe		
Grievous hurt		
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement		
Housebreaking		
Other offences		
Causing mischief		
Receiving stolen property		
Carrying off cattle		
Planting mine-traps		
Wrecking and bad character		
Offences against religion		
Do. under gambling act		
Do. do. opium act		
Do. do. police act		
Public and local nuisances		
Offences against other special and local laws cognizable by police...		
Total	798	9	808	612	34	633	419	23	975	109	6	801	140	505	201	198	37	421	396	53,178	20,370

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.

B.—Police.
70 (d).—Cognizable crime committed in 1907 Fash.—(City police).

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.				PERSONS.										Value of property re-covered.				
	Cases reported during year.	Cases of previous year brought under enquiry during year.	Total.	Cases committed to court.	Cases pending enquiry at end of previous year.	Cases tried by court.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of prisoners arrested.	Number of prisoners released without enquiry.	Number of prisoners died or escaped before enquiry.	Prisoners sent to court.	Number of prisoners pending enquiry at end of previous year.	Number convicted including prisoners ordered to and security for good conduct.	Acquitted or discharged.		Persons pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Value of stolen property.	Rs.
Offences relating to coin, stamps, &c.	8	...	8	2	...	...	3	9	5	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Harbouring offenders	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
Rioting or being member of unlawful assembly	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personating a public servant	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder by poison	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other murders	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at murder	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Disputable homicide	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Reception of infants or concealment of births	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at suicide	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	17	...	17	...	...	...	12	17	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Administering stupefying drugs	42	...	42	...	...	...	30	1	...	...	37	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt by weapon	23	...	23	...	...	...	16	33	...	...	32	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnaping or abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refusally dealing in male and female slaves	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	9	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Inducing public servants to leave service	13	...	13	...	...	...	9	15	...	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Endeavouring to get by dishonesty	13	...	13	...	...	...	8	27	...	...	27	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buying stolen things from dakatis	116	...	116	...	...	...	87	183	...	...	149	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	5	...	5	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	24	...	24	...	...	...	1	29	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Resist act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	36	...	36	...	...	...	20	43	...	...	43	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	42	...	42	...	...	...	35	51	...	...	44	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
Common theft	554	...	554	...	...	...	409	632	...	...	585	...	...	497	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	6	...	6	...	...	...	0	9	...	...	3	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Lurking house-trespass	29	...	29	...	...	...	25	34	...	...	32	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Vagrancy and bad character	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	24	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. under gambling act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. opium act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. police act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public and local nuisances	13	...	13	...	...	...	16	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against other special and local laws cognizable by police	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,022	14	1,040	787	86	784	606	39	1,208	126	8	1,142	70	775	220	634	509	1,35,986	71,045

B.—Police.
71 (a)—Cognizable crime committed during 1905 Fash.—(District police)—continued.

PARTICULARS.	CASES.						PERSONS.										Values of stolen property.	Value of property recovered.				
	Cases reported during year.	Cases of previous year.	Cases instituted.		Cases committed to court.	Cases disposed of.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Cases pending in court at end of year.	By police.		Number of prisoners arrested.	Number of prisoners released without enquiry.	Number of prisoners escaped, died, &c., before trial.	Number of prisoners committed to courts.	Number convicted including persons ordered to good conduct.	Acquitted or discharged.			Otherwise disposed of.	Persons pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
			By order of magistrate.	By police.																		
II. SERIOUS OFFENCES, &c.—contd.																						
Buying minors for prostitution	
Habitually dealing in slaves	
Assaulting public servant	
Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	
Total	543	9	478	4	381	249	84	133	1,023	7	140	7	844	138	308	111	287	33	19	2,004	1,124	
III. SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																						
Dakaiti	
Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	
Robbery with hurt or poison, &c.	
Robbery in dwelling houses	
Highway robbery during day	
Other robberies	
Serious mischief and cognate offences	
House-breaking	
House-trespass	
Receiving stolen property from dakaitis or habitually	
Total	1,189	17	719	6	566	380	104	176	2,475	0	395	25	1,976	457	721	27	741	772	384	2,567,772	65,567	
IV. MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON.																						
Hurt	
Wrongful confinement	
Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	
Compulsory labour	
Total	1,247	2	1,160	7	768	680	108	138	2,393	13	688	...	1,566	287	470	495	308	5	3	602	151	

B.—Police.
71 (b). Cognizable crime committed during 1806 Fasli.—(District police).

PARTICULARS.	CASES.						PRISONERS.										Value of stolen property.	Value of property recovered.	
	Cases reported during year.	Cases of previous year under police investigation.	Cases instituted		Cases committed to court.	Cases disposed of.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Cases pending in court at end of year.	Number of prisoners arrested.		Number of prisoners released without enquiry.	Number of prisoners escaped, died, &c., before trial.	Number of prisoners committed to courts.	Number convicted including persons ordered to find security for good conduct.	Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.			Persons pending at end of year.
			By police.	By order of magistrate.					By police.	By order of magistrate.									
I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, &c.																			
Atheisms	4	..	4	..	4	2	1	2	6	..	..	..	0	1	3	..	2	..	..
Other offences against public justice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to stamps	12	..	11	..	11	8	6	3	11	..	..	..	11	5	3	..	3	..	..
Harboring offenders	18	1	19	..	19	12	8	7	65	..	..	..	65	27	25	..	13	..	..
Offences against public peace	30	..	25	1	22	14	11	8	36	2	1	..	34	18	4	..	12	..	..
Rioting or unlawful assembly	89	..	58	1	57	40	12	17	617	2	10	..	603	112	285	61	192	3	282
Personating public servant or soldier	2	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	155	1	119	2	115	78	88	37	737	2	11	..	721	164	271	64	222	3	582
II. SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																			
Murder by thugs	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	25	..	7	..	18	..	587
Do. dacoits	7	..	6	..	5	2	1	3	45	..	..	1	35	3	13	..	19	..	716
Do. robbers	6	..	6	..	5	2	1	3	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	6	2	115	23
Do. poison	4	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,018	9
Other murders	112	1	96	..	86	27	14	69	216	..	1	2	198	15	46	2	35	13	9
Attempt at murder	22	..	21	..	17	6	1	12	165	..	..	..	40	2	6	1	31	1	9
Culpable homicide	55	..	51	..	46	14	6	32	143	..	..	1	131	6	29	..	96	1	10
Rape	16	..	7	..	4	4	2	..	8	..	..	..	5	2	8	..	2	..	..
Unnatural offences	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exposure of infants or concealment of births .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempt at suicide	65	1	63	..	40	36	17	13	65	..	2	2	52	2	4	..	14	..	..
Grievous hurt for extortion of property	9	..	9	..	9	7	7	..	17	..	..	..	17	18	20	..	..	..	..
Grievous hurt	241	2	169	..	149	105	22	44	895	..	5	1	311	88	144	58	101	..	80
Administering stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Hurt for extorting property or confession	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Causing hurt by weapon	6	..	4	..	4	3	1	1	7	..	..	..	7	1	3	1	..	1	1
Kidnaping or abduction	10	..	11	4	11	8	2	3	25	10	1	1	30	2	19	3	6	..	462

B.—Police.
71 (b).—Cognizable crime committed in 1806 Fush.—(District police)—concluded.

PARTICULARS.	CASES.				PERSONS.										Value of stolen property.	Value of property recovered.					
	Cases reported during year.	Cases of previous year under police investigation.	Cases instituted		Cases committed to court.	Cases disposed of.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Cases pending in court at end of year.	Number of prisoners arrested		Number of prisoners released without enquiry.	Number of prisoners escaped, died, &c., before trial.	Number of prisoners committed to courts.	Number convicted including persons ordered to find security for good conduct.			Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Persons pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
			By police.	By order of magistrate.					By police.	By order of magistrate.											
V. MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																					
Larking house-trespass or house-breaking.	809	1	224	...	210	156	113	54	950	...	10	1	911	438	295	...	238	431	190	17,155	
Theft of cattle	814	...	688	3	633	614	328	112	1,614	...	6	12	1,684	711	602	...	263	780	681	14,019	
Theft of other property	2,948	...	1,468	13	1,360	1,081	622	279	5,442	...	4	7	5,097	1,967	2,179	...	947	1,884	1,414	94,683	
Criminal breach of trust	20	...	8	...	16	7	1	9	31	...	...	1	43	1	20	...	10	5	4	189
Receiving stolen property	19	...	18	...	19	10	3	9	43	...	...	...	44	4	4	...	17	6	6	104
Criminal or house-trespass	867	...	18	...	14	12	3	2	49	...	...	...	31	4	18	...	9	...	2	160
Breaking closed receptacle	3	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	8
Total ...	4,875	1	2,381	17	2,246	1,781	1,071	465	8,184	21	175	21	7,711	3,126	3,083	10	1,492	3,100	2,203	64,298	
VI. OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																					
Bad character and vagrancy	6	...	5	...	5	8	2	2	38	...	...	...	38	10	10	...	3	...	...	...
Offences against religion	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Intoxication	4	...	2	...	3	3	1	...	6	...	...	...	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against excise laws	37	...	37	...	37	80	17	7	61	...	...	...	61	30	10	...	11	...	...	...
Do. opium act	8	...	3	...	8	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Do. stamps, &c., act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. forest act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. police act	...	...	9	...	7	7	2	...	9	...	...	...	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
Public and local nuisances	29	...	23	4	20	20	12	0	35	...	...	...	...	13	11	...	7	...	...	...
Other special and local laws cognizable by police	21	...	19	2	18	18	5	5	54	4	...	...	53	5	38	...	10	...	...	...
Total ...	109	1	100	7	101	78	40	23	213	13	...	...	218	75	68	...	36	2	2	61
Grand total ...	8,406	19	5,008	24	4,545	3,400	1,723	1,145	10,833	47	447	100	17,018	5,608	5,081	1,043	5,106	4,000	3,113	1,15,473	

B.—Police.
71 (c).—Cognisable crime committed in 1897 Fasil.—(District police)—concluded.

PARTICULARS.	CLASSES.					PERSONS.										Value of stolen property.	Value of property recovered.					
	Cases reported during year.	Cases of previous year.	Cases under police investigation.	Cases instituted.		Cases committed to court.	Cases disposed of.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Cases pending in court at end of year.	By police.		Number of prisoners released without enquiry.	Number of prisoners escaped, died, &c. before trial.	Number committed to courts.	Number convicted including security for good conduct.			Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Persons pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
				By police.	By order of magistrate.																	
V. MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																						
Larking house-trespass or house-breaking	918	2	256	1	218	191	189	27	776	...	27	35	692	819	223	2	147	479	183	66,800	21,078	
Theft of cattle	949	5	770	5	654	660	884	94	1,691	1	37	26	1,401	680	478	2	249	897	708	33,404	21,604	
Theft of ordinary	1,513	1	1,016	15	861	747	440	114	2,449	16	269	5	2,141	865	982	4	202	1,264	872	50,506	20,448	
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	17	17	11	5	6	37	7	...	...	49	15	15	2	13	6	0	7,960	5,327
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	40	47	28	7	19	143	3	...	...	143	94	45	1	72	4	2	18	18
Ornamental or house-trespass	...	...	...	19	19	17	13	2	59	...	...	...	59	23	7	1	8	4	2	15	14
Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,779	9	2,125	24	1,816	1,554	988	262	5,005	36	398	124	4,454	1,020	1,747	13	774	2,095	1,775	1,64,819	68,479	
VI. OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																						
Bad character and vagrancy	15	...	15	...	15	12	12	3	61	...	...	...	61	32	23	...	6	...	...	...	...
Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Intoxication	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Offences against excise laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Do. opium act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Do. stamps, &c., act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. forest act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. police act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special and local laws cognisable by police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	147	...	142	1	124	97	94	27	399	1	88	1	346	69	198	5	56	5	5	16	16	
Grand total	6,822	62	4,405	40	3,643	3,010	1,584	633	12,739	111	940	288	10,940	3,589	4,063	762	2,595	3,707	2,325	4,60,112	1,23,544	

72.—*Thuggi and daktai, administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, &c., during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fashi.*

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Fashi year.	CASES.			PERSONS.						PROPERTY.		
		Occurred in previous year.	Occurred during year.	Brought up for trial.	Suspected to be concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Under trial.	At large.	Stolen.	Recovered.
Thuggi by strangulation	1804-1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.
Do. by poison	1804-1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daktai	1805	15	195	113	928	798	793	176	108	440	...	1,48,449	18,515
	1806	19	618	405	5,166	5,166	5,166	1,478	1,104	2,237	8	2,56,439	50,940
	1807	108	127	107	1,772	998	928	304	351	270	...	1,12,895	18,562
Robbery with murder	1804-1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery without murder	1805-1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional crimes, viz:—													
Kidnapping	1805	...	20	11	36	32	32	7	25	...	...	462	205
	1806	1	19	11	35	30	30	2	19	6	3	452	52
	1807	1	3	3	7	7	7	5	2	...	...	...	...
Cattle-lifting	1805	21	536	410	886	833	833	317	424	92	...	17,772	11,901
	1806	10	903	626	1,617	1,534	1,534	711	601	265	...	21,406	14,919
	1807	...	127	106	221	221	197	102	49	46	...	5,276	3,229
Total ...	1805	36	801	524	1,850	1,658	1,658	500	617	541	...	1,01,083	30,881
	1806	30	1,540	1,042	6,818	6,790	6,790	2,191	1,724	2,508	11	2,78,297	65,911
	1807	104	257	216	1,903	1,226	1,130	411	402	316	...	1,17,071	21,791

District police figures for 1804 Fashi are not available.

B.—Police.

78.—Non-cognizable crime committed during 1804 to 1807 *Fasli*.

LOCALITY.	1804 <i>Fasli</i> . *						1805 <i>Fasli</i> .						1806 <i>Fasli</i> .						1807 <i>Fasli</i> .					
	Number of cases in which police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted to and security.	Property recoverable.	Property recovered.	Number of cases in which police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted to and security.	Property recoverable.	Property recovered.	Number of cases in which police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted to and security.	Property recoverable.	Property recovered.	Number of cases in which police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted to and security.	Property recoverable.	Property recovered.
City and suburbs ...	6	8	5	...	Rs. 256	Rs. 217	10	11	2	1	5,302	1,302	8	17	1	9	418	337	4	4	...	1	225	110
DISTRICTS.																								
Aurangabad	50	42	28	3	43	37	45	25	6	2	...	...	18	18	11	...	12	12
Bar	41	25	10	3	27	27	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parhani	10	18	10	3	2	2	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mander	3	6	...	2	...	...	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulherah	8	7	5	...	96	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baichur	5	8	7	2	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsugur
Naldurg	54	98	43	...	47	47	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidar	15	24	18	...	1,004	148	22	38	27	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indur	13	25	21	14	86	82	6	41	34	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahab Nagar	12	12	12	5	13	13	8	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medak	12	29	16	18	84	80	6	10	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirpur Tandur	8	7	8	8	632	632	2	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warangal	14	24	15	3	80	71	10	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elganadal	6	17	...	1	30	30	21	31	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgundah
Total	249	370	193	89	2,143	1,708	146	224	128	56	1,134	809	144	280	74	87	11,931	2,932
Grand Total ...	6	8	5	...	258	217	259	331	195	90	7,455	2,470	154	241	129	65	1,552	1,146	148	284	74	88	12,156	3,012

B.—Police.
74.—Strength, cost, distribution and employment of the police during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fashi.

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										Cost.											
PARTICULARS.	Fashi year.	Controlling officers and establishments.					Men.					Mokhamins.					Amins and sub amins.				
		Inspector General, Kotwal and sub-stations.	Establishment.	Mokhamins.	Establishment.	Amins and sub amins.	Establishment.	Mounted constables.	Foot police.	Miscellaneous.	Total strength.	Pay of controlling officers.	Pay of establishment.	Contingencies, travelling &c.	Pay of Mokhamins.	Pay of establishment.	Contingencies, travelling &c.	Pay of amins and sub amins.	Pay of establishment.	Contingencies, travelling &c.	
City and suburban police	1804	9	46	8	16	21	50	2,524	68	2,754	30,400	19,840	4,986	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753
	1805	5	47	8	16	21	50	2,524	68	2,754	30,400	19,840	4,986	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753
	1806	5	47	8	16	21	50	2,524	68	2,754	30,400	19,840	4,986	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753
	1807	5	47	8	16	21	50	2,524	68	2,754	30,400	19,840	4,986	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753
	1808	5	47	8	16	21	50	2,524	68	2,754	30,400	19,840	4,986	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753	12,491	3,753
Afghans	1804	1	1	1	2	...	...	237	32	325	6,450	860	360	666	...	666	...	12,840	...	3,135	...
	1805	1	1	1	2	...	...	234	32	325	6,450	860	360	666	...	666	...	12,840	...	3,135	...
	1806	1	1	1	2	...	...	234	32	325	6,450	860	360	666	...	666	...	12,840	...	3,135	...
	1807	1	1	1	2	...	...	234	32	325	6,450	860	360	666	...	666	...	12,840	...	3,135	...
	1808	1	1	1	2	...	...	234	32	325	6,450	860	360	666	...	666	...	12,840	...	3,135	...
Arabs	1804	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	7	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1805	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	7	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1806	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	7	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	7	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1808	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	7	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total City police...	1804	6	47	10	16	77	51	2,853	102	3,179	35,880	19,260	4,886	13,297	3,753	13,297	3,753	20,820	3,952	20,820	3,952
	1805	6	48	10	16	77	51	2,850	102	3,180	35,551	19,260	4,886	13,297	3,753	13,297	3,753	20,820	3,952	20,820	3,952
	1806	6	48	10	16	77	51	2,850	102	3,180	35,551	19,260	4,886	13,297	3,753	13,297	3,753	20,820	3,952	20,820	3,952
	1807	6	48	10	16	77	51	2,850	102	3,180	35,551	19,260	4,886	13,297	3,753	13,297	3,753	20,820	3,952	20,820	3,952
	1808	6	48	10	16	77	51	2,850	102	3,180	35,551	19,260	4,886	13,297	3,753	13,297	3,753	20,820	3,952	20,820	3,952
Inspector General's office	1804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1805	5	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1806	7	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1807	7	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District police	1804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total district police	1804	6	47	10	16	77	51	2,853	102	3,179	35,880	19,260	4,886	13,297	3,753	13,297	3,753	20,820	3,952	20,820	3,952
	1805	6	48	10	16	77	51	2,850	102	3,180	35,551	19,260	4,886	13,297	3,753	13,297	3,753	20,820	3,952	20,820	3,952
	1806	7	55	17	96	134	115	2,850	102	3,180	35,551	19,260	4,886	13,297	3,753	13,297	3,753	20,820	3,952	20,820	3,952
	1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	1804	13	103	27	112	211	186	439	12,568	13,763	81,651	46,040	29,079	62,943	3,753	62,943	3,753	1,465,884	31,357	1,465,884	31,357
	1805	13	103	27	112	211	186	439	12,568	13,763	81,651	46,040	29,079	62,943	3,753	62,943	3,753	1,465,884	31,357	1,465,884	31,357
	1806	13	103	27	112	211	186	439	12,568	13,763	81,651	46,040	29,079	62,943	3,753	62,943	3,753	1,465,884	31,357	1,465,884	31,357
	1807	13	104	27	112	211	186	439	12,568	13,763	81,651	46,040	29,079	62,943	3,753	62,943	3,753	1,465,884	31,357	1,465,884	31,357
	1808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—Detailed returns furnished from 1804 Fashi are not available.

B.—Police.
74.—*Strength, cost, distribution and employment of the police during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fash.—(concluded).*

PARTICULARS.	Fash. Year.	MEN.				TOTAL ACTUAL EXPEN- DITURE.				DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES.						PROPORTION OF POLICE.					
		Pay of mounted constables.	Pay of foot police.	Contingencies, travelling &c.	Miscellaneous expenditure.	Pay of police		Contingencies, travelling &c.	Total.	Police department.	Judicial department.	On jails.	Revenue department.	Lock-ups.	Treasury.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total area in square miles.	Population.	Per square mile.	To population.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
City and suburban police	1804	19,995	2,04,474	25,914	4,034	3,07,800	35,408	3,45,298	392	56	...	...	7	2,031	...	132	2,608	28	400,000	98.1	152
	1805	19,908	2,05,442	15,108	4,709	3,13,910	21,855	3,35,765	893	49	...	...	7	2,067	...	125	2,609	28	400,000	98.1	152
	1806	20,501	2,10,678	15,135	4,802	3,23,998	20,923	3,44,921	435	49	...	...	7	2,047	...	80	2,608	28	400,000	98.1	152
	1807	10,180	2,38,998	15,342	4,896	3,45,298	25,885	3,71,170	454	49	...	...	5	2,017	...	104	2,609	28	400,000	98.1	152
Afghans	1804	...	29,970	13,517	3,493	92,868	1,200	94,068	253	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	325	...	...	...	...
	1805	...	29,493	13,517	3,493	92,868	1,200	94,068	253	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	325	...	...	...	...
	1806	...	30,068	13,517	3,493	92,868	1,200	94,068	253	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	325	...	...	...	...
	1807	...	30,068	13,517	3,493	92,868	1,200	94,068	253	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	325	...	...	...	...
Arabs	1804	...	11,918	5,715	435	12,792	9,718	54,798	224	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
	1805	...	11,787	5,715	435	12,792	9,718	54,798	224	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
	1806	...	11,787	5,715	435	12,792	9,718	54,798	224	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
	1807	...	10,690	...	432	11,908	482	11,922	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Total City police...	1804	10,995	2,44,262	26,754	8,521	3,79,671	86,008	4,10,279	745	56	29	...	7	2,075	...	132	3,033	28	460,000	108.3	132
	1805	10,908	2,45,692	26,925	8,707	3,80,295	85,732	4,15,027	741	49	14	...	7	2,067	...	135	3,033	28	400,000	108.3	132
	1806	20,501	2,55,602	15,975	8,827	3,92,508	22,123	4,14,632	769	49	14	...	7	2,113	...	80	3,032	28	400,000	108.3	132
	1807	10,180	2,79,279	21,057	8,941	4,05,495	85,985	4,39,430	758	49	14	...	5	2,101	...	104	3,031	28	400,000	108.3	132
Inspector General's office.	1804	...	...	...	...	68,167	11,797	74,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1805	...	...	...	...	82,351	24,031	1,03,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1806	...	7,747	...	...	74,581	20,643	1,01,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District police	1804	1,89,932	9,60,112	21,597	11,768	19,57,909	70,455	14,01,357	2,054	138	231	...	12	7,351	...	557	10,348	78,427	10,182,311	0.14	997.8
	1805	1,42,946	10,21,143	20,017	17,059	13,04,363	80,898	14,85,261	1,938	135	243	...	12	7,339	...	559	10,197	78,427	10,182,311	0.14	987.8
	1806	1,42,946	10,21,143	20,017	17,059	13,04,363	80,898	14,85,261	1,938	135	243	...	12	7,339	...	559	10,197	78,427	10,182,311	0.14	987.8
	1807	1,42,984	9,63,378	20,533	25,837	13,27,764	98,687	14,36,411	2,083	147	223	...	13	7,945	...	278	10,280	78,427	10,182,311	0.14	997.8
Total District police...	1804	1,89,932	60,112	21,597	11,768	13,84,969	91,242	14,76,311	2,054	138	231	...	22	7,351	...	557	10,348	78,427	10,182,311	0.14	997.8
	1805	1,89,880	60,192	20,917	17,060	14,76,619	1,20,974	15,92,043	1,988	155	243	...	12	7,339	...	559	10,197	78,427	10,182,311	0.14	987.8
	1806	1,89,880	60,192	20,917	17,060	14,76,619	1,20,974	15,92,043	1,988	155	243	...	12	7,339	...	559	10,197	78,427	10,182,311	0.14	987.8
	1807	1,42,984	9,71,025	20,528	25,837	14,02,335	1,25,300	15,27,635	2,083	147	223	...	13	7,945	...	278	10,280	78,427	10,182,311	0.14	997.8
Grand total	1804	19,995	2,44,262	26,754	8,521	3,79,671	86,008	4,10,279	745	56	29	...	7	2,075	...	132	3,033	28	400,000	108.3	132
	1805	1,89,880	12,06,774	50,192	20,493	17,64,264	1,20,974	18,91,236	2,895	187	245	...	12	7,339	...	559	10,197	78,427	10,182,311	0.14	987.8
	1806	1,89,447	12,70,745	44,992	25,928	18,71,128	1,35,562	20,06,690	2,707	204	266	...	19	9,452	...	832	13,229	78,455	10,852,311	0.19	762.3
	1807	1,62,094	12,50,304	41,585	84,778	18,05,880	1,01,285	19,67,115	2,816	196	242	...	18	9,446	...	882	13,311	78,455	10,852,311	0.19	762.3

B.—Police.
7b.—(a) Equipment, discipline and general internal management of the police force for 1904 Fasil.

PARTICULARS.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.				NUMBER WHO LEFT THE FORCE DURING YEAR.											
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Degraded, suspended or fined.		Punished* judicially.	Men.		Number able to read and write.		Number under instruction.	Men.	Number enlisted during year.	Number from one to ten years in service.	Number from ten years and upwards.	Pensioned or granted gratuity.	Resigned without pension.	Dismissed.	Left otherwise.	Died.		
						Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
CITY POLICE.																										
City and suburban police.	408	2,200	2,449	159	...	6	29	203	787	1	...	70	377	241	155	204	2,099	488	1,947	1,088	30	7	35	...	65	351
Afghans ...	58	247	274	31	...	1	5	...	4	...	...	3	9	18	11	51	255	20	128	167	...	11	6	...	6	10
Arabs ...	10	80	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	34	53	1	3	6	...	2	1
Total City police ...	476	2,527	2,723	190	...	7	39	209	791	1	...	73	286	259	166	255	2,354	514	2,100	1,288	31	21	40	...	73	362
DISTRICT POLICE.																										
Atmangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farbani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nander ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulbagah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balohur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsgur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahbub Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirpur Tendur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warangal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elganad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagundah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total district police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	476	2,527	2,723	190	...	7	39	209	791	1	...	73	286	259	166	255	2,354	514	2,100	1,288	31	21	40	...	73	362

* These figures are included in previous column.
 District police figures for 1904 Fasil are not available.

B.—Police.
75 (b).—Equipment, discipline and general internal management of the police force for 1905 Pashi.

PARTICULARS.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.			NUMBER WHO LEFT THE FORCE DURING YEAR.										
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.	Degraded, suspended or fined.		Punished * judicially.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during year.	Number from one to ten years in service.	Number from ten years and upwards.	Pensioned or granted gratuity.	Resigned without pension.	Dismissed.	Left otherwise.	Died.
							Officers.	Men.																
						Officers.			Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.
CITY POLICE.																								
City and suburban police.	408	2,201	2,449	160	..	4	72	260	922	..	4	71	141	240	168	1,972	563	919	1,051	8	4	70	..	60
Afghans ..	58	247	274	31	..	..	6	..	26	..	5	..	13	10	51	226	43	139	142	..	12	6	8	
Arabs ..	10	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	
Total City police ..	476	2,538	2,723	191	..	4	83	260	943	..	10	72	154	257	219	2,198	686	1,053	1,193	8	19	87	..	69
DISTRICT POLICE.																								
Arrangabad ..	111	663	717	62	..	2	17	83	119	..	2	5	15	60	51	574	264	63	452	..	16	35	..	49
Bir ..	74	432	464	42	..	..	6	6	142	..	..	..	9	35	29	320	16	163	322	..	6	5	..	5
Farhani ..	86	515	538	72	..	..	30	135	209	..	2	..	8	115	29	..	16	163	322	..	6	5	..	20
Wander ..	85	521	549	67	..	..	2	71	137	..	..	..	11	29	66	..	53	268	242	..	5	2	..	28
Galibagh ..	104	632	686	90	..	..	8	100	201	..	4	1	29	37	88	456	45	268	295	..	3	8	..	19
Raichur ..	75	441	441	75	..	..	2	19	64	107	..	4	11	60	160	25	85	211	270	..	14	2	..	14
Jingsaur ..	83	478	451	70	..	..	..	53	167	..	..	3	35	50	80	281	35	211	270	..	4	2	..	9
Nalburg ..	38	304	248	94	..	..	..	2	57	..	..	2	2	..	52	..	15	120	207	..	8	4	..	13
Bidar ..	76	376	377	74	..	..	..	3	63	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	23	175	253	..	3	4	..	9
Indur ..	147	767	822	92	..	..	1	4	159	..	..	21	40	79	132	..	23	175	253	..	3	4	..	8
Mahabub Neger ..	140	835	875	100	..	..	3	43	159	..	1	11	32	59	76	..	69	597	258	..	9	4	..	44
Medak ..	87	528	542	71	..	..	2	31	59	93	2	7	19	29	53	58	71	665	239	..	2	6	..	34
Sirpur Tandur ..	62	283	305	40	..	..	..	4	106	..	..	1	12	47	46	2	32	198	115	..	6	10	..	9
Warangal ..	137	812	850	99	..	..	1	5	93	..	1	7	19	40	880	40	82	198	115	..	1	10	..	20
Wagundah ..	108	646	638	71	..	..	1	2	95	810	2	1	8	15	95	200	75	651	223	..	5	5	..	30
Naigundah ..	100	611	638	78	..	..	2	2	140	2	1	2	18	40	100	..	37	107	567	..	4	4	..	12
Total district police ..	1,511	8,837	9,121	1,137	..	12	129	1,005	2,277	5	15	83	316	747	1,680	292	2,403	931	4,607	18	84	130	..	3
GRAND TOTAL	1,987	11,375	11,844	1,378	..	16	212	1,265	3,225	5	25	163	470	1,004	1,919	511	4,601	1,567	5,665	26	103	213	..	3

* These figures are included in previous column.

B.—Police.
75 (c).—Equipment, discipline and general internal management of the police force for 1903 Fasi.

PARTICULARS.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.				REWARDS.		EDUCATION.			Number enlisted during year.		Number from one to ten years in service.		Number from ten years and upwards.		NUMBER WHO LEFT THE FORCE DURING YEAR.					
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Degraded, suspended or fined.		Punished judicially.*		Officers.	Men.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Pensioned or granted gratuity.	Resigned without pension.	Dismissed.	Left otherwise.	Died.	Deserted.
						Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.															Men.	Officers.	Men.
CITY POLICE.																										
City and suburban police.	408	2,201	2,449	160	..	10	59	277	949	..	4	86	87	332	6	2,115	388	1,100	1,031	20	2	69	..	67	253	
Alghaus ..	58	247	274	31	..	..	3	4	39	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	30	139	152	..	5	8	..	8	15	
Arabs ..	10	80	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	31	49	..	8	1	..	..	5	1	
Total City police ..	476	2,528	2,723	191	..	10	63	281	989	..	4	86	91	332	6	2,115	443	1,270	1,232	20	15	73	..	80	269	
DISTRICT POLICE.																										
Arranged ..	111	668	717	62	..	1	20	83	134	..	4	8	21	64	47	569	250	65	454	..	12	..	6	..	46	12
Bir ..	74	432	464	42	..	..	6	43	102	..	..	10	13	35	29	320	315	167	24	..	..	..	..	..	12	4
Barhani ..	86	511	524	78	..	..	6	23	55	1	..	2	24	65	30	..	198	41	358	..	..	..	8	..	18	14
Nader ..	85	540	549	76	..	..	5	53	130	1	8	5	60	50	30	461	233	19	201	..	6	..	..	..	18	15
Gaibargah ..	104	618	688	84	..	2	8	63	165	..	..	8	13	38	104	104	887	49	836	..	1	..	9	..	25	15
Reichgah ..	75	441	440	44	..	1	5	66	176	..	..	5	25	160	50	281	457	23	35	..	5	..	6	..	7	..
Leinengur ..	83	480	491	70	..	1	26	75	284	..	..	3	28	60	100	..	444	56	63	..	3	..	24	..	..	..
Nalder ..	48	250	245	48	..	1	8	22	65	..	..	5	16	..	..	52	240	23	25	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Bidar ..	59	331	377	63	..	..	2	53	65	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	227	17	194	1	..	..	5	..	13	..
Indur ..	130	767	822	66	..	2	7	83	102	1	2	19	38	90	152	..	201	60	630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahab Nagar ..	140	895	875	100	..	4	7	68	213	..	..	12	36	72	68	..	200	68	707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medak ..	67	528	542	71	..	..	18	49	107	..	..	10	5	29	63	488	16	21	578	..	8	..	35	..	25	..
Sirpur-Tandur ..	47	288	305	100	..	8	5	49	9	1	2	9	20	36	44	..	74	22	208	..	13	..	2	..	6	..
Warangal ..	137	811	847	101	..	..	5	54	115	..	..	18	27	40	300	..	263	45	640	..	4	..	5	..	12	10
Wagad ..	109	645	668	90	..	..	1	..	64	..	1	7	18	..	..	..	509	..	244	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Wagad ..	102	613	643	71	..	..	1	10	64	161	..	1	7	18	46	..	576	..	105	..	7	..	..	..	16	..
Total district police ..	1,472	8,906	9,149	1,091	..	16	135	872	2,201	5	14	132	309	600	1,362	214	2,255	4,590	714	4,897	8	59	128	..	260	87
Grand total ..	1,948	11,344	11,872	1,293	..	26	198	1,153	3,190	5	18	103	400	694	1,604	220	4,370	5,033	1,984	28	74	301	..	..	316	360

* These figures are included in previous column.

B.—Police.
75 (d).—*Equipment, discipline and general internal management of the police force for 1807 Fasli.*

PARTICULARS.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.			NUMBER WHO LEFT THE FORCE DURING YEAR.										
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only.		Number provided with batons only.		Dismissed.		Degraded, suspended or fined.		Punished judicially.*		Officers.		Men.		Number from one to ten years in service.	Number from ten years and upwards.	Pensioned or granted gratuity.	Resigned without pension.	Dismissed.	Left otherwise.	Died.
				Number provided with swords only.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.									
																Officers.	Men.							
CITY POLICE.																								
City and suburban police.	408	2,201	2,449	160	...	8	95	293	910	...	1	43	317	204	252	204	1,949	372	1,921	869	18	98	46	
Afghans	58	247	274	81	...	...	...	8	21	...	...	...	54	7	10	61	287	27	153	137	...	6	...
Arabs	10	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	35	55	...	...	...
Total City police ..	476	2,538	2,722	191	...	8	100	296	932	...	1	43	371	211	262	255	2,186	408	1,514	1,061	18	103	50	
DISTRICT POLICE.																								
Anrajabad	111	608	717	62	...	...	12	48	230	...	...	6	21	68	111	23	557	88	448	245	9	11	11
Bir	74	432	464	42	...	...	15	43	106	...	...	19	22	33	112	41	320	37	177	232	8	1	6
Farbhani	86	523	549	25	...	...	5	29	132	...	...	10	20	45	120	...	...	56	343	205	16	4	13
Nander	85	521	549	...	...	...	5	29	132	...	...	1	2	72	63	23	458	38	222	336	5	3	19
Gulbargah	104	695	693	88	...	...	6	37	166	145	2	1	6	15	38	104	...	40	345	343	4	1	10
Bachur	75	442	450	...	...	...	1	10	46	107	...	1	2	25	180	50	281	28	68	431	...	9	...
Lingapur	83	476	489	25	...	...	5	77	181	1	...	26	36	...	...	...	...	48	53	448	9	1	11
Naldurg	43	280	245	48	...	...	11	23	86	...	...	8	19	...	...	...	...	21	137	142	15	7	2
Bider	75	374	377	25	...	...	3	28	61	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	28	10	193	237	4	...
Loder	129	784	824	...	...	...	8	28	61	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	10	193	237	4	...	...
Mahabub Nagar ..	140	895	875	100	...	...	3	67	157	...	...	7	22	68	94	...	...	88	685	240	7	8	9
Medak	88	524	541	71	...	...	11	72	104	...	...	8	11	47	45	41	419	19	513	80	10	...	13
Sapur Tandur	69	255	305	...	...	...	1	7	29	...	...	6	5	18	35	41	3	...	204	80	...	...	...
Warangal	154	810	847	25	...	...	3	1	55	174	...	1	29	46	40	300	...	85	645	234	8	9	7
Wagunda	108	643	668	83	...	...	2	95	364	...	...	1	4	23	93	244	309	85	361	349	2	...	...
Wagunda	100	614	643	71	...	...	1	42	202	...	...	4	1	35	6	116	...	42	185	487	...	...	...
Total district police ..	1,514	8,766	9,176	685	25	17	132	715	2,827	4	17	137	597	1,632	271	2,564	711	5,250	4,319	73	88	128	...	
Grand total	1,990	11,324	11,909	856	25	20	293	931	3,659	4	18	180	708	808	1,894	526	4,750	1,119	6,964	5,380	91	104	231	...

* These figures are included in previous column.

B.—Police.
76.—*Birthplace and religion of members of the police force.*

PARTICULARS.	Fiscal year.	BIRTHPLACE.								RELIGION.						Strength of force less vacancies.				
		NATIVES.				FOREIGNERS.				Muhammadans.	Christians.	Parsees.	HINDUS.							
		City and suburbs.	Districts.	Total.	Europe.	Hindustan.	Bombay.	Madras.	Other countries.				Total.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.		Kunbis.	Other Hindus.	Total.	
																				Sikhs.
City police	1304	785	1,844	2,579	..	141	...	34	296	471	2,600	3	..	53	53	25	164	300	57	2,050
	1305	878	1,764	2,632	..	140	39	30	286	495	2,738	2	..	61	46	28	192	327	60	3,127
	1306	909	1,645	2,554	..	146	...	33	354	533	2,739	2	..	39	39	27	184	280	57	3,087
	1307	841	1,782	2,623	..	128	4	27	327	506	2,817	2	..	45	31	24	156	256	57	3,129
District police	*1304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8,154	...	1	...	...	...	...	*2,042	...	10,197
	1305	521	8,767	9,288	...	476	103	130	301	1,100	8,289	1	...	660	594	163	675	2,068	...	10,388
	1306	551	8,851	9,402	...	482	45	81	394	1,002	8,807	1	2	627	631	150	686	2,064	...	10,404
	1307	487	8,980	9,467	1	466	39	81	352	933	8,872	...	2	603	602	204	617	2,026	...	10,400
Total....	1304	785	1,844	2,579	..	141	...	34	296	471	10,844	3	1	58	53	25	164	2,342	57	13,247
	1305	1,399	10,521	11,920	..	616	142	160	677	1,595	11,097	3	...	727	640	191	867	2,425	60	13,513
	1306	1,460	10,496	11,956	...	628	45	114	748	1,585	11,046	3	2	668	670	177	870	2,383	57	13,491
	1307	1,328	10,762	12,090	1	594	37	108	679	1,439	11,139	2	2	643	633	228	773	2,282	57	13,529

*No further details re district police are available for 1904 Fashi.

B.—Police.

77.—*Escapes from police custody and re-captures during the four years 1304 to 1307 Faslī.*

Locality.	Number of prisoners escaped.						Number re-captured.					Numbers at large at end of 1307 Faslī.	Percent- age of recaptures.
	In past years not re-captured to end of 1303 Faslī.	In 1304 Faslī *	In 1305 Faslī.	In 1306 Faslī.	In 1307 Faslī.	Total.	In 1304 Faslī *	In 1305 Faslī.	In 1306 Faslī.	In 1307 Faslī.	Total.		
City and suburbs	7	15	2	10	15	47	11	3	9	11	34	11	72.3
Anrangabad	23	...	12	13	12	37	...	5	8	2	15	16	40.5
Bir	6	...	2	12	18	32	...	4	7	10	21	17	65.6
Parbhani	15	...	9	16	8	33	...	2	10	4	16	13	48.4
Nander	11	...	5	2	4	11	...	...	3	1	4	4	36.3
Gulbargah	8	...	5	17	19	41	...	3	9	11	23	14	56.0
Raichur	2	...	8	2	1	11	...	1	1	1	3	7	27.2
Lingsugur	...	...	...	2	17	19	...	...	1	8	9	10	47.3
Naldurg	10	...	3	1	2	6	...	3	1	1	5	1	83.3
Bidar	13	...	8	11	10	29	...	4	4	4	12	14	41.3
Indur	11	...	4	14	14	32	...	4	12	7	23	11	71.8
Mahbub Nagar	7	...	2	9	20	31	...	...	3	3	6	27	19.3
Medak	5	...	8	9	5	22	...	6	4	3	13	2	59.9
Sirpur Tendur	7	...	2	6	3	11	...	3	4	1	8	4	72.7
Warangal	13	...	6	8	10	24	...	3	1	8	12	13	50.0
Elgandal	7	...	2	13	14	29	...	...	9	...	9	22	31.0
Nalgundah	17	...	3	8	10	21	...	...	...	2	2	16	9.5
Total...	155	...	79	143	167	389	...	38	77	66	181	191	49.1
Grand total...	162	15	81	153	182	436	11	41	86	77	215	202	49.4

* Details of district police for 1304 Faslī are not available.

B.—Police.

78.—Village police organisation during 1305 to 1307 Fasli.

DISTRICT.	Fasli year.	Police patels.		Kotwals of towns.		Ramosis, Taltaries, &c., who performed police duties.		Total.		Maintained by			
		Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Revenue de- partment		Ramosi patti levied on ryots.	
										Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Aurangabad ...	1305	1,047	31,574	225	1,690	953	3,890	2,225	37,144	1,227	32,024	998	5,120
	1306	1,047	31,574	225	1,690	1,052	8,416	3,324	41,830	2,217	32,025	107	9,656
	1307	1,161	61,777	...	...	1,015	21,322	2,176	83,099	2,176	83,099	...	...
Bir ...	1305	816	25,802	150	...	642	...	1,606	25,802	1,608	25,802	...	...
	1306	814	25,758	...	...	448	...	1,262	25,758	1,262	25,758	...	...
	1307	814	26,245	...	...	...	...	814	26,245	813	26,245	...	...
Parbhani ...	1305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1306	1,092	34,465	...	...	...	...	1,092	34,465	1,092	34,465	...	...
	1307	992	33,096	...	...	...	...	992	33,096	992	33,096	...	...
Nander ...	1305	901	29,250	...	...	75	126	976	29,376	976	29,376	...	...
	1306	901	29,250	...	...	75	126	976	29,376	976	29,376	...	...
	1307	882	29,448	...	...	75	126	957	29,569	957	29,569	...	...
Gulbargah ...	1305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1306	508	20,888	1	204	1,252	32,484	1,756	53,526	1,756	53,526	...	...
	1307	619	20,324	1	204	1,646	33,911	2,266	54,439	2,266	54,439	...	...
Raichur ...	1305	528	17,346	1	169	1,561	2,292	2,090	19,807	2,090	19,807	...	...
	1306	528	17,346	1	169	1,561	2,292	2,090	19,807	2,090	19,807	...	...
	1307	590	18,294	1	57	1,560	6,881	2,151	25,182	2,151	25,182	...	...
Lingsugur ...	1305	910	20,008	...	...	1,463	80,855	2,373	50,858	2,373	50,858	...	...
	1306	910	20,008	...	...	1,463	80,855	2,373	50,858	2,373	50,858	...	...
	1307	654	23,000	...	...	1,888	45,087	2,542	68,087	2,542	68,087	...	...
Naldurg ...	1305	242	8,563	...	...	805	5,134	1,047	13,697	1,047	13,697	...	...
	1306	242	8,569	...	...	806	20,010	1,048	28,579	1,048	28,579	...	...
	1307	201	8,260	...	...	812	15,702	1,013	23,962	1,013	23,962	...	...
Bidar ...	1305	572	16,598	...	...	792	18,754	1,364	33,342	1,364	33,342	...	...
	1306	707	17,113	105	900	458	9,959	1,270	27,372	1,270	27,372	...	...
	1307	717	18,373	...	...	552	11,440	1,269	29,814	1,269	29,814	...	...
Indur ...	1305	771	35,292	...	...	1,820	26,766	2,391	62,058	2,391	62,058	...	...
	1306	738	35,086	...	...	1,832	24,982	2,370	60,068	2,370	60,068	...	...
	1307	709	30,649	...	...	1,737	29,279	2,446	59,928	2,446	59,928	...	...
Makbub Nagar...	1305	644	25,150	...	...	1,955	43,245	2,599	68,395	1,912	51,857	687	16,408
	1306	635	22,134	...	...	1,832	43,582	2,467	65,716	2,107	57,107	360	8,609
	1307	650	27,900	...	...	1,826	43,671	2,476	71,571	2,116	62,848	360	8,723
Medak ...	1305	350	14,952	...	...	...	...	350	14,953	350	14,953	...	...
	1306	350	14,130	...	...	...	...	350	14,130	350	14,130	...	...
	1307	350	14,130	...	...	...	...	350	14,130	350	14,130	...	...
Sirpur Tandur...	1305	255	5,683	...	...	431	4,018	686	9,681	606	8,018	80	1,663
	1306	240	6,598	80	1,663	351	2,443	691	10,704	611	9,041	80	1,663
	1307	251	8,409	83	1,642	485	8,613	819	18,664	736	17,022	83	1,642
Warangal ...	1305	1,666	25,524	...	...	1,115	25,520	2,781	51,044	2,781	51,044	...	...
	1306	1,666	25,674	...	...	1,115	25,520	2,781	51,194	2,781	51,194	...	...
	1307	1,666	25,574	...	...	1,115	25,520	2,781	51,094	2,781	51,094	...	...
Elgandal ...	1305	945	29,426	...	...	3,031	...	3,976	29,426	3,976	29,426	...	...
	1306	835	31,803	...	...	2,527	56,995	3,362	88,793	3,362	88,793	...	...
	1307	835	33,082	2,527	...	...	...	3,362	33,082	3,362	33,082	...	...
Nalgundah ...	1305	632	28,375	...	...	1,334	25,677	1,966	54,052	1,594	49,715	382	4,337
	1306	694	25,852	...	...	1,316	24,004	2,000	49,856	2,000	49,856	...	...
	1307	712	28,333	...	...	1,099	24,868	1,811	53,196	1,811	53,196	...	...
Total ...	1305	10,279	3,13,509	876	1,859	15,777	1,74,267	26,432	4,99,635	24,285	4,72,107	2,147	27,528
	1306	11,912	3,63,243	412	4,025	15,888	2,81,619	28,212	6,48,887	27,605	6,28,959	547	19,928
	1307	11,803	4,06,889	2,612	1,903	18,810	2,66,366	28,226	6,75,158	27,782	6,44,799	443	10,365

Figures for 1304 are not available.

B.—Police.

79.—Particulars of deportation of Rohillas.

Details.	1804 Fash.	1805 Fash.	1806 Fash.	1807 Fash.
Persons pending from last year.	166	161	171	112
<i>Admitted during year.</i>				
New arrivals	59	64	38	36
Received from jails on release	1	6	6	4
Requesting copies of lost passes ... ..	...	...	24	15
Asking for new passes for relatives, &c., to come to Hyderabad. ... ..	...	...	53	44
Total admitted ...	60	70	121	99
Grand total for year ...	226	231	292	211
<i>Disposal.</i>				
Died	1	...	1	...
Escaped ... ..	...	1	...	2
Copies of lost passes granted ... ..	...	1	4	8
Released on former passes ... ..	...	1	...	...
Do. on being proved to be not Rohillas	9	3	...	1
Do. on Government order ... ..	...	...	...	2
Applications for passes recorded ... ..	...	...	132	57
Total disposed ...	10	6	137	70
Balance ...	216	225	155	141
<i>Passes granted.</i>				
First class	12	15	6	2
Second „	16	9	8	3
Third „	1	...	2	6
Total ...	29	24	16	11
<i>Deported.</i>				
At Government expense... ..	23	23	23	17
At own expense	3	7	4	12
Total ...	55	54	43	40
<i>Remaining.</i>				
Under arrest	6	10	17	3
On bail	9	4	5	26
On personal recognizance	146	157	90	72
Total ..	161	171	112	101
<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	1,004	427	427	416
House rent ... ..	...	105	213	180
Contingencies	95	87	215	190
Diet expenses for prisoners	853	880	1,193	1,002
Expenses of deportation... ..	1,147	998	901	905
Total ...	3,099	2,497	2,949	2,693

C.—Jails.

80.—*Net cost of prisoners for the four years 1804 to 1807 Fashi.*

Fashi year.	Jail.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Total expenditure.	EARNINGS.			Net expenditure to Government.	COST PER HEAD ON	
				Cash.	Book receipts.	Total.		Gross expenditure.	Net expenditure.
1804	{ City central jail ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		750	72,913	6,460	6,473	12,933	59,900	97 3 6	79 13 5
	{ District jails ...	3,250	1,55,074	46,401	57,440	1,03,841	51,233	43 0 2	15 13 9
	Total ...	3,980	2,27,987	52,861	63,913	1,16,774	1,11,213	57 4 6	27 15 1
1805	{ City central jail ...	803	75,063	6,393	8,796	15,189	59,874	93 7 7	74 9 0
		2,978	1,54,585	51,347	57,551	1,11,898	42,687	51 3 3	14 5 4
	{ District jails ...	3,781	2,23,643	60,740	66,347	1,27,087	1,02,561	60 11 9	27 2 0
	Total ...	291	95,981	7,439	10,223	17,662	78,319	103 1 6	84 2 0
1806	{ City central jail ...	3,801	2,56,319	39,200	54,979	94,179	1,62,140	65 13 10	41 10 8
		4,822	3,52,300	46,639	65,202	1,11,841	2,40,459	78 0 11	49 5 2
	{ District jails ...	1,043	1,00,243	9,107	12,125	21,232	79,011	96 1 9	75 12 0
	Total ...	4,079	2,40,555	37,922	69,880	1,07,302	1,83,293	58 15 8	32 10 7
1807	{ City central jail ...	5,122	3,40,838	47,029	81,505	1,28,534	2,12,304	66 8 0	41 7 0
	{ District jails ...								

81.—General summary showing all classes of

Items.		1804 Fasil.							1805 Fasil.				
		City central jail.		District jails.		Total.			City central jail.		District jails.		To.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
Remaining at the commencement of the year	Convicts	580	24	2,414	91	2,994	115	3,109	585	29	2,309	90	2,894
	Under trial	87	9	925	28	1,012	37	1,049	115	3	647	20	762
	Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	667	33	3,339	119	4,008	152	4,158	700	32	2,956	110	3,056
Received during year	Convicts	575	57	3,876	186	3,951	243	4,194	587	39	2,817	130	3,404
	Under trial	588	36	2,478	112	3,066	148	3,214	469	40	2,475	121	2,944
	Civil	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	3
	Total	1,165	93	5,854	298	7,019	391	7,410	1,059	79	5,292	251	6,351
Total	Convicts	1,155	81	5,790	277	6,945	358	7,303	1,172	68	5,126	220	6,208
	Under trial	675	45	3,408	140	4,078	185	4,263	584	43	3,112	141	3,706
	Civil	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	3
	Total	1,832	126	9,198	417	11,025	543	11,568	1,759	111	8,241	361	10,007
Discharged from all causes.	Convicts	570	52	3,481	187	4,051	239	4,290	467	42	2,787	133	3,234
	Under trial	560	42	2,756	120	3,816	162	3,478	486	32	2,025	126	3,111
	Civil	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	3
	Total	1,132	94	6,237	307	7,389	401	7,770	956	74	5,392	259	6,344
Remaining at the end of the year	Convicts	585	29	2,809	90	2,894	119	3,013	705	29	2,859	87	3,084
	Under trial	115	8	647	20	782	23	785	98	11	497	15	595
	Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	700	37	2,956	110	3,056	142	3,238	803	40	3,356	102	3,659
Daily average strength	Convicts	567	25	2,886	89	2,908	114	3,017	661	27	2,208	87	2,864
	Under trial	150	8	785	20	985	28	988	109	6	665	23	774
	Civil	0.16	...	...	...	0.16	...	0.16	0.44	...	...	...	0.44
	Total	717.16	33	3,121	109	3,338.16	142	3,980.16	770.44	33	2,869	100	3,638.44

Jails.*prisoners during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fashi.*

1806 Fashi.									1807 Fashi.								
tal.		City cen- tral jail.		District jails.		Total.			City central jail.		District jails.		Total.				
Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
119	3,018	705	26	2,359	87	3,004	113	3,177	888	20	3,012	45	3,848	65	3,913		
28	785	98	11	497	15	595	26	621	151	7	1,368	10	1,519	17	1,536		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
142	3,798	803	37	2,856	102	3,659	139	3,798	990	27	4,380	55	5,370	82	5,452		
169	3,573	832	53	6,974	181	7,706	239	7,945	950	57	5,581	128	6,531	185	6,716		
161	3,105	727	47	6,325	129	7,052	176	7,228	780	58	4,065	156	4,825	214	5,039		
...	3	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	4	1	...	...	4	1	5
330	6,631	1,567	105	13,199	310	14,766	415	15,181	1,714	116	9,646	234	11,360	400	11,760		
288	6,536	1,537	84	9,233	263	10,770	352	11,122	1,786	77	8,593	173	10,379	250	10,629		
184	3,890	825	58	6,822	144	7,647	202	7,849	911	65	5,433	166	6,344	231	6,575		
...	3	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	7	1	...	...	7	1	8
472	10,479	2,370	142	16,055	412	18,425	554	18,979	2,704	143	14,026	339	16,730	432	17,213		
175	3,409	701	64	6,221	223	6,922	287	7,209	814	47	5,257	126	6,071	173	6,244		
158	3,269	674	51	5,454	134	6,128	185	6,313	799	62	4,560	112	5,359	174	5,533		
...	3	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	7	1	...	...	7	1	8
333	6,631	1,380	115	11,675	357	13,055	472	13,527	1,620	110	9,817	238	11,437	348	11,785		
113	3,177	836	20	3,012	45	3,848	65	3,913	972	30	3,336	47	4,308	77	4,385		
26	621	151	7	1,363	10	1,519	17	1,536	112	3	873	54	985	57	1,042		
...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	3,798	990	27	4,380	55	5,370	82	5,452	1,034	33	4,209	101	5,293	134	5,427		
114	2,978	763	27	2,610	75	3,373	102	3,475	874	22	3,060	41	3,934	63	3,997		
26	803	135	6	1,188	18	1,323	24	1,347	141	6	964	24	1,095	30	1,125		
...	0.44	0.50	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50	1.11	0.07	...	...	1.11	0.07	1.13
143	3,731.44	898.50	38	3,798	93	4,696.50	126	4,822.50	1,016.11	23.07	4,014	65	5,030.11	93.07	5,123.18		

C.—

82.—Number and disposal of convicts

Fiscal year.	JAIL.	Remained at the end of the year.			RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.										Grand total.			How Dis-				
					Committed by the local courts.			Re-captured.	Remanded to jail.	Received by trans-fer from other jails.	Total.	Transferred to other jails.		Released on appeal.								
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
1304	City central																					
	jail... ..	580	24	604	478	56	1	...	...	96	1	575	57	632	1,155	81	1,236	19	...	7	...	
	District jails...	2,414	91	2,505	2,738	168	16	...	12	2	610	16	3,876	186	3,562	5,790	277	6,067	809	27	79	4
	Total...	2,994	115	3,109	3,216	224	17	...	12	2	706	17	3,951	243	4,194	6,945	358	7,303	828	27	86	4
1305	City central																					
	jail	535	29	614	449	39	...	...	...	138	...	587	39	626	1,172	68	1,240	25	...	25	2	
	District jails...	2,309	90	2,399	2,302	126	21	...	19	...	475	4	2,817	130	2,947	5,126	220	5,346	710	11	80	5
	Total...	2,894	119	3,013	2,751	165	21	...	19	...	613	4	3,404	169	3,573	6,298	288	6,586	735	11	105	7
1306	City central																					
	jail	705	28	731	617	57	...	...	...	215	1	832	58	890	1,537	84	1,621	3	...	21	1	
	District jails ...	2,359	87	2,446	5,988	178	9	...	11	...	866	8	6,874	181	7,055	9,233	268	9,501	1,301	19	77	5
	Total...	3,064	113	3,177	6,605	230	9	...	11	...	1,081	9	7,706	239	7,945	10,770	352	11,122	1,304	19	98	6
1307	City central																					
	jail	836	20	856	728	56	...	...	17	...	205	1	950	57	1,007	1,786	77	1,863	12	...	34	...
	District jails...	3,012	45	3,057	4,689	113	29	...	35	1	828	14	5,581	128	5,709	8,598	173	8,766	1,238	29	94	4
	Total...	3,848	65	3,913	5,417	169	29	...	52	1	1,083	15	6,531	135	6,716	10,379	250	10,629	1,250	20	128	4

Jails.

during the four years 1304 to 1307 Fash.

POSED OF														REMAINING AT THE END OF THE PRESENT YEAR.				DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.								
Released on security pending appeal.		Released on expiry of sentence.		Released on providing security for good behaviour.		Released on account of sickness.		Released by order of Government under the remission rules.		Transferred to inmate asylum.		Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Total.											
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
																	Male.									
																	With foldens.	Without foldens.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	...	426	49	5	...	...	...	96	3	1	...	1	...	15	...	...	570	52	622	398	187	29	614	567	25	592
32	2	2,249	150	90	2	1	...	54	...	2	...	22	2	134	...	...	3,481	187	3,668	2,244	65	90	2,399	2,336	89	2,425
32	2	2,675	199	104	2	1	...	150	8	3	...	23	2	149	...	...	4,051	289	4,290	2,642	252	119	3,013	2,903	114	3,017
1	...	306	34	7	...	1	...	83	6	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	467	42	509	474	231	26	731	661	27	688
29	2	1,635	111	147	2	...	...	89	1	1	...	21	...	55	1	...	2,767	133	2,900	2,295	64	87	2,446	2,203	87	2,290
30	2	1,941	145	154	2	1	...	172	7	3	...	21	...	72	1	...	3,234	175	3,409	2,769	295	113	3,177	2,864	114	2,978
11	...	426	45	21	...	...	...	202	17	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	701	64	765	194	642	20	856	763	27	790
85	...	3,906	181	132	9	...	...	484	55	3	...	6	...	227	4	...	6,221	223	6,444	2,758	254	45	3,057	2,610	75	2,685
96	...	4,332	176	153	9	...	...	686	72	3	...	6	...	244	5	...	6,922	287	7,209	2,952	896	65	3,913	3,373	102	3,475
5	...	465	31	13	2	2	...	263	14	8	...	...	12	...	...	...	814	47	861	171	801	30	1,002	874	22	896
104	1	3,415	97	151	2	8	...	116	...	1	...	87	...	98	2	...	5,257	126	5,383	3,121	215	47	3,383	3,060	41	3,101
109	1	3,880	128	164	4	10	...	379	14	9	...	87	...	105	2	...	6,071	173	6,244	3,292	1,018	77	4,385	3,984	63	3,997

C.—Jails.

83.—Offences committed by convicts against jail rules and punishments inflicted therefor during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fash.

Fash. Year.	Jail.	Daily average number of convicts.		Original offences.		BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.								PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.										PERCENTAGE ON				
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Offences relating to labour.				Other offences.		Total.		By criminal courts.		Solitary confinement.				Corporal punishment.		Other punishments.		Total number punished.	Total number of prisoners.	No. of male prisoners.		
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.
1804	City central jail...	507	25	...	...	23	...	2	...	30	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	17	...	19	...	58	...	979	979
	District jails ...	2,886	89	11	...	17	...	16	...	100	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	108	...	22	...	144	...	594	594
	Total ...	2,903	114	11	...	43	...	18	...	130	...	202	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	126	...	41	...	202	...	669	669
1805	City central jail...	661	27	1	...	31	...	...	...	22	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	16	...	8	...	54	...	784	784
	District jails ...	2,908	87	9	...	4	...	8	...	43	1	64	1	...	...	...	1	...	32	...	10	1	56	1	249	249	
	Total ...	2,864	114	10	...	35	...	8	...	65	1	118	1	...	...	...	6	...	48	...	18	1	110	1	873	873	
1806	City central jail...	763	27	...	...	37	...	10	...	34	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	20	...	35	...	81	...	1025	1025
	District jails ...	2,610	75	...	...	13	...	10	...	190	1	213	1	...	...	...	1	...	141	...	28	...	213	1	797	797	
	Total ...	3,373	102	...	...	50	...	20	...	224	1	294	1	...	...	...	5	...	161	...	63	...	294	1	840	840	
1807	City central jail...	874	22	...	...	50	...	2	...	43	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	16	...	57	...	95	...	1060	1060
	District jails ...	3,080	41	...	...	43	...	72	...	101	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	111	...	50	...	216	...	697	697
	Total ...	3,934	63	...	...	93	...	74	...	144	...	311	...	...	...	...	7	...	127	...	107	...	311	...	778	778	

C.—Jails,

184.—Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the four years 1304 to 1307 Fasli.

Fiscal year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Rations.	Clothing.	Establishment.	Continu- gences.	Guards.			Hospital charges.	Other charges.										Grand total.						
						Total cost.	Cost per head.	Total cost.		Cost per head.	Total cost.	Cost per head.	Total cost.	Cost per head.	Total cost.	Cost per head.	Total cost.	Cost per head.	Total cost.	Cost per head.						
																					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1804	City central jail	592	750	23,955.45	4 4	3,461	4 9 10	21,635.23	13 7	2,640	3 8 4	7,837.10	7 2	1,764.22	5 8	8 25	42	...	1,546	1,621.2	2 2 7	72,013	97 3 6	9,004		
	District jails	2,425	805	2,280,107.125	36 8	11,079	3 12 5	15,760	5 5 11	885	0 4 9	...	...	8,428	2 0 4	155,449	106	...	2,353	8,674	11,767.4	0 0	1,55,074	52 0 2	70,980
	Total..	3,017	957	2,280,141.080	35 7	14,540	3 10 5	37,395	9 6 3	3,525	0 14 2	7,837	1 15 6	10,192	2 8 11	103,474	206	...	2,353	10,220	13,415.3	5 11	2,27,957	57 4 6	80,644	
	City central jail	688	115	803	30,247.45	4 3	3,785	4 11 5	21,670.26	15 9	2,408	3 1 9	7,994	9 15 3	1,895	2 5 9	43	40	...	757	874.1	1 5	75,063	93 7 7	9,064	
1805	District jails	2,200	68	2,078,104,205	34 15	11,501	3 13 9	17,146	5 12 1	953	0 5 2	...	...	8,720	2 14 11	103,846	99	...	1,067	10,382	12,000.4	0 11	1,54,555	51 14 6	86,674
	Total..	2,978	803	3,781,140,552	37 2	15,286	4 0 8	38,810.10	4 3 8	3,451	0 14 7	7,994	2 1 9	10,015	2 12 11	209,300	129	...	1,067	11,130	12,634.3	6 8	2,20,048	60 11 10	90,338	
	City central jail	790	141	931	52,708.60	11 5	4,017	4 5 0	21,684.23	4 8	2,053	2 3 3	8,374	8 15 11	1,770	1 14 0	60	48	...	5,128	5,705.6	10 9	95,981	103 1 6	9,004	
	District jails	2,685	1,206	3,581,198,081	50 14	12,632	3 3 11	18,492	4 11 11	930	0 3 9	...	...	12,016	3 4 24	622,237	...	...	1,963	11,948	14,248.10	8	2,56,319	65 13 11	96,994
1806	Total..	3,475	1,347	4,522,250,829	52 0	16,649	3 7 3	40,148	8 5 2	2,983	0 9 10	5,374	1 11 9	13,792	2 13	936,670	280	...	1,295	17,076	19,627.4	0 9	3,52,300	73 0 11	96,958	
	City central jail	898	147	1,043	59,874.57	6 0	4,200	4 0 6	21,691.20	12 9	2,040	2 8 6	8,208	7 15 4	1,794	1 11	48	50	39	...	1,649	1,776.1	11 8	1,00,243	96 1 9	9,064
	District jails	3,101	978	4,070,186,048	21 9	13,215	2 15 10	17,262	4 3 7	930	0 3 7	...	...	9,456	2 5	2,293,404	154,482	1,761	9,775	12,665.3	1 8	2,40,506	83 15 8	87,354	
	Total..	3,997	1,125	5,122,247,922	48 6	16,415	3 3 3	38,953	7 0 8	3,560	0 11 1	8,208	1 9 10	11,249	2 3	1,347,654	108,852	1,751	11,424	14,441.2	13 1	3,40,838	95 8 8	97,618		

C.—Jails.
85.—Income, including book receipts, for each district jail during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fashi.

Jails.	1804 Fashi.				1805 Fashi.				1806 Fashi.				1807 Fashi.			
	Cash.	Book receipts.	Total.		Cash.	Book receipts.	Total.		Cash.	Book receipts.	Total.		Cash.	Book receipts.	Total.	
Arrangachad	Rs. 6,977	Rs. 9,149	Rs. 16,126	...	Rs. 5,898	Rs. 8,008	Rs. 13,906	...	Rs. 4,066	Rs. 8,721	Rs. 11,787	...	Rs. 6,195	Rs. 9,964	Rs. 16,159	...
Bir	3,849	4,100	7,449	...	3,155	4,848	8,003	...	2,987	7,736	10,723	...	2,961	7,596	10,557	...
Paabhani	319	4,814	5,133	...	167	3,537	3,704	...	302	4,577	4,879	...	915	6,177	7,092	...
Nander	2,487	3,046	5,533	...	2,533	3,451	5,984	...	1,688	3,750	5,438	...	1,499	3,356	4,855	...
Gulbargah	21,073	3,362	24,435	...	30,511	3,084	33,595	...	18,903	2,434	21,337	...	10,930	2,428	13,358	...
Raichur	377	2,114	2,491	...	268	1,670	1,938	...	168	1,639	1,807	...	376	599	1,575	...
Lingsugur	20	162	182	...	14	128	142	...	5	326	331	...	62	401	463	...
Naldurg	...	638	638	...	21	649	670	...	6	1,054	1,060	...	...	1,654	1,654	...
Bidar	1,688	7,008	8,696	...	2,001	6,834	8,835	...	1,096	6,904	8,000	...	1,320	8,765	10,085	...
Indur	5	2,399	2,404	...	5	3,271	3,276	...	3	...	3	...	89	4,794	4,883	...
Mahbub Negar	2,226	4,685	6,971	...	1,249	6,479	7,728	...	776	4,159	4,935	...	1,794	6,018	7,812	...
Medak	1,740	5,788	7,528	...	2,318	5,483	7,801	...	3,558	4,265	7,823	...	4,372	5,605	9,977	...
Sirpur Tandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	446	458	...
Warangal	3,452	4,887	8,339	...	3,946	4,894	8,840	...	3,989	2,769	6,758	...	3,963	2,422	6,385	...
Elgandal	2,210	635	2,845	...	1,799	1,126	2,925	...	962	1,335	2,297	...	1,444	1,399	2,783	...
Nalgundah	418	4,653	5,071	...	462	4,389	4,851	...	691	5,310	6,001	...	1,990	7,816	9,806	...
Total	46,401	57,439	1,03,841	...	54,347	57,551	1,11,898	...	39,200	54,979	94,179	...	37,922	69,380	1,07,302	...

C.—Jails.
87.—Vital statistics of jails during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fasti.

Districts, &c.	1804 FASLI.						1805 FASLI.						1806 FASLI.						1807 FASLI.			
	Daily average strength.	Number admitted into hospital.	Daily sick average.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille to average strength.	Daily average strength.	Number admitted into hospital.	Daily sick average.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille to average strength.	Daily average strength.	Number admitted into hospital.	Daily sick average.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille to average strength.	Daily average strength.	Number admitted into hospital.	Daily sick average.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille to average strength.		
City central jail	750	3,269	95.27	15	20	803	3,556	103.54	20	24.9	931	3,848	104.11	20	21.48	1,043	3,012	102	16	15.34		
Districts.																						
Aurangabad	303	329	...	12	...	306	428	...	9	...	444	891	...	23	...	449	696	...	14	...		
Bir	222	1,149	...	2	...	182	1,266	...	3	...	281	848	...	6	...	377	860	...	7	...		
Parbhani	238	898	...	63	...	144	408	...	2	...	198	392	...	19	...	266	249	...	18	...		
Nander	260	857	...	28	...	203	927	...	16	...	207	913	...	31	...	210	478	...	11	...		
Gulbargah	425	1,189	...	11	...	549	1,879	...	8	...	791	2,164	...	38	...	683	2,062	...	16	...		
Raichur	104	438	...	...	...	85	350	...	...	...	242	239	...	5	...	109	226	...	2	...
Lingsugur	39	160	...	...	...	39	122	...	0	...	76	236	...	2	...	80	274	...	2	...
Naldurg	50	59	...	2	...	60	115	...	3	...	84	76	...	3	...	128	165	...	2	...		
Bidar	231	892	...	27	...	270	697	...	8	...	292	572	...	38	...	320	680	...	13	...		
Indur	151	924	...	5	...	117	383	...	5	...	103	347	...	14	...	160	531	...	4	...		
Mahab Neger	171	1,548	...	1	...	119	1,039	...	4	...	208	943	...	42	...	228	917	...	1	...		
Madak	269	1,262	...	13	...	257	1,006	...	10	...	256	1,133	...	20	...	289	1,531	...	7	...		
Sirpur Tandur	35	122	...	1	...	31	134	...	2	...	41	83	...	9	...	44	124	...	1	...		
Warangal	347	498	...	26	...	320	1,073	...	1	...	341	1,298	...	17	...	320	1,088	...	4	...		
Nigaudal	224	387	...	12	...	185	500	...	5	...	177	1,131	...	45	...	221	1,014	...	13	...		
Nalgundah	111	978	...	...	...	100	406	...	...	...	150	595	...	16	...	183	303	...	3	...
Total districts	3,280	11,720	129	203	62.63	2,978	11,072	107	85	28.67	3,401	11,828	107	328	84.29	4,070	13,081	169	118	28.92		

D.—Regis-

88 (a).—Number, value and class of

DISTRICT.		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE																	
		Option-																	
		Compulsory.																	
		Number of registration offices.																	
		Instruments of gift (sec. 11, cl. 2).																	
		Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 300 and upwards.																	
		Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 300 and upwards.																	
		Other instruments registered under sec. 11, cl. b. and c.																	
		Perpetual leases (sec. 11, cl. d.)																	
		All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered.																	
		Total compulsory registrations.																	
		Ordinary fees paid for the same.																	
		Instruments of gift of the value of less than Rs. 300.																	
		Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of less than Rs. 300.																	
		Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 300.																	
		Other instruments registered under sec. 12, cl. a. and b.																	
		Leases for one year or less (sec. 12, cl. c.) and exempted leases under the terms of sec. 11.																	
		Perpetual leases.																	
		Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of courts.																	
		Rs.																	
Hyderabad	...	2	76	447	426	...	22	60	1,031	7,487	49	470	612	19	...	72	...		
Aurangabad	...	13	18	348	477	...	12	47	902	3,715	13	1,071	895	56	...	104	...		
Bir	...	8	2	271	245	...	...	25	543	2,373	3	528	352	14	...	9	...		
Parbhani	...	8	4	93	162	...	4	75	388	1,587	6	295	309	46	...	6	...		
Nander	...	8	3	23	120	...	...	21	187	687	8	161	228	19	...	6	...		
Gulbargah	...	7	6	31	44	...	6	51	138	577	4	59	71	28	...	6	...		
Raichur	...	6	4	25	40	...	...	31	100	629	4	166	67	7	...	...	...
Lingsugur	...	7	4	25	53	...	...	24	106	642	5	190	60	17	...	...	...
Naldurg	...	9	9	285	434	...	19	39	786	3,345	16	374	590	36	...	169	...		
Bidar	...	9	1	34	72	...	...	50	157	640	2	49	121	16	...	1	...		
Indur	...	10	2	7	18	...	...	40	67	440	6	80	40	8	...	...	...
Mahbub Nagar	...	12	6	5	19	...	2	41	73	317	5	88	31	19	...	2	...		
Medak	...	6	6	8	11	...	...	39	64	435	11	63	48	10	...	1	...		
Sirpur Tandur	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	2	6	23	...	13	5	4	...	...	...
Warangal	...	10	4	15	16	...	...	13	53	297	6	93	15	5	...	1	...		
Elgandal	...	10	1	13	3	...	1	40	53	426	4	34	4	9	...	...	...
Nalgundah	...	5	2	...	10	...	2	9	23	133	4	26	8	8	...	2	...		
Atraf-i-baldah	...	6	3	13	13	...	5	37	86	609	7	28	17	30	...	3	...		
Total	...	189	156	1,649	2,171	...	73	649	4,698	24,362	153	3,788	3,473	351	...	332	...		

D.—Regis.

88 (b).—Number, value and class of

DISTRICT.			REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE																
			Compulsory.										Option-						
			Number of registration offices.	Instruments of gift (sec. 11, cl. 2).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 300 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 300 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under sec. 11, (cl. b and c.)	Perpetual leases (sec. 11, cl. d).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered.	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of gift of the value of less than Rs. 300.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of less than Rs. 300.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 300.	Other instruments registered under sec. 12, cl. a and b.	Leases for one year or less (sec. 12, cl. c) and exempted leases under the terms of sec. 11.	Perpetual leases.	Miscellaneous registrations, other than certified copies of decrees and orders of courts.	
									Rs.										
Hyderabad	...	...	2	70	418	365	...	39	96	988	7,652	54	412	597	24	...	55	...
Aurangabad	...	...	18	11	403	536	...	9	30	989	4,257	21	1,042	772	29	...	109	...
Bir	..	...	8	2	251	234	...	1	34	522	2,282	4	330	300	14	...	20	...
Parbhani	...	...	8	3	91	127	...	6	60	296	1,190	2	258	189	40	...	14	...
Nander	...	...	8	4	80	62	...	...	27	123	550	4	104	140	45	...	18	...
Gulbargah	...	...	7	7	23	39	...	2	24	100	540	9	63	59	13	...	6	...
Raichur	...	...	6	4	25	35	...	...	44	108	708	11	169	58	29	...	...	...
Lingapur	...	...	7	5	23	33	...	1	35	97	768	7	167	80	10	...	2	...
Naldurg	...	...	9	11	277	340	...	18	44	690	3,086	11	284	338	30	...	105	...
Bidar	...	...	9	1	24	81	...	...	90	196	765	2	75	121	27	...	1	...
Indur	...	...	10	5	10	12	...	...	100	127	585	8	94	19	34	...	...	...
Mahbub Nagar	...	...	12	4	4	19	...	1	49	77	290	2	87	42	84	...	...	...
Medak	...	...	6	5	13	28	...	1	43	95	496	19	70	44	32	...	5	...
Sirpur Tandur	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	5	10	39	1	8	...	3	...	2	...
Warangal	...	...	10	3	25	27	...	3	38	96	693	13	63	22	10	...	3	...
Elgandal	...	...	10	2	12	1	...	...	78	93	460	4	63	5	5	...	2	...
Nalgundah	...	...	5	...	9	4	...	2	20	35	238	5	31	2	14	...	2	...
Atraf-i-baldah	...	...	6	...	17	18	...	10	25	70	440	7	33	23	14	...	11	...
Total	...	...	189	187	1,663	1,962	...	94	856	4,712	24,984	184	3,403	2,791	457	...	355	...

D.—Registers
88 (c)—Number, value and class of
REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMovable

District.	Compulsory.										Optional.									
	Number of registration offices.										Rs.									
	Instruments of gift (sec. 11, cl. 2).										Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 300 and upwards.									
	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 300 and upwards.										Other instruments registered under sec. 11, cl. b and c.									
	Perpetual leases (sec. 11, cl. d).										All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered.									
	Total compulsory registration.										Ordinary fees paid for the same.									
	Instruments of gift of the value of less than Rs. 300.										Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of less than Rs. 300.									
	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 300.										Other instruments registered under sec. 12, cl. a and b.									
	Leases for one year or less (sec. 12, cl. c) and exempted leases under the terms of sec. 11.										Perpetual leases.									
	No collations registrations other than certified copies of decrees or orders of courts.																			
Byderabad	...	2	3	18	21	14	36	32	620	2	29	25	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amravathi	...	18	8	818	688	9	57	1,578	10,144	12	1,512	1,588	82	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mir	...	6	2	877	288	2	48	755	6,278	3	697	460	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandharpur	...	8	5	115	189	18	66	880	1,556	6	232	338	66	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasirpur	...	6	7	46	97	6	44	200	646	10	154	188	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulbarga	...	7	7	27	54	6	26	128	638	2	52	92	82	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidhar	...	6	5	26	49	...	47	115	707	11	110	84	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingapur	...	7	2	24	59	...	23	118	630	5	178	80	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldurg	...	5	4	264	434	10	45	866	5,678	11	728	600	21	147	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidhar	...	9	5	21	68	...	189	288	699	4	54	144	31	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indur	...	10	5	10	16	...	87	120	527	18	66	20	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabul Nagar	...	12	...	...	21	...	1	29	81	225	4	52	68	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekhal	...	6	6	10	29	...	1	125	174	618	14	49	48	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivpur	...	3	...	1	...	...	15	19	70	2	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wazirpur	...	10	...	23	17	...	3	93	125	616	2	87	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffar	...	10	6	13	6	...	1	51	79	276	9	58	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalagarh	...	6	4	4	8	...	1	12	24	128	2	11	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	...	6	3	19	21	...	14	28	682	2	29	25	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	189	72	1,528	2,058	...	60	989	4,931	26,534	114	4,541	5,568	446	...	...	...	...	...	...

tion.
Documents registered in 1906 Final.

District.	Compulsory.										Optional.									
	Number of registration offices.										Rs.									
	Instruments of gift (sec. 11, cl. 2).										Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 300 and upwards.									
	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 300 and upwards.										Other instruments registered under sec. 11, cl. b and c.									
	Perpetual leases (sec. 11, cl. d).										All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered.									
	Total compulsory registration.										Ordinary fees paid for the same.									
	Instruments of gift of the value of less than Rs. 300.										Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of less than Rs. 300.									
	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 300.										Other instruments registered under sec. 12, cl. a and b.									
	Leases for one year or less (sec. 12, cl. c) and exempted leases under the terms of sec. 11.										Perpetual leases.									
	No collations registrations other than certified copies of decrees or orders of courts.																			
Byderabad	...	71	94	...	...	...	41	246	304	600	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amravathi	...	8,117	4,308	...	...	...	11	13	501	258	315	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mir	...	1,198	1,697	...	...	...	4	30	199	298	371	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandharpur	...	799	901	...	...	...	19	182	218	280	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasirpur	...	884	491	...	...	...	2	25	144	184	300	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulbarga	...	137	206	...	...	...	1	101	112	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidhar	...	229	298	...	...	...	9	7	184	258	480	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingapur	...	294	387	...	...	...	17	30	184	179	388	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldurg	...	1,607	2,041	...	...	...	8	53	298	327	509	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidhar	...	248	279	...	...	...	19	406	484	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indur	...	117	109	...	...	...	3	41	558	801	876	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabul Nagar	...	173	100	...	...	...	3	41	558	801	876	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekhal	...	169	177	...	...	...	29	140	184	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivpur	...	31	26	...	...	...	4	66	72	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wazirpur	...	141	186	...	...	...	1	15	183	211	421	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffar	...	118	170	...	...	...	1	47	258	310	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalagarh	...	30	63	...	...	...	12	161	176	223	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	...	71	94	2	41	246	304	600	...	4	1
Total	...	3,016	11,818	98	437	3,728	4,608	7,147	...	28	54
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REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY.

Certified copies of decrees and orders of courts.
Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary fees paid for the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of immovable property transferred.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments relating to advances made to agriculturists.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instrument of sale (sec. 12, cl. d).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obligations for the payment of money (sec. 12, cl. d).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other documents registered under sec. 12, cl. d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary fees paid for the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of sealed covers deposited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of walls registered.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of written authorities to adopt, other than those conferred by walls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of registrations under sec. 19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of registrations under sec. 20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of refusals to register.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of powers of attorney attested.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of applications for copies or for searches.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ordinary fees and total fees paid for registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total extraordinary fees and fines.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D—Regis-
tration
88 (7)—Number, value and class of

District	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY															
	Compulsory.					Optional.										
	Number of registration offices.															
	Instruments of gift (sec. 11, cl. 2).															
	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 300 and upwards.															
	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 300 and upwards.															
	Other instruments registered under sec. 11, cl. 3 and 4.															
	Perpetual leases (sec. 11, cl. d).															
	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered.															
	Total compulsory registrations.															
	Ordinary fees paid for the same.															
	Instruments of gift of the value of less than Rs. 300.															
	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of less than Rs. 300.															
	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 300.															
	Other instruments registered under sec. 12, cl. a and b.															
	Leases for one year or less (sec. 13, cl. c) and exempted leases under the terms of sec. 11.															
	Perpetual leases.															
	Miscellaneous registration other than certified copies of decrees and orders of courts.															
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amravathi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tashkent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varanasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	187	136	1,769	2,011	...	117	1,127	6,180	34,654	179	9,380	2,847	668	...	641	...

D—Regis-
tration
documents registered in 1907 Total.

District	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY.									
	Compulsory.					Optional.				
	Certified copies of decrees and orders of courts.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Instruments relating to advances made to agriculturists.	Instruments of sale (sec. 12, cl. d).	Obligations for the payment of money (sec. 12, cl. d).	All other documents registered under sec. 12, cl. d.	Total.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
Hyderabad	1,480	1,816	...	...	41	202	678	1,027	2,896	5
Amravathi	1,489	1,086	...	...	20	30	254	897	686	1
Bir	633	531	...	...	8	9	165	184	289	...
Tashkent	888	1,178	...	...	9	23	129	244	430	...
Kashmir	418	616	...	...	5	19	175	210	359	...
Gwalior	194	282	...	...	3	17	156	126	284	...
Calcutta	203	281	...	...	4	6	57	108	297	...
Madras	808	977	...	...	14	11	220	278	627	...
Delhi	1,124	1,564	...	...	14	23	120	156	314	...
Jaipur	288	370	...	...	27	30	268	301	404	...
Indore	145	163	...	...	2	23	270	439	618	...
Madhya Pradesh	127	205	...	...	5	27	312	308	431	...
Kolka	160	206	...	...	1	20	218	280	287	...
Bihar	109	83	...	...	8	1	45	72	68	...
Varanasi	110	228	...	...	6	14	224	289	441	...
Patna	113	141	...	...	88	217	297	409	...	...
Allahabad	83	44	...	...	1	14	202	227	282	...
Ajmer-Merwara	139	177	...	...	8	30	224	277	524	...
Total	7,082	10,000	...	...	148	555	4,148	5,598	9,008	...

E1.—Local funds.
89.—Total income from local funds, in settled and unsettled districts, during the four years 1304 to 1307 Fashi.

District.	Village Police cess.				Education cess.				Medical cess.				Road cess.			
	1304 F.	1305 F.	1306 F.	1307 F.	1304 F.	1305 F.	1306 F.	1307 F.	1304 F.	1305 F.	1306 F.	1307 F.	1304 F.	1305 F.	1306 F.	1307 F.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Settled districts.																
Arrangabad	43,797	43,764	46,416	46,974	21,869	21,587	21,708	21,387	10,949	10,949	10,454	10,464	21,807	21,708	21,708	21,987
Bir	25,940	26,309	26,020	26,320	12,970	13,183	13,310	13,160	6,346	6,346	6,053	6,053	13,709	13,440	13,440	13,494
Parhani	31,004	31,854	31,963	31,987	15,032	15,042	15,224	15,042	7,976	7,976	7,903	7,903	15,933	15,224	15,094	15,094
Nander	27,404	27,770	27,160	27,260	13,702	13,385	13,580	13,440	6,861	6,861	6,780	6,722	13,481	13,030	13,030	13,827
Total	1,20,045	1,20,816	1,20,045	1,20,680	64,923	64,407	63,822	64,640	32,201	32,201	32,201	32,201	77,303	74,653	74,653	85,242
Gulbarga	22,349	22,020	20,475	19,204	11,174	11,010	10,238	9,102	5,687	5,687	5,119	4,551	11,174	11,010	10,238	9,102
Haichur	18,042	18,307	17,803	18,977	9,391	9,158	8,947	7,080	4,800	4,800	4,577	3,003	9,321	9,153	8,947	7,080
Lingsangur	17,474	18,742	18,963	23,821	9,271	9,271	9,982	12,161	4,389	4,389	3,491	6,080	9,843	10,475	8,451	13,565
Nahing	9,459	9,432	9,286	9,065	4,715	4,715	4,018	4,802	2,357	2,357	2,354	2,401	4,715	4,715	4,648	4,802
Total	67,804	69,501	61,996	63,107	33,947	34,250	30,815	34,054	16,973	17,125	15,407	17,025	35,053	35,354	32,284	35,459
Bidar	16,590	16,892	17,200	17,133	8,200	8,446	8,033	8,677	4,130	4,223	4,317	4,288	8,200	8,440	8,603	8,577
Jadur	16,906	16,383	12,471	28,309	8,483	7,692	6,237	14,330	4,241	3,843	3,118	7,120	16,922	14,745	12,191	16,607
Mahab Nagar	3,659	4,177	3,540	9,239	1,930	2,088	1,773	4,920	915	1,044	88	2,314	10,990	10,911	8,179	10,603
Medak	3,979	4,052	3,343	5,697	1,989	2,028	1,674	4,299	995	1,013	887	2,149	10,382	10,062	8,066	10,690
Total	41,124	40,504	36,028	63,378	20,592	20,852	18,317	31,744	10,281	10,123	8,860	15,871	46,504	43,764	37,000	45,874
Warangal	30,845	30,073	26,067	37,068	16,422	15,037	13,320	18,627	7,711	9,018	9,064	9,203	15,422	18,037	13,390	18,327
Nalgundah	450	528	429	454	245	264	214	242	132	132	107	121	17,702	14,064	11,588	11,480
Total	31,334	30,601	27,086	37,542	16,667	15,301	13,543	18,769	7,898	9,150	6,771	9,354	28,124	33,101	24,914	30,007
Total settled districts	2,60,807	2,74,422	2,54,385	2,98,607	1,64,699	1,67,210	1,26,497	1,49,207	67,843	68,003	62,799	74,578	1,50,979	1,75,872	1,53,328	1,76,532
Unsettled districts.																
Sirpur Tandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,178	2,187	2,202
Eigundal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,419	17,514	18,134
Total unsettled districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,597	19,701	20,336
Grand total	2,60,807	2,74,422	2,54,385	2,98,607	1,64,699	1,67,210	1,26,497	1,49,207	67,843	68,003	62,799	74,578	2,11,000	1,97,469	1,78,029	1,96,978

B.—Local funds.

89.—Total income from local funds in settled and unsettled districts during the four years 1804 to 1807 *Pasit*—concluded.

District.	GENERAL IMPROVEMENT CHES.				MISCELLANEOUS CHES.				TOTAL.			
	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
SETTLED DISTRICTS.												
Anaungbad	39,846	39,593	39,081	39,515	43,555	24,854	22,001	1,55,007	1,74,088	84,406	1,55,102	1,54,824
Bir	19,655	19,775	19,740	8,989	5,555	10,494	6,912	87,548	86,444	86,444	86,444	86,444
Indur	23,028	23,013	23,091	7,075	2,883	2,883	4,916	1,02,787	99,728	96,539	96,539	1,00,879
Parbani	20,883	20,078	21,210	3,802	4,943	5,002	4,054	97,865	85,055	86,631	86,631	86,631
Nander	96,814	96,012	97,922	44,171	57,834	42,703	38,783	4,44,107	4,44,327	4,28,706	4,28,706	4,28,460
Total	16,762	16,615	16,357	27,248	21,000	16,002	27,454	94,289	87,000	79,429	79,429	82,005
Gulbergah	13,931	13,920	11,933	14,908	10,211	16,949	16,015	70,838	71,080	70,829	70,829	65,946
Fachur	13,106	14,056	18,241	10,282	10,703	7,703	6,201	68,796	68,032	51,062	51,062	82,570
Yangungur	7,074	7,074	7,204	1,182	223	323	880	28,420	28,519	28,519	28,519	29,644
Naldak	50,921	51,274	51,081	52,545	43,187	42,977	54,500	2,57,388	2,54,541	2,30,380	2,30,380	2,60,226
Total	13,380	12,680	12,955	8,093	5,484	8,469	1,322	52,586	53,110	54,298	54,298	52,792
Bidar	12,724	11,727	12,883	2,081	2,081	2,000	4,743	18,575	18,575	18,575	18,575	94,566
Indur	2,724	3,000	3,000	1,738	1,680	1,700	1,407	21,871	22,002	22,002	22,002	18,110
Mahabab Nagar	2,484	3,000	6,448	2,010	1,869	2,144	2,169	29,889	29,101	18,000	18,000	33,768
Medak	30,842	30,378	27,476	47,014	8,133	8,379	11,785	1,61,005	1,53,154	1,36,260	1,36,260	2,16,216
Total	27,570	28,900	30,640	2,374	2,195	8,028	2,850	90,344	1,12,900	88,093	88,093	1,16,865
Warangal	387	386	363	1,321	1,014	700	1,497	15,246	10,368	13,366	13,366	14,187
Nalgundah	27,937	29,290	31,003	3,095	8,209	4,323	4,347	1,14,690	1,28,058	1,01,440	1,01,440	1,31,052
Total settled districts	2,06,514	2,07,660	2,27,020	1,12,108	1,17,313	98,442	1,09,365	9,77,040	9,90,980	8,95,744	8,95,744	10,35,054
UNSETTLED DISTRICTS.												
Sirpur Tandur	...	...	...	883	789	878	1,183	3,120	2,807	3,065	3,065	3,445
Xigandal	...	...	...	2,094	2,415	786	2,158	24,183	21,584	18,560	18,560	20,562
Total unsettled districts	...	...	...	8,232	3,204	1,014	3,341	27,313	24,801	21,315	21,315	23,707
Grand total	2,06,514	2,07,660	2,27,020	1,15,385	1,20,517	1,00,056	1,12,070	10,04,353	10,08,781	9,17,059	9,17,059	10,58,761

E.—Local funds.

90.—Local fund budget allotment, expenditure and balance during the four years 1304 to 1307 *Mash.*

District.	1304 <i>Mash.</i>				1305 <i>Mash.</i>				1306 <i>Mash.</i>				1307 <i>Mash.</i>			
	Budget grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended balance.	Rs.	Budget grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended balance.	Rs.	Budget grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended balance.	Rs.	Budget grant.	Expenditure.	Unexpended balance.	Rs.
SETTLED DISTRICTS.																
Aurangabad	2,95,098	40,401	1,76,627	1,21,208	81,530	39,759	39,759	1,37,051	1,74,306	74,098	37,555	1,06,008	1,32,408	33,544	33,544	33,544
Br	2,03,627	41,401	1,62,005	63,085	42,555	20,381	20,381	80,632	74,098	74,098	1,701	81,272	33,544	33,544	33,544	33,544
Parbhani	89,255	33,246	56,009	70,509	42,602	57,817	57,817	50,579	50,579	50,579	1,206	72,403	43,120	43,120	43,120	43,120
Nandur	1,20,231	44,870	75,352	64,642	41,900	22,052	22,052	50,687	52,649	52,649	1,972	84,234	76,630	76,630	76,630	76,630
Total	6,38,941	1,08,987	4,09,654	3,19,455	2,08,876	1,10,570	1,10,570	3,27,694	3,62,422	3,62,422	34,738	4,07,007	2,86,077	2,86,077	2,86,077	2,86,077
Gulbarga	72,850	53,626	13,624	70,803	61,001	14,092	14,092	67,632	68,671	68,671	14,039	66,534	61,836	61,836	61,836	61,836
Beichur	52,802	52,322	480	55,886	42,295	13,601	13,601	50,455	68,077	68,077	18,020	44,943	46,634	46,634	46,634	46,634
Lingsapur	54,055	30,027	24,028	50,698	37,811	12,887	12,887	47,801	72,859	72,859	25,448	1,22,777	42,648	42,648	42,648	42,648
Naldurg	20,025	10,165	9,860	23,805	11,705	12,100	12,100	46,151	16,577	16,577	29,574	46,105	15,009	15,009	15,009	15,009
Total	1,99,232	1,51,040	48,192	2,07,292	153,712	63,580	63,580	2,11,629	2,30,592	2,30,592	28,283	2,80,439	1,50,217	1,50,217	1,50,217	1,50,217
Bidar	39,045	42,141	—	39,301	42,353	8,055	8,055	52,112	44,571	44,571	7,538	50,479	45,005	45,005	45,005	45,005
Indur	87,887	2,003	85,795	31,741	28,162	3,579	3,579	1,42,186	48,585	48,585	98,901	19,050	40,941	40,941	40,941	40,941
Mahab Nagra	35,632	0,180	28,773	32,436	7,380	23,037	23,037	65,770	19,464	19,464	70,306	19,265	8,239	8,239	8,239	8,239
Medak	45,500	2,386	43,134	12,741	7,083	5,638	5,638	25,265	24,362	24,362	908	24,814	21,387	21,387	21,387	21,387
Total	2,08,414	55,798	1,52,696	1,16,219	85,080	31,189	31,189	3,15,333	1,30,655	1,30,655	1,78,648	1,13,578	1,21,462	1,21,462	1,21,462	1,21,462
Warangal	1,56,715	49,487	1,10,228	63,925	52,633	11,292	11,292	70,189	56,143	56,143	14,046	58,626	49,092	49,092	49,092	49,092
Nalgundah	10,860	13,893	—	22,422	5,766	16,636	16,636	13,639	14,011	14,011	862	10,957	13,749	13,749	13,749	13,749
Total	1,67,565	60,885	1,07,180	86,347	58,399	27,948	27,948	83,843	70,154	70,154	13,094	74,713	62,841	62,841	62,841	62,841
Total settled districts	12,14,152	4,30,200	7,77,952	7,20,313	5,06,017	2,23,296	2,23,296	9,38,504	8,00,123	8,00,123	1,29,381	8,75,737	6,20,597	6,20,597	6,20,597	6,20,597
UNSETTLED DISTRICTS.																
Sirpur Tandur...	10,860	2,051	8,799	6,541	2,052	4,489	4,489	6,920	1,616	1,616	5,305	4,000	3,115	3,115	3,115	3,115
Elgundal	69,822	11,906	54,916	23,441	23,141	300	300	14,808	68,345	68,345	63,477	71,856	65,766	65,766	65,766	65,766
Total unsettled districts	77,672	13,957	63,715	29,982	25,193	4,789	4,789	21,708	69,990	69,990	46,172	75,856	68,871	68,871	68,871	68,871
Grand total	12,91,824	4,50,157	8,41,667	7,50,295	5,31,210	2,28,085	2,28,085	9,60,292	8,79,083	8,79,083	81,209	9,51,593	6,79,468	6,79,468	6,79,468	6,79,468

E.—Local funds.

91.—Actual expenditure during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fashi.

District.	OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.					SCHOOLS.					DISPENSARIES.				
	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.		1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.		1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	
SETTLED DISTRICTS.															
Aurangabad ...	11,984	13,194	16,989	12,151	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Br ...	6,056	6,907	7,449	7,680	532	5,097	7,401	12,846	13,585		4,310	4,305	3,005	9,474	
Parbhani ...	6,070	7,022	7,115	8,000	1,844	7,401	3,314	18,267	12,011		1,112	806	806	1,520	
Nander ...	6,124	6,109	7,748	7,626	463	3,363	3,865	5,751	6,513		2,163	1,114	1,953	993	
Total ...	30,843	33,132	38,634	30,630	21,443	20,707	38,615	39,707	39,707		8,365	7,662	7,662	2,769	
Gulbarga ...	6,172	7,435	7,673	7,614	300	6,078	0,190	0,190	8,389		4,745	5,873	5,873	4,608	
Bidhar ...	6,049	7,219	7,866	6,623	9,321	4,046	0,261	0,261	6,501		3,685	2,982	2,982	2,369	
Lingsgur ...	6,707	7,661	6,801	6,626	...	3,337	6,602	6,723	2,174		2,684	2,174	2,174	2,138	
Nadurg ...	2,911	2,808	3,053	2,651	...	...	4,711	4,711	3,575		1,337	1,205	1,205	1,353	
Total ...	22,480	24,623	24,980	23,810	9,621	13,861	20,600	25,801	25,801		6,980	12,351	12,351	10,518	
Bidar ...	5,710	6,070	6,810	5,102	8,360	5,484	8,214	8,279	8,279		3,771	3,035	3,035	3,264	
Jadur ...	254	1,027	6,354	5,709	...	...	...	10	10		1,57	1,57	1,57	1,582	
Mahab Nagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Medak ...	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,286	8,545	13,074	10,871	8,260	5,484	8,214	8,389	8,389		3,322	3,808	4,360	4,510	
Warangal ...	6,071	7,664	7,960	8,166	300	6,745	9,618	9,226	9,226		6,426	6,527	6,704	7,427	
Nalgundah ...	900	200	41	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,271	7,864	7,991	8,166	300	6,745	9,618	9,226	9,226		6,426	6,527	6,704	7,427	
Total settled districts ...	60,889	74,164	84,588	70,489	39,624	46,207	83,107	82,673	82,673		23,005	31,141	30,850	30,637	
UNSETTLED DISTRICTS.															
Sirpur Tandar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Bigandul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total unsettled districts ...	518	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	66,857	74,890	84,583	70,489	39,624	46,207	83,107	82,673	82,673		23,005	31,141	30,850	30,637	

E.—Local funds.

91.—Actual expenditure during the four years 1804 to 1807 *Pashi*—continued.

District.	BUILDINGS.				ROADS.				SINKING WELLS.			
	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SETTLED DISTRICTS.												
Anasabhad	2,743	9,698	20,808	20,808	8,010	9,088	26,669	14,057	474	1,680	29,860	11,050
Bir	10,402	9,041	138	812	7,284	7,418	32,017	1,040	1,040	2,009	16,224	...
Farbahi	3,183	5,974	400	6,108	7,057	9,060	14,859	1,890	3,199	8,293	16,224	9,518
Nander...	2,760	5,936	1,493	1,430	3,232	5,443	2,958	19,876	904	4,826	18,013	26,171
Total	19,088	30,880	22,847	29,243	26,183	28,547	77,333	36,423	5,026	16,857	67,987	45,748
Gulbarga	5,708	3,946	1,031	1,786	8,987	6,884	4,616	2,004	1,343	4,868	28,358	910
Rachur	7,211	1,014	6,844	3,040	3,255	2,791	2,272	71	1,102	480	13,767	606
Ingaur	1,140	1,513	3,416	673	4,745	96	200	1,076	1,733	8,100	44,545	2,041
Naburg	1,300	2,001	896	1,078	1,963	1,407	50	1,000	556	1,794	3,403	1,304
Total	15,254	8,574	11,597	6,577	18,050	11,178	7,138	5,031	4,784	15,952	90,373	5,550
Bidar	1,623	3,011	3,519	4,528	13,398	13,700	7,027	10,151	768	176	3,046	1,430
Indur	1,030	8,951	402	637	762	12,980	34,480	31,298	...	1,245	2,081	2,239
Masab Nigar	635	1,477	1,400	1,720	6,819	5,368	17,152	5,103	637	761	1,097	96
Medak	3,888	13,260	5,890	6,785	21,145	4,823	20,903	16,814	...	...	234	76
Total	5,215	4,278	1,392	811	4,202	2,095	2,394	2,064	...	...	2,182	3,840
Warangal	1,586	139	...	2,000	1,547	1,629	10,838	9,375	766	5,510	8,665	189
Nakundah	6,801	4,417	1,292	2,811	5,840	4,824	13,027	12,039	3,736	5,348	10,050	387
Total settled districts	45,031	50,840	41,126	45,416	71,327	81,005	1,77,070	1,16,909	15,501	39,869	1,71,108	56,084
UNSETTLED DISTRICTS.												
Sirpur-Tandur	1,000	780	1,000	871	975	1,168	452	1,484	76	98	163	693
Eigandul	...	2,774	6,223	4,479	6,405	13,490	47,335	43,434	...	2,998	3,724	732
Total unsettled districts	1,000	3,554	7,223	5,360	7,380	14,645	47,787	44,918	76	3,096	3,887	1,425
Grand total	45,031	60,344	48,349	50,766	79,207	95,653	2,25,757	1,61,827	15,577	42,765	1,75,035	57,509

E.—Local funds.

92.—Chief works executed from local funds during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fash.

Name of work, with district.	Expenditure in				
	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	Total.
AURANGABAD.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Construction of Kannar road	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Do. ward for patients	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Repairs to Nizamgunj <i>monius</i> for shopkeepers...	...	3,569	...	...	3,569
Construction of Mathradas garden bungalow...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
Removing silt of Palsi canal ... ..	...	4,686	...	7,021	11,707
Do. Baigi well ... ..	...	...	5,000	2,929	7,929
Construction of Gangapur <i>dharamsala</i> ... ..	...	...	5,000	...	5,000
Do. Aurangabad city road ... ..	...	...	10,000	...	10,000
Do. Harsool road ... ..	...	...	10,000	...	10,000
Do. Ambar road ... ..	...	...	2,524	...	2,524
Repairs to Chanka river ghat ... ..	...	...	...	2,791	2,791
Construction of Aurangabad Bharabhati road ...	...	...	...	4,109	4,109
Do. Bharkal Barapalla road ... ..	...	...	...	2,372	2,372
Total...	4,000	10,255	32,524	19,222	66,001
BIR.					
Construction of Bir Gewrai road ... ..	...	...	32,738	...	32,738
Do. Sowthara ghat road... ..	...	...	6,000	...	6,000
Total...	...	...	38,738	...	38,738
PARBHANI.					
Construction of Parbhani Toratpur road ...	...	1,960	...	430	2,390
Do. do. Pathri " ... ..	...	...	4,661	...	4,661
Do. do. Basmat " ... ..	...	...	4,895	...	4,895
Do. do. Jetur " ... ..	...	...	4,951	...	4,951
Total...	...	1,960	14,507	430	16,897
NANDER.					
Construction of bungalow in the gardens... ..	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Do. local fund office " ... ..	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
Making a boat for the Nander river ... ..	...	2,250	...	...	2,250
Construction of well in Guntur village ... ..	...	...	3,937	...	3,937
Do. Wazirabad road ... ..	...	...	...	3,000	3,000
Total...	2,000	4,250	3,937	3,000	13,187

E.—Local funds.92.—*Chief works executed from local funds during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fasl.—continued.*

Name of work, with district.	Expenditure in				
	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	Total.
GULBARGAH.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Construction of ring dam of Bosga tank ...	...	3,552	...	...	3,552
Do. well in the Mahbub garden of Gulbargah ...	...	...	2,157	...	2,157
Do. Mill road (half the estimate paid by the mill owners) ...	...	...	3,980	...	3,980
Total...	...	3,552	6,137	...	9,689
RAICHUR.					
Construction of staff bungalow ...	3,000	...	...	...	3,000
Repairs to the Mahbub garden bungalow... ..	...	...	2,115	...	2,115
Construction of Wandalli travellers' bungalow ...	...	...	...	1,541	1,541
Total...	3,000	...	2,115	1,541	6,656
LINGSUGUR.					
Repairs to Devikunta of Shorapur ... ..	...	...	3,530	...	3,530
Do. Kushtagi tank ... ..	...	...	1,919	...	1,919
Total...	...	...	5,449	...	5,449
NALDURG.					
Construction of local fund bungalow	4,000	...	...	...	4,000
Do. Dharaseo road	30,968	...	...	...	30,968
Do. Parendah Barsi road ... ..	...	...	38,957	...	38,957
Repairs to Parendah tank ... ..	...	...	6,500	...	6,500
Parendah poor house ... ..	...	...	6,022	...	6,022
Total...	34,968	...	51,479	...	86,447
BIDAR.					
Repairing Kohir Koili road... ..	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Construction of Dharur road	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Do. Bidar Digwal road ... ..	...	10,177	5,990	...	16,167
Repairing Udgir Begir and Bidar Dharur road ...	...	...	...	9,670	9,670
Total...	4,000	10,177	5,990	9,670	29,837
INDUR.					
Construction of Bazidpur Bichpalli road... ..	...	8,109	...	...	8,109
Do. Yellareddipet travellers' bungalow ... ..	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
Do. Baswada ... ..	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
Do. Bodhen ... ..	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
Do. Bodhen Baswada road ... ..	...	...	28,190	...	28,190
Do. Indur town road ... ..	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Do. " Bodhen road ... ..	...	...	...	22,698	22,698
Total...	...	14,109	31,190	22,698	67,997
MEDAK.					
Repairs of road between Sangareddi and Andol ...	...	4,701	...	...	4,701
Do. Sangareddi, Andol, Medak and Ramayempet, 40 miles ...	...	...	20,908	16,814	37,717
Total...	...	4,701	20,908	16,814	42,418

E.—Local funds.92.—*Chief works executed from local funds during the four years 1804 to 1807 Fashi—concluded.*

Name of work, with district.	Expenditure in				
	1804 F.	1805 F.	1806 F.	1807 F.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAHBUB NAGAR.					
Construction of Narayenpet Maktal road ...	1,129	1,727	5,400	500	9,056
Do. Manglur Baksaipalli road ...	582	781	768	...	2,079
Do. Manikundah Koilkundah road ...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Do. Mahbub Nagar Kosgi road ...	...	...	6,000	...	6,000
Total ..	1,661	2,508	15,166	800	20,135
WARANGAL.					
Constructing well in the cart stand of Matwara...	2,092	...	...	...	2,092
Do. Tallapur road ...	4,998	...	...	...	4,998
Total...	7,090	...	...	...	7,090
ELGANDAL.					
Repairs to Kazipet road 22 miles ...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000
Construction of the Karim Nagar Alaygur road ...	...	...	828	1,205	2,028
Do. „ Elgandal road...	...	...	4,827	1,092	5,919
Do. Siddipet Aler road...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
Total...	...	...	10,650	4,297	14,947
NALGUNDAH.					
Construction of Nalgundah Kutangur road ...	...	...	2,175	...	2,175
Do. Do. Tatparti „ ...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
Do. Do. Dewarkundah road ...	...	...	5,408	...	5,408
Do. travellers' bungalow near Bhongir railway station ...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
Total...	...	...	9,583	2,000	11,583
GRAND TOTAL...	56,719	51,512	2,48,368	80,472	4,87,071

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A—Produce.

93.—Annawari value of crops.

Districts.	1904 Fasil.						1905 Fasil.						1906 Fasil.						1907 Fasil.												
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Tabl.	Garden.	Kharif.	Abi.	Rabi.	Tabl.	Garden.	Kharif.	Abi.	Rabi.	Tabl.	Garden.	Kharif.	Abi.	Rabi.	Tabl.	Garden.	Kharif.	Abi.	Rabi.	Tabl.	Garden.	Kharif.	Abi.	Rabi.	Tabl.	Garden.		
Aurangabad	9 1	...	11 9	...	9 6	11 4	...	12 9	...	11 1	7 0	...	5 9	...	8 1	11 6	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Bir	5 0	...	7 6	...	...	7 0	...	9 2	...	11 0	4 6	...	8 0	...	9 0	7 7	...	6 9	...	...	...	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2
Parbhani	8 0	...	11 0	...	...	9 6	...	12 0	...	15 0	5 10	...	8 4	...	9 10	11 8	...	10 3	...	...	...	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0
Nander	8 9	7 6	9 8	6 7	12 10	13 0	9 3	10 3	3 6	12 1	8 1	5 3	7 7	2 3	8 1	9 8	9 4	9 5	4 0	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6
Gulbargah	10 0	9 0	13 6	9 0	12 6	9 0	9 0	12 0	4 0	15 0	3 4	2 0	10 0	10 0	12 6	11 6	9 0	11 6	5 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6
Raichur	13 6	11 10	11 0	10 6	...	14 0	4 4	11 0	6 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	10 0	13 8	13 6	11 4	9 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0
Lingsugur	12 6	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 9	11 6	9 2	11 10	4 8	11 8	2 10	5 11	4 4	4 0	7 8	11 9	13 6	12 0	10 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8
Naldurg	15 4	...	15 4	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	16 0	2 8	...	7 8	...	5 0	6 8	...	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4
Bidar	9 4	...	6 2	...	...	11 10	1 7	13 0	1 3	7 0	8 6	8 0	11 2	6 0	7 1	7 10	1 7	10 7	1 2	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8
Indur	11 11	13 10	12 6	12 11	14 2	13 8	13 2	13 8	11 0	13 6	10 10	10 5	12 4	4 1	12 11	11 9	12 7	11 0	11 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5
Mahabub Nagar	11 0	8 11	9 10	13 3	5 1	11 11	7 7	10 2	10 0	7 1	6 9	5 4	7 1	6 1	5 3	10 0	9 2	9 6	8 3	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2
Medak	9 8	10 2	10 4	12 0	6 8	8 2	11 6	9 0	11 10	8 2	7 4	10 2	13 4	9 2	10 8	9 6	11 10	7 0	8 8	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10
Sitpur Tandur	9 8	13 4	9 0	6 8	10 4	14 0	10 0	11 0	2 8	12 4	5 8	9 0	6 8	1 0	10 0	14 0	9 4	9 4	4 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0
Warangal	8 1	10 8	6 11	4 9	5 3	7 5	10 2	10 0	7 11	5 7	10 7	10 3	10 4	10 2	2 10	10 0	8 2	9 2	6 9	5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 2
Elkundal	9 4	10 0	8 8	9 6	8 5	8 9	9 4	10 3	8 7	10 9	6 9	10 5	9 4	6 5	6 8	9 4	8 5	9 6	9 8	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9
Nalgundah	11 7	10 8	11 2	10 4	8 2	11 0	10 11	11 0	10 11	9 0	7 7	9 7	7 0	8 9	6 0	9 7	9 5	6 3	11 2	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7
Average	10 2	7 4	10 6	6 9	6 8	11 1	6 8	11 5	5 2	11 0	6 6	5 9	8 0	4 7	8 3	10 5	7 2	9 5	5 8	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4

B.—Public works (general).
94.—Expenditure on original works and repairs executed from 1304 to 1307 Faslī—continued

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of estimate.	EXPENDITURE IN					Total.
		1304 Faslī.				1307 Faslī.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Constructing dividing wall through centre of barracks Nos. 2 and 5, central jail	7,022	...	45	200	6,776	...	7,021
Compensation for demolishing houses at Chuthribooj	8,751	...	8,751	...	...	...	8,751
Re-constructing road from Boyiguda to Mir Alam tank	11,528	...	11,527	...	...	...	11,527
Constructing riding track along Upper Secunderabad road from Residency gate	7,410	...	7,410	...	...	...	7,410
Re-constructing troop bazaar road to Durga Lingampally	8,355	...	8,354	...	...	...	8,354
Constructing new road to Kadir Bagh	26,696	...	19,999	6,697	...	...	26,696
Re-constructing road from Chandrayagutta to Baba Sharf-ud-din Pahadi road	8,895	...	7,930	...	963	...	8,893
Purchasing steam road roller	9,716	...	9,716	...	...	...	9,716
Re-constructing Shamshabad road	15,182	...	2,528	7,770	4,639	...	14,937
Pipe-laying to Afzalganj hospital and mosque	6,509	...	903	...	...	...	903
Do. from Kotabasti main to junction at Residency	7,845	...	5,521	...	...	...	5,521
Additions and alterations to His Highness' bungalow at Anantagiri	13,138	...	...	10,331	...	...	10,331
Constructing H. H.'s bungalow at Malakpet	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000
Do. Sirdar villa at Malakpet	1,20,623	...	...	11,424	99,198	...	1,10,622
Do. Khana Bagh palace in the City	71,037	...	...	18,123	52	...	18,175
Do. <i>toekkhana</i> in the City and repairing billiard room, &c.	30,000	...	...	29,926	...	...	29,926
Re-constructing Nagpur road	15,325	...	...	14,253	...	...	14,253
Silt-clearing, &c., at H. H.'s tomb at Mir Alam	40,439	...	...	24,463	...	...	40,438
Re-constructing road, &c., at Vikarabad	6,431	...	...	2,828	15,975	...	2,828
Constructing road around Husan Sagar tank	83,154	...	...	19,043	64,111	...	83,154
Do. Undasagar road to Shumshabad	7,007	...	...	6,704	...	...	6,704
Purchase of stone-breaking machine	12,232	...	...	8,915	...	...	8,915
Do. of tools for famine relief works	11,383	...	...	11,383	...	...	11,383
Widening and deepening Irsalgandi channel and Yentair river	24,667	...	...	24,667	...	...	24,667
Improvements to general hospital, Goshamahal	5,628	...	...	5,627	...	...	5,627
Constructing Sirdar bungalow near Char Minar	50,167	...	...	...	50,167	...	50,167

B.—Public works (general).
 94.—*Expenditure on original works and repairs executed from 1301 to 1307 Faslī—continued.*

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of estimate.	EXPENDITURE IN					Total.
		1304 Faslī.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Re-roofing Indur fort jail	21,171	...	...	...	...	9,074	9,074
Minor works (costing under Rs. 5,000 each)	...	501	784	77	1,400	1,400	2,762
Total Indur and Sirpur Tandur districts ...	...	4,008	2,406	739	11,374	11,374	18,047
<i>Mahbub Nagar district.</i>							
Constructing talukdar's bungalow on hill	6,409	6,498	...	...	...	...	6,498
Do. 16 police thanas	5,568	1,852	450	...	...	...	2,302
Do. ghant road at Anrabad	37,368	7,478	...	...	...	...	7,478
Do. road from Ibrahimpatan to Kadirabad	12,899	487	...	...	...	...	487
Masonry work on Kurnul road	8,029	3,920	4,000	...	...	...	7,920
Constructing Saidapur Narainpet road	57,313	...	15,132	...	...	...	15,132
Additions to Palmur jail	5,339	...	...	...	...	5,337	5,337
Minor works (costing under Rs. 5,000 each)	...	3,474	4,373	...	...	...	7,847
Total Mahbub Nagar district ...	...	23,709	23,955	...	5,337	5,337	53,001
<i>Gulbargah district.</i>							
Constructing dispensary at Wadi	19,593	...	2,505	...	...	...	2,505
Re-constructing Gulbargah Hominabad road	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	20,000	20,000
Minor works (costing under Rs. 5,000 each)	...	7,336	1,791	...	...	...	9,127
Total Gulbargah district ...	...	7,336	4,296	...	20,000	20,000	31,632
<i>Raichur and Lingasagar districts.</i>							
Constructing court house in first talukdar's cutcherry, Raichur	60,542	28,142	31,110	...	...	...	59,252
Do. Raichur Gadwal road (Famine relief work)	5,838	5,838	...	...	...	...	5,838

B.—Public works (general).

94.—Expenditure on original works and repairs executed from 1904 to 1907 *Fasli*—continued.

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of estimate.	EXPENDITURE IN				Total.
		1904 <i>Fasli</i> .	1905 <i>Fasli</i> .	1906 <i>Fasli</i> .	1907 <i>Fasli</i> .	
<i>Warangal district.</i>						
Constructing masonry drains and spreading moorum in connection with the Warangal jail	Rs. 7,615	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,263	Rs. 4,263
Constructing central jail at Rungampet	{ 20,000 } 38,783 1,80,015	{ 10,918 } 4,585	{ 28,324 } ...	3,311	38,782	91,920
Do. second class tahsildar's entcherry at Yellandapahad	5,623	...	...	...	3,783	3,783
Do. first and second class police buildings in Warangal district.	50,000	...	...	...	294	294
Do. Railway feeder road from Kasamudram to Nellioodoor ..	10,369	...	2,040	...	1,625	5,392
Do. do. Kamam to Suraiyapet	29,805	...	...	...	1,275	1,275
Do. do. Markota to Koorvi	6,237	1,855	...	985	...	2,840
Do. do. Nekonda to Narsampet	11,508	4,062	4,453	...	...	8,515
Do. do. Jangson to Nawabpet	8,761	8,716	2,199	...	...	5,915
Do. do. Khanam to Kodad	13,082	...	7,925	...	...	7,925
Minor works (costing under Rs. 5,000 each) ... ..	...	4,859	3,390	2,030	7,757	18,086
Total Warangal district ... ..	...	37,722	48,331	6,326	57,779	1,50,158
<i>Nalgundah district.</i>						
Constructing Railway feeder road from Bonghir to Nalgundah	31,515	2,988	8,554	412	8,946	20,900
Minor works (costing under Rs. 5,000 each) ... ..	...	2,507	3,925	1,958	2,115	10,505
Total Nalgundah district ... ..	...	5,495	12,479	2,370	11,061	31,405
<i>Eligundah district.</i>						
Additions to first tahsildar's office	6,623	...	...	...	6,123	6,123
Constructing Hanamkondah Karim Nagar road	5,000	...	...	...	5,000	5,000

B.—Public works (general.)
 94.—*Expenditure on original works and repairs executed from 1804 to 1807 Fashi—continued.*

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of estimate.	EXPENDITURE IN				Total.
		1804 Fashi.	1805 Fashi.	1806 Fashi.	1807 Fashi.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Bir district.</i>						
Constructing Mominabad Kallam road ...	1,95,805	8,871	1,023	...	...	9,894
Do. Ahmed Nigar Jamkher road ...	38,279	3,000	19,999	...	...	22,999
Minor works (costing under Rs. 5,000 each)	...	1,418	...	...	1,188	2,556
Total Bir district ...	...	13,289	21,022	...	1,188	35,449
<i>Nander and Parbhani districts.</i>						
Constructing civil dispensary at Nander ...	6,857	...	1,388	...	...	1,388
Minor works (costing under Rs. 5,000 each)	...	675	2,791	...	...	3,466
Total Nander and Parbhani districts ...	...	675	4,179	...	...	4,854
<i>REPAIRS.</i>						
<i>Hyderabad district.</i>						
Maintenance of No. I sub-division roads ...	25,955	...	26,022	25,622	25,950	77,594
Do. " II do. ...	10,191	...	9,628	10,230	10,188	30,046
Do. " III do. ...	25,770	...	26,066	25,770	25,758	77,610
Do. " IV do. ...	19,092	...	18,064	19,022	19,090	56,176
Do. " V do. ...	14,881	...	13,643	14,334	14,364	42,341
Repairs to Revenue survey office	9,661	...	...	431	...	431
Emergent repairs to Afzaligani hospital	5,000	...	4,998	...	...	4,998
Repairs to <i>madys</i> at Futeh Darwaza	6,000	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
Repairing the roof of the Falaknuma palace	5,000	...	4,947	...	...	4,947
Do. powder factory at Pasha Sahab's forces	7,992	...	3,675	...	...	3,675

B.—Public works (general).

94.—Expenditure on original works and repairs executed from 1304 to 1307 Fasl—continued.

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of estimate.	EXPENDITURE IN				Total.
		1304 Fasl.	1305 Fasl.	1306 Fasl.	1307 Fasl.	
<i>Gulbargah district.</i>						
Maintenance of Hominabad road ...	8,945	8,784	8,788	8,784	8,945	35,296
Repairing mosque in fort at Gulbargah ...	7,500	...	7,000	8,000	7,500	22,500
Do. Sabadar's bungalow ...	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	10,000
Minor works (costing under Rs. 5,000 each)	...	15,831	18,877	17,809	18,545	71,062
Total Gulbargah district ...	...	24,615	44,660	34,593	34,900	1,38,858
<i>Raichur and Lingsugur districts.</i>						
Re-constructing Raichur Lingsugur road (Famine relief work)	76,335	...	...	...	10,644	30,171
Urgent repairs to road from Raichur to Wandalli gold mines	8,000	...	...	...	5,493	5,493
Re-constructing 17 miles of Wandalli road	44,173	...	...	...	44,173	44,173
Do. road from Yadgir town to Yadgir station (Famine relief work) ...	7,510	...	...	3,086	1,783	4,869
Repairing road from Raichur to Tungabhadra	5,180	...	...	...	3,727	3,727
Maintenance of Yadgir Shoranur road	{ 8,360	4,279	5,159	660	{ 8,360	22,942
Do. of Shoranur Lingsugur road	5,160	45	...	...	1,002	1,002
Do. of Raichur do.	5,580	...	5,400	...	3,700	19,899
Do. of Gangawati do.	5,879	...	...	...	5,879	5,879
Repairing Lingsugur Gangawati do.	99,116	5,399	...	...	43,264	43,264
Do. Shoranur do. (Famine relief work)	54,637	...	...	...	26,567	26,567
Do. Yadgir Shoranur road	60,644	...	...	...	20,927	20,927
Do. Shahpur Khanapur road	24,049	...	...	...	6,312	6,312
Do. Lingsugur Sindhnur road	43,899	...	...	...	12,511	12,511
Do. Sindhnur Gangawati road	8,631	...	...	...	1,356	1,356

B.—Public works (general).
 94.—Expenditure on original works and repairs executed from 1304 to 1307 Fasi—concluded.

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of estimate.	EXPENDITURE IN				Total.
		1304 Fasi.	1305 Fasi.	1306 Fasi.	1307 Fasi.	
<i>Nalgundah district.</i>						
Maintenance of Hyderabad Hanamkondah road	Rs. 5,040	...	5,089	4,806	4,777	Rs. 14,622
Do. Masulipatnam road	13,740	205	16,739	16,411	16,082	49,437
Minor works (costing under Rs. 5,000 each)	...	402	6,393	3,796	3,033	13,674
Total Nalgundah district ...	...	607	23,171	25,013	23,942	77,733
<i>Aurangabad district.</i>						
Repairing Nowkonda palace	5,756	...	...	...	5,755	5,755
Maintenance of Nandgaon road	17,630	8,200	5,140	17,630	17,630	48,600
Do. Jalna road	15,930	6,950	7,198	15,990	15,933	46,127
Repairing Bibi Makbara building	25,000	3,415	1,903	...	5,000	10,318
Wohir river cantonment water works	5,565	...	2,264	...	...	2,264
Maintenance of Toka road	6,700	6,412	...	...	...	6,412
Do. of Fattian road	6,400	5,425	...	...	...	5,425
Minor works (costing under Rs. 5,000 each)	...	10,681	6,259	30,241	17,992	65,173
Total Aurangabad district ...	...	41,083	22,764	63,861	62,366	1,90,074
<i>Bir district.</i>						
Repairing Bir Gewrai road (Famine relief work)	10,217	...	...	...	3,140	8,140
Minor works (costing under Rs. 5,000 each)	...	3,007	2,831	1,684	2,718	10,235
Total Bir district ...	...	3,007	2,831	1,684	5,853	13,375
<i>Nander and Parbhani districts.</i>						
Minor works (costing under Rs. 5,000 each)	...	1,715	3,771	2,588	4,100	12,174
Total Nander and Parbhani districts ...	...	1,715	3,771	2,588	4,100	12,174

B.—Public works (irrigation).

96.—Expenditure on original works and repairs awarded from 1804 to 1807 Fasal—continued.

EXPENDITURE IN.									
NAME OF WORK, &c.	Amount of estimate.	1304 Fasal.	1305 Fasal.	1306 Fasal.	1307 Fasal.			Grand total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Out of budget provision.	Under new scheme.	Total.		
					Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Repairing Oora cheru, Sultanpur ...	7,413	17	2,205	115	...	...	...	2,337
Do. Pedda cheru, Kodakal supply channel	{ 39,888 }	2,140	8,704	1,929	718	...	718	13,491	
Do. Oora cheru, Wadiyaram...	{ 18,296 }	...	2,674	460	...	...	...	3,134
Do. Pedda Rayen tank, Rallapur	10,844	...	5,550	201	...	...	...	5,751
Do. Shayi tank, Nandigaon ...	{ 12,400 }	...	8,766	2,398	513	...	513	6,677	
Do. Oora tank, Khanapur ...	{ 10,781 }	...	2,036	...	...	...	...	2,036
Do. Wadiyaram tank ...	2,168	...	1,925	...	...	...	...	2,208
Do. Malkapur large tank ...	4,416	...	...	60	...	7,562	7,562	7,622
Minor works (23) ...	61,950	9,029	11,846	3,292	2,004	5,293	7,387	81,551	
Civil agency works and preliminary surveys...	1,81,156	20,359	13,014	822	1,432	...	1,432	35,627	
	50,998								
Total Medak district ...	...	67,033	75,826	16,353	4,757	12,855	17,612	1,76,824
MAHABU NAGAR DISTRICT.									
Repairing Amrabad Lokeswaram tank	28,596	6,000	5,723	...	...	...	...	11,723
Do. Amrabad tank ...	7,432	...	...	1,781	...	1,956	1,956	3,737
Do. Goorjal tank ...	5,238	1,946	569	...	...	...	...	2,515
Do. Amrabad Sitaram tank ...	12,698	4,904	674	...	...	...	...	5,578
Do. Billakal Rasul tank ...	62,772	5,370	8,854	3,365	...	...	...	17,589
Do. Ayaugal Sura Samudram	23,493	6,200	937	...	...	...	...	7,137
Do. Ujjapur tank ...	15,580	4,099	3,696	...	...	...	...	7,795
Do. Pangul Pakki tank ...	18,660	2,008	2,220	1,379	...	...	...	6,107

B.—Public works (irrigation).

95.—Expenditure on original works and repairs executed from 1304 to 1307 *Tashi*—continued.

NAME OF WORK, &c.	Amount of estimate.	EXPENDITURE IN					Grand total.	
		1904 Fesli.	1905 Fesli.	1906 Fesli.	1907 Fesli.			Total.
					Out of budget provision.	Under new scheme.		
INDUR DISTRICT.								
Repairing Pothalmari anicut and Masani channel	Rs. 83,588	Rs. 22,000	Rs. 17,685	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 39,685		
Do. Soan large tank	51,207	7,985	8,885	... 38	...	16,908		
Do. Streerampur tank	45,082	2,045	4,408	3,283	500	10,296		
Do. Bibipur large tank	11,544	1,680	1,727	...	...	3,857
Do. Muktepur large tank	31,599	4,554	4,721	1,043	...	10,818		
Do. Baswada large tank	24,486	2,136	569	362	...	3,067		
Do. Yelmal Ganga tank	43,752	5,355	8,140	53	...	13,548		
Do. Deemathoorathi Oora tank	18,354	3,697	2,070	60	...	5,827		
Do. Thalada gandam tank	17,835	2,945	1,189	1,147	...	5,281		
Do. Sirsala large tank (Nander district)	1,12,065	6,486	1,943	...	10,042	16,528		
Do. Ponakal Kobha tank	20,187	3,740	357	157	...	5,840		
Do. Chingrapalli tank	15,761	1,753	857	181	...	2,241		
Do. Makur tank	18,182	...	5,528	...	...	5,528
Do. Muthiampet tank	1,33,582	...	...	110	3,740	3,850
Do. Masani and three other tanks	24,498	...	...	7,307	5,198	12,505
Do. Gannarum large tank	87,454	...	...	94	4,144	4,238
Do. Kanareddi large tank	30,938	...	...	150	5,554	5,704
Do. Laoshera Bagirali tank	16,694	...	...	120	2,442	2,562
Do. Gollamadugu large tank	8,358	...	...	90	2,773	2,868
Do. Essaipetti large tank	13,068	...	...	...	1,862	1,862
Do. Upalwai large tank	12,713	...	...	...	2,976	2,976
Do. Jungampalli feeder	5,681	...	...	...	4,848	4,848
Do. Rampur Oora tank	67,799	...	...	...	1,841	1,841
Do. Jowly Nala project	1,91,926	...	...	...	1,688	1,688
Minor works (21)	31,389	5,028	8,229	1,781	1,453	22,877		
Civil agency works and preliminary surveys	...	9,460	15,604	4,723	...	29,787		
Total Indur district	...	78,814	81,115	20,649	48,452	2,36,025		

B.—Public works (irrigation.)

95.—Expenditure on original works and repairs executed from 1904 to 1907 *Fueli*—continued.

NAME OF WORK, &c.	Amount or estimate.	EXPENDITURE IN						Grand total.
		1904 <i>Fueli</i> .	1905 <i>Fueli</i> .	1906 <i>Fueli</i> .	1907 <i>Fueli</i> .		Total.	
					Out of budget provision.	Under new scheme.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
WARANGAL DISTRICT.								
Repairing Madhra large tank	13,858	1,800	4,799	...	...	...	...	6,599
Do. Kulloor large tank	7,081	3,595	...	...	...	...	...	3,595
Do. Burolepe cheru	2,068	1,938	...	...	...	...	...	1,938
Do. Narada nalla cheru	14,643	2,556	882	...	950	...	...	4,388
Do. Tunikula Edla tank	7,254	1,939	...	...	...	...	...	1,939
Do. Pooloor large tank	27,456	5,850	1,342	...	...	...	...	8,971
Do. Pedda Beeravalli cheru	18,264	1,840	3,335	...	...	...	...	5,568
Do. Chunnaped tank	12,216	4,408	1,162	...	...	...	...	5,570
Do. Shajadwar tank of Madawaram	61,602	5,714	11,514	...	64	...	...	17,292
Do. Mendrapalli tank	5,006	4,819	...	...	...	...	...	4,819
Do. Gollaped anicut and channels	30,484	...	2,854	...	...	...	...	2,854
Do. Matkapalli Thoomba tank	12,062	...	5,525	...	832	...	...	6,447
Do. Chinna Nundwa tank	12,294	...	2,886	...	...	...	...	6,008
Do. Edlapuram tank	7,362	...	3,002	...	...	...	...	3,544
Closing breaches to Chintakani nalla tank	7,026	...	2,584	...	...	...	...	3,604
Repairing Nagaram tank	40,694	...	...	...	472	...	...	4,114
Do. Parkal large tank	33,943	7,159	...	...	15,957	...	...	25,151
Do. Goojal tank	8,563	...	...	...	2,717	...	...	2,717
Do. Hasarpatti	26,616	...	...	...	113	...	...	1,967
Do. Keshavapur tank	37,278	...	...	...	2,112	...	...	2,226
Do. Kondaparthi tank	19,380	...	...	...	208	...	...	2,018
Do. Sengam tank	6,398	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	3,300
Closing breaches of Nikondapalli Balasamudram tank	2,607	...	...	...	2,482	...	...	2,482
Repairing Margadi tank feeder	3,710	...	...	...	3,285	...	...	3,285
Closing Malkapalli tank breaches	4,528	...	...	...	4,517	...	...	4,517
Repairing Dara Upalla nalla tank	13,338	...	...	...	4,669	...	...	1,717
								6,386

B.—Public works (irrigation).
 95.—Expenditure on original works and repairs executed from 1804 to 1807 Fasi.—continued.

NAME OF WORK, &c.	Amount of estimates.	EXPENDITURE IN					Grand total.
		1807 Fasi.					
		1804 Fasi.	1805 Fasi.	1806 Fasi.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairing Intehagundam tank	7,284	...	...	...	7,278	...	7,278
Do. Ittikala large tank	5,142	...	...	...	2,004	...	2,004
Do. Koodmoor tank	1,888	...	...	...	1,888	...	1,888
Do. Kantathmakur tank	5,805	...	...	...	...	1,715	1,715
Do. Chinnu Pakhal Oora tank	7,312	...	...	...	...	2,432	2,432
Do. Arjunpala tank	52,890	5,000	...	...	2,951	...	7,951
Do. Kamarlapalli tank	26,642	3,120	4,213	...	...	...	7,333
Do. Kancharpalli Poochen cheru	6,908	2,310	698	...	...	...	3,008
Do. Kancharpalli Ellamma tank	17,570	2,194	3,048	...	...	...	5,242
Do. Kallen tank	7,808	2,527	1,174	...	...	...	3,701
Do. Yanoothoorla tank	45,185	5,252	7,818	2,392	...	...	14,962
Do. Closing breaches of Kamarlapalli tank	3,233	...	3,230	...	...	...	3,230
Do. Repairing Paddagudoor tank	2,921	...	2,062	...	...	...	2,062
Do. Minor works (19)	1,50,791	3,573	3,187	2,709	...	8,848	11,380
Civil agency works and preliminary surveys	87,319	4,465	30,803	430	2,482	...	20,749
Total Warangal district	...	69,661	95,538	52,197	20,278	26,857	35,698
							2,04,531
	1,94,116	19,615	18,949	...	...	...	38,564
	1,34,204	9,914	8,763	...	...	...	18,677
Repairing Allagadappah Rayenpalem project	29,774	4,619	4,666	...	...	...	9,285
Do. Yacharem tank	35,575	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
Do. Ravipet tank	4,414	1,807	...	...	...	...	2,086
Do. Pasoor channel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Kamampad and Devi cheru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—Public works (irrigation).
 95.—*Expenditure on original works and repairs executed from 1804 to 1807 Fashi—continued.*

EXPENDITURE IN							
NAME OF WORK, &c.	Amount of estimate.	1307 Fashi.					Grand Total.
		1301 Fashi.	1303 Fashi.	1306 Fashi.	1307 Fashi.		
					Out of budget provision.	Under new scheme.		Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairing Rayenpalli tank	5,020	4,967	...	...	...	...	4,967
Do. Kampalapalli tank	42,051	7,799	...	154	...	...	14,016
Do. Ansipur tank	9,650	2,158	...	...	...	...	4,545
Do. Pasoor tank	31,181	...	2,387	...	...	...	11,481
Do. Narlapalli tank	10,852	...	11,481	...	...	...	4,045
Do. Bickmalla tank	8,884	...	...	4,000	...	45	2,212
Do. Muriptel tank and channel	1,808	...	...	2,191	21	...	1,808
Do. Madawaram tank	14,874	...	...	1,808	...	...	4,388
Do. Narkatpalli tank	9,754	...	...	42	8,057	...	8,057
Do. Yadgirpalli tank	1,944	...	...	...	...	1,944	1,944
Do. Dugally Pungal project	29,454	...	...	...	...	14,576	14,576
Minor works	86,287	8,428	974	2,279	1,235	1,474	14,890
Civil agency works and preliminary surveys	33,987	10,579	12,444	8,215	...	...	31,293
Total Nalgundah district	...	73,946	60,946	18,689	9,313	22,427	1,85,321
ELGANDAL DISTRICT.							
Repairing Eswanthraopet tank	2,69,654	19,999	37,924	9,855	7,887	...	75,665
Do. Parapally Pedda cheru	9,180	2,904	3,902	...	...	...	6,806
Do. Dundapalli large tank	{ 10,014 }	3,401	4,054	6,211	4,865	...	4,054
Do. Rayeonda Oora tank	{ 40,832 }	2,999	2,126	2,459	...	...	14,477
Do. Kapooram tank, Thatcherala	23,160	6,000	3,222	...	...	...	7,584
Do. Manickamma tank at Manickpur	21,690	7,463	3,123	2,604	...	...	9,222
	39,570				...	...	13,190

B.—Public works (irrigation).96.—*Return of progress of new scheme works up to the end of 1307 Fasli.*

NAME OF TANK.	Amount of estimate.	Amount of contract certificates received in Board.	Amount paid, as reported to Board.	Balance due to contractor.
WARANGAL DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Khamam taluka.</i>				
Nagilikondah Oora cheru ...	14,355	...	...	...
Venkatapaliam Baswanna cheru ...	2,812	...	...	...
Pendlepalli tank ...	2,371	...	...	...
<i>Purkal taluka.</i>				
Parkal large tank ...	12,856	5,676	2,234	3,442
Nagaram tank ...	20,347	15,174	9,367	5,807
Ghanpur tank ...	27,911	16,595	2,267	14,328
Boodaram tank ...	5,857	567	567	...
Ramannagudam tank ...	5,650	1,242	1,405	...
Keshavapur tank ...	6,574	7,249	2,022	5,227
Mallareddipalli tank ...	6,526	4,572	247	4,325
Kantatmakur tank ...	5,395	...	485	...
<i>Warangal taluka.</i>				
Vellana Nekonda tank ...	2,900	1,782	862	920
Mooparam tank ...	18,192	...	...	...
Husanparthi tank ...	18,808	6,172	180	5,992
Kondaparthi Oora tank ...	9,690	4,806	3,336	1,470
Do. Kotha tank ...	4,882	4,168	...	4,168
Ammawarpett tank ...	5,317	897	897	...
Mudpullu large tank ...	4,856	...	...	...
<i>Wardanapet taluka.</i>				
Chinna Pakhal Oora cheru ...	7,312	2,433	...	2,433
Total major works (19) ...	1,76,611	71,333	23,869	48,112
Minor works (16) ...	9,401	4,400	1,446	2,954
Grand total Warangal district (35) ...	1,86,012	75,733	25,315	51,066
MAHBUB NAGAR DISTRICT.				
<i>Amrabad taluka.</i>				
Chandapur tank ...	1,570	1,500	...	1,500
Opanoohla Mahasamudram ...	1,493	1,422	53	1,369
Amrabad Pedda cheru ...	1,870	1,781	884	897
<i>Koilkundah taluka.</i>				
Ibrahimabad Hymasamudram ...	17,546	...	752	...
<i>Maktal taluka.</i>				
Thahwar tank in Badhalli ...	7,220	5,423	793	4,680
Khanapur large tank ...	4,423	1,110	...	1,110
Kothapalli Pedda cheru ...	9,217	1,982	273	1,709

B.—Public works (irrigation).96.—*Return of progress of new scheme works up to the end of 1307 Fasli—continued.*

NAME OF TANK.	Amount of estimate.	Amount of contract certificates received in Board.	Amount paid, as reported to Board.	Balance due to contractor.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Nagar Karnul taluka.</i>				
Waddaman Bhimasamudram ..	6,843	2,637	2,001	683
Total major works (8) ...	50,182	15,905	4,756	11,901
Minor works (252) ...	1,04,114	55,370	10,885	45,201
Grand total Mahbub Nagar (260) ...	1,54,296	71,275	15,141	57,102
<i>Nalgundah district.</i>				
<i>Devarkundah taluka.</i>				
Maidaram tank ...	7,437	...	...	...
<i>Nalgundah taluka.</i>				
Wanparti amicut, &c. ...	1,816	...	...	...
Edalur Pedda cheru ...	8,418	...	...	...
Dugnalli Pangal project ...	29,454	12,110	3,247	8,863
Total major works (4) ...	47,125	12,110	3,247	8,863
Minor works (67) ...	40,504	12,297	7,679	6,697
Grand total Nalgundah district (71) ...	96,629	24,407	10,926	15,561
<i>Indur district.</i>				
<i>Armur taluka.</i>				
Sreerampur Thoor tank ...	3,310	762	762	...
Umdah large tank ...	7,493	403	...	403
<i>Baswada taluka.</i>				
Rampoor Oora tank ...	5,681	965	...	965
Ibrahimpett large tank ...	5,690	5,117	3,043	2,074
<i>Boden taluka.</i>				
Thana large tank ...	5,952	4,776	2,991	1,785
<i>Indur taluka.</i>				
Badsi gandum tank ...	4,350	4,032	3,874	708
Masani three tanks ...	66,781	7,674	7,674	...
Bharatpur tank ...	1,567	...	...	...
Amratpur Oora cheru ...	3,578	...	...	...
Gannaram large tank ...	12,219	7,894	482	7,412
<i>Kamareddi taluka.</i>				
Large tank in Kamareddi ...	43,727	25,777	22,964	2,813
Large tank in Muthiampett ...	9,091	5,568	2,655	3,913
Jangampalli tank feeder ...	12,713	2,088	...	3,088
Ugalwai tank ...	13,068	...	...	...
Esaiptet large tank ...	3,353	2,590	841	1,749

B.—Public works—(irrigation).

96.—Return of progress of new scheme works up to the end of 1807 Fasli—continued.

NAME OF TANK.	Amount of estimate.	Amount of contract certificates received in Board.	Amount paid, as reported to Board.	Balance due to contractor.
<i>Mudhol taluka.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jalal tank feeder, &c. ...	12,324	..	...	...
<i>Nirmal taluka.</i>				
Gollamadugu large tank ...	8,342	4,974	916	4,058
Jam Mori tank ...	8,770	731	385	346
Sarangpur Ambabai tank ...	5,000	...	...	...
<i>Ola taluka.</i>				
Laoshera Bhagirathi tank ...	15,469	12,151	3,884	8,267
Total major works (20) ...	2,53,483	85,552	49,971	35,581
Minor works (52) ...	14,684	5,616	2,219	3,685
Grand total Indur district (72) ...	2,68,167	91,168	52,190	39,266
<i>MEDAK DISTRICT.</i>				
<i>Andol taluka.</i>				
Gazwada Pedda tank ...	2,258	...	...	...
Aksanpalli tank ...	1,730	1,125	574	551
<i>Kalabgur taluka.</i>				
Malkapur large tank ...	1,020	971	979	...
Do. large tank ...	3,466	1,299	1,299	...
Do. large tank ...	30,975	10,342	10,200	142
Kalabgur large tank ...	1,344	538	...	538
<i>Medak taluka.</i>				
Kanchanpalli Oora cheru ...	5,873	3,288	2,219	1,069
<i>Ramayempet taluka.</i>				
Bibipett tank ...	31,282	14,248	9,047	5,201
<i>Tekmal taluka.</i>				
Tirumalapur tank ...	1,757	...	...	...
Total major works (9) ...	79,715	31,811	24,318	7,501
Minor works (28) ...	5,983	3,765	2,474	1,320
Grand total Medak district (37) ...	85,698	35,576	26,792	8,821
<i>ELGANDAL DISTRICT.</i>				
<i>Jamikunta taluka.</i>				
Yemnapalli Ghey cheru ...	4,852	1,320	800	520
Jamikunta Nain cheru ...	7,945	4,782	1,947	2,335
Singapur Oora cheru ...	8,691	4,442	...	4,442
Thatical large tank ...	7,781	...	...	...
Madpalli large tank ...	7,170	2,793	...	2,793
Thangal Ankushawali tank ...	9,010	1,861	1,869	...
Vinavenka tank ...	4,984	...	...	...

B.—Public works—(irrigation).

96.—Return of progress of new scheme works up to the end of 1307 Fasli—concluded.

NAME OF TANK.	Amount of estimate.	Amount of contract certificates received in Board.	Amount paid, as reported to Board.	Balance due to contractor.
<i>Karim Nagar taluka.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chippakurthi Oora cheru ...	3,429	...	...	...
Garrapalli large tank ...	24,397	...	...	...
<i>Luwettipett taluka.</i>				
Nasapur large tank ...	8,407	...	...	...
<i>Mahadeopur taluka.</i>				
Thatcherla Kapuram tank ...	4,933	...	...	...
Large tank in Illasagar ...	11,913	3,184	3,184	...
<i>Sirsilla taluka.</i>				
Illasagar large tank ...	9,579	7,337	2,516	5,181
Ambaripett large tank ...	3,553	4,562	...	2,562
Ghanpoor Oora cheru ...	4,401	...	...	...
Mustabad tank ...	13,680	...	4,320	...
<i>Sultanabad taluka.</i>				
Mangapett nalla cheru ...	11,266	3,479	778	2,701
Sreerampur Pedda cheru ...	3,921	3,163	2,602	561
Pothakapalli Peddamma cheru ...	4,483	395	188	207
Sultanabad large tank ...	22,547	...	...	...
Total major works (20) ...	1,76,897	35,313	17,844	21,802
Minor works (41) ...	16,851	380	...	380
Grand total Elgandal district (61) ...	1,93,748	35,698	17,844	22,182
<i>GULBARGAH DISTRICT.</i>				
<i>Gurmatkal taluka.</i>				
Gurmatkal large tank ...	9,508	...	...	...
Total Gulbargah district (1) ...	9,508	...	...	...
<i>RAICHUR DISTRICT.</i>				
<i>Yergirah taluka.</i>				
Yedlapur Desai tank ...	8,460	...	...	...
Total Raichur district (1) ...	8,460	...	...	...
Grand total ... { Major works (82) ...	8,01,981	2,52,030	1,24,005	1,33,761
Minor works (456) ...	2,00,537	81,827	24,202	60,236
Total (538) ...	10,02,518	3,33,857	1,48,208	1,93,998

Note.—Total of Col. 'Amount paid' and Col. 'Balance due' exceeds Col. 'Amount of certificates' by Rs. 8,349 which is thus accounted for:—

Excess payment (Major Rs. 171 and Minor Rs. 7) Rs. 178
Interest (Major Rs. 8 and Minor Rs. 157) 165
Certificates not received (Major Rs. 5,517 and Minor Rs. 2,439) .. 8,006

CHAPTER VI.

INSTRUCTION.

A.—Education.

98.—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars during 1307 Fasl.*

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand total.	Percentage of
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	Class of institution.	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	Advanced.	Elementary.				
				Arts colleges.	Oriental colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.							
			Institu- tions.	For males ... For females...	2 ...	1 ...	56 6	667 67	1 1	3 ...	780 74	2 ...	1,707 ...	2,489 74	12-14 0-86	
82,698	Towns ... 76 Villages ... 20,011	Males ... 5,873,120 Females ... 5,663,911	Total ...		2	1	62	734	2	3	804	2	1,707	2,513	12-51	
			Males ...	Scholars { Males ... Females ...	70	83	11,527	39,251	230	222	51,383	181	86,095	87,659	9-95	
			Females	533	3,812	69	...	4,414	4,414	0-51
Total ...	20,037	11,537,040	.....		70	83	12,060	43,063	239	222	55,797	181	86,095	92,073	5-32

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.										UNDER PRIVATE								
		Managed by Government.				Managed by local boards.				Managed by Sarf-i-khas.		Aided by Government and local boards.								
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th Aban.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th Aban.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th Aban.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.							
University education.	Arts colleges.																			
	For boys...	English ...	2	70	65	58														
		Oriental ...	1	83	68	62														
	Total ...	3	153	133	120															
	Secondary schools.																			
School education, general.	For boys...	High schools	8	2,250	2,082	1,730									5	1,175	1,050	991		
		Upper middle schools.	11	2,587	2,470	1,928					1	161	154	121	7	846	718	659		
		Lower do. do.	22	4,308	3,998	3,232									1	128	123	84		
	For girls...	High schools																		
		Upper middle schools.	1	35	28	26									1	95	86	78		
		Lower do. do.																		
	Total ...	42	9,180	8,588	6,916					1	161	154	121	14	2,246	1,972	1,812			
	Primary schools.																			
	For boys...	Upper primary	100	12,492	11,485	9,433	1	141	130	96	6	656	618	490	5	597	500	459		
		Lower do.	72	3,517	3,077	2,791	359	16,868	16,010	13,094	10	539	478	378	111	4,109	3,732	3,307		
		Upper do.	3	334	310	266									8	811	683	633		
		Lower do.	13	516	471	369	10	446	407	326					31	1,593	1,499	1,163		
Total ...	189	16,859	16,343	12,859	370	17,455	16,547	13,515	16	1,195	1,096	898	155	7,100	6,414	5,587				
Schools for special instruction.	Training schools for masters	1	230	200	192															
	Training schools for mistresses													1	69	66	63			
	Industrial schools	2	188	174	162															
	Engineering schools	1	39	30	29															
	Total ...	4	452	404	383										1	69	66	63		
Total of colleges and schools for public instruction		237	26,544	24,468	20,278	370	17,455	16,547	13,515	17	1,356	1,250	989	170	9,415	8,452	7,442			
Private schools.	Advanced ...																			
	Elementary																			
Total of private institutions																				
Grand total		237	26,544	24,468	20,278	370	17,455	16,547	13,515	17	1,356	1,250	989	170	9,415	8,452	7,442			

tion.

scholars during 1307 Fash.

INSTITUTIONS.				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 30th Aban 1307 F.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 30TH ABAN LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 30TH ABAN ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.												Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	
MANAGEMENT.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Other Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Indigenous tribes.	Tartars.			
Unaided.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th Aban.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.																				Average daily attendance.
...	...	...	...	2	70	70	45	16	...	6	3	24	13	...	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	1	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	153	70	128	16	...	6	...	24	13	...	101	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	13	3,425	3,425	1,452	1,978	3	146	138	477	713	301	1,564	70	1	6	...	1	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	3,596	1,898	739	1,740	...	109	41	727	716	535	1,362	41	...	1	...	4	...	77	...
1	70	64	63	24	4,100	2,045	1,256	2,892	...	...	89	1,009	1,017	609	1,729	9	8	16	...	20	...	...	...
...
4	403	303	236	6	533	533	420	35	121	263	80	2	1	...	36	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
5	473	367	349	62	12,060	7,896	3,867	6,649	124	578	348	2,215	2,452	1,445	4,691	150	9	23	...	25	3	77	...
3	332	313	292	115	14,218	837	885	14,218	...	...	84	1,326	3,279	2,374	5,400	15	7	67	1	65	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	552	25,033	1,462	1,192	25,033	...	...	98	3,255	7,627	6,437	7,194	11	51	179	30	151	...	...	...
2	122	113	102	13	1,267	692	156	1,267	...	15	148	29	504	78	483	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	54	2,545	...	...	2,545	...	...	3	154	491	70	1,320	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
5	454	426	394	734	43,038	2,991	2,243	43,063	...	15	333	5,364	11,901	8,959	15,897	27	58	250	31	228	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	280	...	...	280	...	...	...	42	45	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	69	...	...	69	...	...	68	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	153	...	...	153	...	...	...	19	44	9	104	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	39	39	...	39	1	...	2	2	1	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	521	39	...	521	1	...	70	63	90	10	230	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
10	927	793	743	804	55,797	10,996	8,238	50,249	135	599	754	7,666	14,456	10,414	20,969	133	67	278	31	260	6	77	...
...	...	...	...	2	181	26	...	181	...	...	...	90	15	16	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,707	36,098	...	...	36,098	...	...	...	17,306	971	1,369	15,838	...	42	26	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,708	36,276	26	...	36,276	...	...	...	17,306	986	1,385	15,943	...	42	24	...	...	...	...	...
10	927	793	743	2,518	95,973	11,022	8,238	95,525	136	599	754	20,566	15,442	11,796	26,622	133	106	297	31	260	6	77	...

A.—Educa-

101.—Expenditure on public instruc-

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.			PUBLIC											
			UNDER PUBLIC											
			MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.									Managed		
			State revenue.	Local cess.	Self-tax.	British grants.	British municipal and local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.	Total.	State revenue.	Local cess.	Self-tax.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University education.	Arts colleges.													
	For boys.	English	33,648	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	33,768	...	...
		Oriental... ..	8,844	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	8,892	...	...
	Total ...		42,492	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	42,660	...	...
School education, general.	Secondary schools.													
	For boys.	High schools	96,821	...	...	...	...	2,178	...	...	98,999	...	66
		Upper middle schools ...	34,155	...	...	500	...	84	...	...	34,739	...	...
		Lower do. do.	41,148	...	...	...	...	1,433	...	...	42,576	...	...
	For girls.	High schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Upper middle schools ...	7,380	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	8,580	...	...
		Lower do. do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		1,79,499	...	...	500	...	4,895	...	...	1,84,894	...	66
	Primary schools.													
	For boys		84,655	...	...	...	...	4,212	...	...	88,867	...	64,152
	For girls		3,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,324	...	1,864
	Total ...		87,979	...	...	...	...	4,212	...	...	92,191	...	66,016
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction.													
	Training schools for masters ...		6,104	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	6,824	...	...
		Training schools for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Industrial schools	4,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,365	...	180
		Engineering schools	3,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,518	...	...
	Total ...		13,987	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	14,707	...	180
Buildings		3,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,615	...	48	
Furniture		281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	...	2,410	
Total ...		3,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,846	...	3,458	
Direction ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	
Examinations ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships.	Arts colleges ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental college ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary schools... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary schools ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special schools ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	...
Miscellaneous ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,508	
Total expenditure on public instruction ...			3,27,908	...	...	500	...	9,965	...	...	3,38,298	...	81,308

ation.

tion during 1307 Fasli.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.

by local cess boards.					Managed by Sarfi-i-khas.										Aided by provincial and local funds.				
British grants.	British muni- cipality and local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.	Total.	State revenue.	Local cess.	Sarfi-i-khas.	British grants.	British muni- cipality and local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.	Total.	State revenue.	Local cess.	Sarfi-i-khas.	British grants.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	
...	
...	
...	66	...	...	1,250	...	...	472	...	...	1,722	17,345	...	...	6,617	
...	4,612	...	...	8,344	
...	315	...	...	...
...	1,520	...	...	2,168	
...	
...	66	...	...	1,250	...	...	472	...	...	1,722	23,792	...	...	17,149	
...	...	192	...	...	64,344	...	...	5,824	...	...	...	...	...	5,824	16,430	1,355	...	780
...	1,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,840	997	...	2,641	
...	...	192	...	...	66,208	...	...	5,824	...	...	...	...	...	5,824	23,270	2,355	...	3,421
...	
...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	804	
...	
...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	804	
...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,289	
...	3,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,289	
...	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...
...	
...	1,080	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
...	...	48	...	...	10,558	...	...	650	...	...	84	...	...	734	...	...	...	...
...	...	240	...	...	81,543	...	...	7,784	...	...	556	...	...	8,340	53,442	2,855	...	22,668

A.—Educa-

101. *Expenditure on public*

PUBLIC INSTITUTE.												
UNDER PRIVATE												
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.				Aided by provincial and local funds.						Unaided.		
				British municipal- pality and local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.	Total.	State revenue.	Local cess.	Sarf-akhas.	British grants.	British municipal- pality and local funds.	Fees.
University education.	Arts colleges.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	For boys.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.	Secondary schools.											
	For boys.	High schools	...	...	19,390	8,434	6,177	57,963	...	...	...	...
		Upper middle schools	...	...	5,786	9,011	1,106	28,859	...	...	...	...
		Lower do. do.	...	943	41	...	...	1,299	...	...	260	28
	For girls.	High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Upper middle schools	...	...	1,975	...	250	5,933	...	...	7,865	2,708
		Lower do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,935
	Total			943	27,192	17,445	7,533	94,054	...	...	8,125	2,708
	Primary schools.											
	For boys	...	...	...	1,335	6,935	967	28,305	...	...	1,500	...
For girls		...	...	...	2,281	7,389	...	25,098	...	...	...
Total			...	3,616	14,274	967	53,403	...	...	1,500	...	
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction.											
	Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Training schools for mistresses	...	...	135	3,748	...	6,067	...	...	...	...
		Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Engineering schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total			...	135	3,748	...	6,067	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	6,895	540	1,964	10,688	...	...	...
	Furniture	...	...	...	...	1,008	681	738	2,427	...	284	85
Total			...	7,903	1,221	2,702	13,115	...	...	284	85	
Scholarships.	Direction			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examinations			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oriental college	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction			943	38,846	36,688	11,202	1,66,639	...	...	9,909	2,793	7,344

tion.

instruction during 1307 Fasli—concluded.

TIONS.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE.									Grand total.
MANAGEMENT.												
ED.												
Subscriptions.	Other sources.	Total.	State revenue.	Local cess.	Sacfi-khas.	British grants.	British municipal and local funds.	Poor.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	33,648	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	33,763	
...	8,844	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	8,892	
...	42,492	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	42,660	
...	1,14,166	66	...	6,617	...	21,568	8,434	6,177	1,57,023	
...	38,767	...	1,250	8,844	...	6,842	9,011	1,106	65,320	
...	...	288	41,458	...	...	260	943	1,502	...	...	44,163
...	
692	7,244	25,444	8,900	...	...	10,053	2,708	10,110	692	7,494	39,957
...	
692	7,244	25,732	2,03,291	66	1,250	25,774	3,651	39,522	18,137	14,777	3,06,468	
...	
...	1,363	3,241	1,01,085	66,010	5,824	2,280	...	6,117	6,935	2,330	1,00,591	
...	1,132	1,132	15,164	2,861	...	2,641	...	2,231	7,339	1,132	31,418	
...	2,495	4,373	1,16,249	08,871	5,824	4,021	...	8,398	14,274	3,462	2,21,999	
...	
...	6,104	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	6,824	
...	1,380	...	...	804	...	185	3,748	...	6,067	
...	4,365	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,545	
...	3,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,518	
...	15,387	180	...	804	...	853	3,748	...	20,954	
...	
...	3,615	43	...	1,289	...	6,895	540	1,964	14,346	
580	20	972	291	3,410	...	284	85	1,011	1,261	758	7,040	
...	
580	20	972	3,346	3,458	...	1,573	85	7,906	1,801	2,722	21,386	
...	39,590	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	39,614	
...	64,638	1,080	...	...	...	603	...	...	66,371	
...	861	...	...	...	...	6,550	...	...	7,411	
...	
...	4,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060	
...	1,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,708	
...	15,564	...	...	...	...	2,148	...	...	17,712	
...	60	...	...	380	...	...	440	
...	6,470	...	...	...	...	749	...	...	7,219	
...	84,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,462	
...	
...	2,17,403	1,080	60	...	...	10,454	...	...	2,28,997	
...	
...	1,02,352	10,508	650	...	...	17,525	...	...	1,31,035	
...	
1,272	9,759	31,077	7,01,000	84,158	7,784	83,072	3,786	84,828	37,960	20,961	9,73,499	

A.—Educa-

102.—Schools and scholars at different

CLASS OF SCHOOL.			Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 30th Aban.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.		
					Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Secondary schools.</i>										
For boys ...	Government ...	...	41	9,145	269	3	272	1,728	...	1,728
	Local cess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarf-i-khas ...	...	1	161	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Aided ...	...	18	2,151	98	...	98	526	...	526
	Unaided ...	...	1	70	...	...	...	8	...	8
Total ...			58	11,527	367	3	370	2,266	...	2,266
For girls ...	Government ...	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	7	7
	Local cess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarf-i-khas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	1	95	...	...	...	...	30	30
	Unaided ...	...	4	408	...	...	...	1	62	63
Total ...			6	533	...	...	...	1	99	100
Total secondary schools ...			62	12,060	367	3	370	2,267	99	2,366
<i>Primary schools.</i>										
For boys ...	Government ...	...	172	16,009	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local cess ...	...	360	17,009	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarf-i-khas ...	...	16	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	116	4,706	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	3	332	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			667	39,251	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ...	Government ...	...	16	850	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local cess ...	...	10	446	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarf-i-khas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	39	2,394	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	2	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			67	3,812	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total primary schools ...			734	43,063	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...			796	55,123	367	3	370	2,267	99	2,366

tion.

stages of instruction during 1307 Fasli.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all scholars who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1,953	...	1,953	3,087	...	3,087	2,105	...	2,105	9,142	3	9,145
...
29	...	29	98	...	98	30	...	30	161	...	161
456	...	456	968	...	968	103	...	103	2,151	...	2,151
22	...	22	40	...	40	...	...	...	70	...	70
2,460	...	2,460	4,193	...	4,193	2,238	...	2,238	11,524	3	11,527
...	15	15	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	35	35
...
...
...	6	6	...	46	46	...	13	13	...	95	95
24	100	124	32	97	129	20	67	87	77	326	403
24	121	145	32	156	188	20	80	100	77	456	533
2,484	121	2,605	4,225	156	4,381	2,258	80	2,338	11,601	459	12,060
3,022	...	3,022	7,121	...	7,121	5,866	...	5,866	16,009	...	16,009
258	...	258	8,402	...	8,402	8,349	...	8,349	17,009	...	17,009
138	...	138	533	...	533	524	...	524	1,195	...	1,195
180	...	180	2,437	...	2,437	2,109	...	2,109	4,706	...	4,706
52	...	52	182	...	182	98	...	98	332	...	332
3,630	...	3,630	18,675	...	18,675	16,946	...	16,946	39,251	...	39,251
...	37	37	...	472	472	...	341	341	...	850	850
...	...	...	...	274	274	...	172	172	...	446	446
...
...	92	92	...	1,118	1,118	...	1,189	1,189	...	2,394	2,394
...	17	17	...	59	59	...	46	46	...	122	122
...	146	146	...	1,918	1,918	...	1,748	1,748	...	3,812	3,812
3,630	146	3,776	18,675	1,918	20,593	16,946	1,748	18,694	39,251	3,812	43,063
6,114	267	6,381	22,900	2,074	24,974	19,204	1,828	21,032	50,852	4,271	55,123

A.—Education.

104.—Distribution of local cess expenditure on public instruction during 1907 Fash.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.												
		In schools managed by district local boards.										In schools managed by		
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 30th March.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	State grants.	Local cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal boards.	Private associations.
												Total local cess expenditure on public instruction.		
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
University education.	Arts colleges.													
	For boys ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For boys ... { Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.	Secondary schools.													
	For boys ... { High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	66
	For boys ... { Upper middle schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For boys ... { Lower do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls ... { High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls ... { Upper middle schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls ... { Lower do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	Primary schools.													
	For boys ...	360	17,009	16,140	13,189	...	64,152	192	...	...	64,344	...	...	64,344
School education, special.	For girls ...	10	446	407	326	...	1,864	...	...	...	1,864	...	...	1,864
	Total	370	17,455	16,547	13,515	...	66,016	192	...	...	66,208	...	...	66,208
	Schools for special instruction.													
	Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	180
	Engineering schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	180
	Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	43
	Furniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,410	...	...	...	3,410	...	...	3,410
Scholarships.	Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,453	...	...	...	3,453	...	...	3,453
	Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080
	High schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	10,508	48	...	...	10,556	...	...	10,556
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	10,508	48	...	...	10,556	...	...	11,026
	Grand total	370	17,455	16,547	13,515	...	79,977	240	...	...	80,217	246	...	81,543

CHAPTER VII.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—Debt commission.

105.—Balance sheet of Sir Salar Jung's debts payable by H. II. the Nizam's Government, for 1804 to 1807 Fashi.

Serial number.	NAME OF <i>shahdar</i> .	Rate of interest.	AMOUNT DUE									
			Arrears to the end of 1303 Fashi.			Interest for						
			Principal.		Interest.	Total.	1304 Fashi.	1305 Fashi.	1306 Fashi.	1307 Fashi.	Total.	
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
A.—DUE TO <i>shahdars</i>, OWING MONEY TO GOVERNMENT.												
1	Kishanram Mohanlal ...	Simple interest at 4 as per cent.	2,15,711	5 0	48,329	7 2	2,63,940	12 2	0,471	5 5	0,471	5 5
2	Nathul Govardhan Das ...	Do. ...	73,616	7 9	16,459	6 9	90,075	14 6	2,208	8 0	2,208	8 0
3	Amarsi Sojannal ...	Do. ...	1,91,065	2 6	42,718	15 9	2,33,784	2 3	5,731	15 3	5,731	15 3
	Total ...	...	4,80,392	15 3	1,07,407	13 8	5,87,800	12 11	14,411	12 8	14,411	12 8
B.—DUE TO <i>shahdars</i>, WHO ARE NOT INDEBTED TO GOVERNMENT.												
4	Lakshmi Das Lakshman Das ...	Do. ...	2,57,554	1 0	57,534	12 8	3,15,188	13 8	7,726	9 10	7,726	9 10
5	Sheolal Motilal, Raja Bahadur ...	Do. ...	2,57,878	13 3	57,667	6 5	3,15,536	3 8	7,766	5 10	7,766	5 10
6	Gyangir Narsing gir, Rajah Bahadur ...	Do. ...	40,320	0 0	9,014	14 0	49,334	14 0	1,209	9 6	1,209	9 6
7	Gyangir Narsing gir, Rajah Bahadur ...	Compound interest at 10 as per cent.	3,56,578	4 0	2,55,256	1 3	6,11,834	5 3	45,387	10 0	40,329	0 3
	Total ...	...	9,12,331	2 3	3,79,513	2 4	12,91,844	4 7	63,590	3 2	66,031	9 5
	Total of A & B ...	...	13,92,724	1 6	4,86,921	0 0	18,79,645	1 6	77,001	15 10	80,443	6 1
8	Sheolal Motilal, Rajah Bahadur ...	Compound interest at 12 annas per cent.	2,05,187	8 0	1,61,472	11 6	3,66,660	3 6	...	...	...	...
9	Sir Salar Jung Estate ...	Nil	29,434	7 10	...	...	29,434	7 10	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	2,34,621	15 10	1,61,472	11 6	3,96,094	11 4	...	...	...	...
	Grand total ...	...	16,27,346	1 4	6,51,393	11 6	22,78,739	12 10	77,001	15 10	80,443	6 1

A.—Debt commission.
 105.—Balance sheet of Sir Salar Jung's debts payable by H. H. the Nizam's Government, for 1904 to 1907 *Faski*—concluded.

Serial number.	NAME OF <i>shahkar</i> .	AMOUNT PAID.						BALANCE.											
		Total.						Total.											
		Principal.			Interest.			Principal.			Interest.								
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
A.—DUE TO <i>shahkars</i>, OWING MONEY TO GOVERNMENT.																			
1	Kishanram Mohanlal	...	...	...	66,209	12	10	66,209	12	10	...	2,15,711	5	0	2,23,616	5	0		
2	Nathmal Govardhan Das	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,616	7	9	98,909	14	6		
3	Anarsi Sajamul	1,91,065	2	6	59,914	13	6	2,50,980	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,91,065	2	6	1,26,124	19	4	3,17,189	12	10	2,86,327	12	9	33,198	6	9	3,22,526	3	6
B.—DUE TO <i>shahkars</i>, WHO ARE NOT INDEBTED TO GOVERNMENT.																			
4	Lakshmi Das Lakshman Das	2,57,554	1	0	83,301	5	2	3,40,855	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Sheolal Motilal, Raja Bahadur	2,57,578	13	3	84,001	7	3	3,41,580	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Gyasing Narsing gir, Raja Bahadur	...	...	...	1,904	0	0	1,904	0	0	40,320	0	0	11,940	4	0	52,269	4	0
7	Gyasing Narsing gir, Raja Bahadur	3,56,678	4	0	1,02,252	2	0	4,58,930	6	0	...	...	...	2,54,326	2	0	2,64,326	2	0
	Total	8,72,011	2	3	2,71,458	14	5	11,43,470	0	8	40,320	0	0	2,70,996	12	6	3,11,316	12	6
	Total of A & B	10,63,076	4	9	3,97,583	8	9	14,60,659	13	6	3,29,647	12	9	3,04,196	3	3	6,33,843	0	0
C.—DUE TO THE SALAR JUNG ESTATE.																			
8	Sheolal Motilal, Raja Bahadur	2,06,187	8	0	...	...	...	2,06,187	8	0	...	...	...	1,04,472	11	6	1,64,472	11	6
9	Sir Salar Jung Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,434	7	104
	Total	2,06,187	8	0	...	...	...	2,06,187	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total	12,69,263	12	9	3,97,583	8	9	16,65,547	5	6	3,59,082	4	7	4,68,067	14	9	8,27,760	3	4

A.—Debt commission.

106.—Details of claims against Government on account of the debts alleged to have been incurred anterior to Sir Salar Jung senior's time—continued.

Serial number.	Name of claimant.	PENSIKE.			DEPOSITED BY.			BALANCE.		
		Amount claimed.			Amount claimed.			Amount claimed.		
		Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.
Number of cases.	Nature of claim.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.
7	Brought forward ...	9,18,394	12 3	1,23,01,949	10 0	1,32,19,714	6 3	9,18,394	12 3	1,23,01,949
8	Bond given by Umdat-ul-Mulk, Amir-i-Kabir to Nathmal Govardhan Das. ...	51,480	6 0	1,48,519	10 0	2,00,000	0 0	51,480	6 0	1,48,519
1	Total ...	9,69,875	18 3	1,24,49,869	4 0	1,34,19,714	6 3	9,69,875	18 3	1,24,49,869
8	Deducted for exchange from Chelni to Halli Sicea ...	78,607	2 0	15,47,997	6 0	10,26,804	8 9	78,607	2 0	15,47,997
1	Balance Halli Sicea ...	8,91,267	15 0	1,09,01,871	14 0	1,17,88,139	18 6	8,91,267	15 0	1,09,01,871
1	Salaries of troops connected with Dafdar-i-Dewani. On account of surplus of the <i>payasa</i> of Amba Jagai connected with Dafdar-i-Dewani ...	5,49,084	8 3	...	...	...	...	5,49,084	8 3	...
1	Non-payment of notes by Radik Yavur-ud-Dowla, guaranteed by the Government ...	6,03,847	11 3	...	...	...	...	6,03,847	11 3	...
1	Total Dafdar-i-Dewani. For salaries in partnership with Kangir & Co., connected with Dafdar-i-Mal ...	1,86,105	9 0	...	...	...	...	1,86,105	9 0	...
8	Carried over. {	12,99,137	12 6	...	...	...	...	12,99,137	12 6	...
1		2,89,997	8 0	...	...	...	...	2,89,997	8 0	...
1		2,89,997	8 0	...	...	...	...	2,89,997	8 0	...
8		12,99,137	12 6	...	...	...	...	12,99,137	12 6	...

A.—Debt commission.

1106.—*Details of claims against Government on account of the debts alleged to have been incurred anterior to Sir Sular Jung senior's time—continued.*

Serial number.	Name of claimant.	PENDING.			DISPOSED OF.			BALANCE.		
		Amount claimed.			Amount claimed.			Amount claimed.		
		Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
		Number of cases.			Number of cases.			Number of cases.		
	Brought forward.	8	12,90,187	12	6	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1	2,80,907	8	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mortgage of diamond with Kitchpur Naraina in partnership with Kangri.	1	2,68,644	13	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Salaries of troops through Raja Lal Bahadur ...	1	907	4	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. do. ...	1	71,276	6	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. do. ...	1	2,68,307	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. do. ...	1	81,567	7	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. in partnership with Nathmal, &c. ...	1	24,287	2	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Loan in partnership with Shirdatram Jindram ...	1	1,22,906	2	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-payment of notes by Nobles for sums obtained through Raja Lal Bahadur ...	1	98,500	15	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Dattar-i-Mal ...	9	12,27,614	15	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchase of shawls in partnership with Kangri Bhoopgir ...	1	88,568	4	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of all claims of Umraogit ...	13	25,65,320	15	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Recovered ...	...	3,52,965	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance ...	13	22,12,355	15	6	...	...	...	...	...

A.—Debt commission.

106.—Details of claims against Government on account of the debts alleged to have been incurred anterior to Sir Ruler Jung senior's time—concluded.

Serial number.	Name of claimant.	Nature of claim.	PENDING.									DISPOSED OF.									BALANCE.								
			Number of cases.	Amount claimed.						Number of cases.	Amount claimed.						Number of cases.	Amount claimed.											
				Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.													
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.					
4	Shooli Modial.	Monies lent on security of chowries for postal arrangements	1	82,087	14	6	40,68,884	0	0	60,45,401	14	6	...	...	...	1	82,087	14	6	40,68,884	0	0	60,45,401	14	6	
		Bond	1	6,58,677	8	2	21,86,800	0	0	27,86,877	8	2	...	...	...	1	6,58,677	8	2	21,86,800	0	0	27,86,877	8	2	
		Mortgage of gold mohurs.	1	21,278	0	0	4,80,870	0	0	5,02,142	0	0	...	...	...	1	21,278	0	0	4,80,870	0	0	5,02,142	0	0	
		Mortgage of diamond, &c.	1	1,45,978	4	8	61,77,882	12	0	63,21,680	0	8	...	...	...	1	1,45,978	4	8	61,77,882	12	0	63,21,680	0	8	
		Total ...	4	9,00,660	6	0	1,27,58,417	2	8	1,80,68,077	8	6	...	...	...	4	9,00,660	6	0	1,27,58,417	2	8	1,80,68,077	8	6	
5	Ghanshamdas.	Bond	2	2,28,787	15	0	11,47,880	6	0	13,76,678	8	0	...	...	...	2	2,28,787	15	0	11,47,880	6	0	13,75,978	8	0	
		Do.	1	1,00,000	0	0	4,98,666	10	0	5,98,666	10	0	1,00,000	0	0	4,98,666	10	0	5,98,666	10	0	...	...	...		
		Total ...	3	3,28,787	15	0	16,45,887	0	0	19,74,946	8	0	1,00,000	0	0	4,98,666	10	0	5,98,666	10	0	2,28,787	15	0					
6	Maganmal Amars Sojanmal.	Bond	2	4,80,608	6	8	20,30,784	4	0	25,01,807	10	8	...	...	...	2	4,80,608	6	8	20,30,784	4	0	25,01,807	10	8	
		Salaries	1	84,180	6	9	2,70,128	8	0	3,04,808	14	9	...	...	...	1	84,180	6	9	2,70,128	8	0	3,04,808	14	9	
		Total ...	3	5,14,888	12	0	22,90,888	12	0	28,06,670	0	0	...	...	...	3	5,14,888	12	0	22,90,888	12	0	28,06,670	0	0	
TOTAL ORIGINAL CLAIMS ...			24	98,80,232	8	9	6,39,94,878	4	0	7,28,74,806	18	6	1,00,000	0	0	4,98,666	10	0	5,98,666	10	0	97,80,232	8	9	6,24,95,906	10	6		
7	Hari Das Bhag. Veni Das.	Bond	1	2,94,186	14	0	14,76,821	4	0	17,71,008	2	0	1	2,94,186	14	0	14,76,821	4	0	17,71,008	2	0			
8	Rajah Gangi Bahadur, heir of Umraogir.	Application for the recovery of the instalments paid to Raigir Bhooogir, partner in the transaction	1	61,771	0	0	61,771	0	0	1	61,771	0	0	61,771	0	0			
		TOTAL REVIEW CASES ...	3	3,55,967	14	0	14,76,821	4	0	18,32,779	2	0	2	3,55,967	14	0	14,76,821	4	0	18,32,779	2	0			
		Grand total ...	36	1,02,85,190	6	9	6,44,71,884	8	0	7,47,07,884	18	6	3	4,56,967	14	0	18,76,487	14	0	24,81,446	18	0	97,80,232	8	9	6,24,95,906	10	6	

sum which was somewhat lower than the conventional minimum of two months' average expenditure. This left a balance of roughly Rs. 20 lakhs available for new schemes out of which the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs would have to be set aside for unforeseen demands arising during the course of the year. It was finally decided to set aside for non-recurring expenditure during the year a sum of Rs. 15.97 lakhs making, together with the sum set aside for recurring expenditure, a total of Rs. 16.70 lakhs.

**Financial position at the
end of the year.**

The situation at the end of the year was distinctly more favourable than was anticipated. On making up the accounts of the previous year it was found that revenue had been more than Rs. 7 lakhs above the amount anticipated, while expenditure had been about Rs. 7 lakhs less. The result was that the actual opening balance on 1st April 1928 was Rs. 180.4 lakhs, including Rs. 70.42 lakhs in the Famine Relief Fund, that is approximately Rs. 15 lakhs more than was calculated when the Budget was presented. On the basis of the revised figures for 1928-29, the Hon'ble Finance Member was able in his Budget speech in February 1929 to anticipate that receipts from revenue would be higher by nearly half a lakh than the amount originally calculated, but that revenue expenditure on the other hand would exceed that anticipated by Rs. 4½ lakhs. Other heads of expenditure were likely to show in some cases an excess and in others a saving. The net result, so far as could be seen, would be that the closing balance was likely to be Rs. 160.72 lakhs, including Rs. 57.10 lakhs in the Famine Relief Fund. The decrease anticipated in the amount to the credit of that fund was the result of a new system introduced for financing loans to agriculturists, which had before been made direct from the Famine Relief Fund, but which, during the year, were made from the Provincial Loans Account, which borrowed for that purpose the surplus amount to the credit of the Relief Fund. Deducting the amount in the Famine Relief Fund, the balance likely to be available at the close of 1928-29 for general purposes was Rs. 103.62 lakhs.

The details of revenue and expenditure under all heads are given in the abstract of the budget for 1929-30 printed in appendix III which shows the budget estimate for 1928-29, the revised estimate at the close of the year and the estimates for 1929-30.

As usual, the Transferred departments had the lion's share of the funds allotted for new schemes, though it was not possible, to treat them so generously as in previous years. Of the Rs. 73,000 provided for new

Division of funds between Transferred and Reserved Departments.

recurring expenditure Rs. 49,000, or 67 per cent, was allotted to the Transferred departments, and of the Rs. 15.97 lakhs provided for new non-recurring expenditure Rs. 8.75 lakhs, or 55 per cent, was allotted to those departments. The division of funds between the Reserved and Transferred departments, is brought out clearly in the two accompanying diagrams. The first shows the total amounts that have been allotted for non-recurring expenditure to the reserved and transferred departments respectively during the past four years; the second diagram refers to recurring expenditure only and shows the ultimate expansion that will result on either side from new projects initiated during the same period. The diagrams need no explanation and show that the "nation-building" departments are not being neglected.

The position at the end of 1928-29 justified, on the whole, the hopes that had been formed at the

Future outlook.

close of the previous year of a more favourable financial outlook. A correct relation between revenue and expenditure debitable to revenue had been re-established; an increase in revenue was anticipated during the forthcoming year, in spite of an expected further decrease in revenue from Excise; and the completion of repayments to the Provincial Loans Account and of assignments to the Famine Relief Fund had made it possible to incur, in the future, fresh recurring expenditure on a more liberal scale than during the year just past. It was not however possible to sound too optimistic a note, as the fact remained that though Government might by prudent and economical budgetting contrive to save themselves from bankruptcy, they had not the means to keep pace with the rate of development in other provinces, and would never have those means until a more equitable financial settlement was arrived at.

CHAPTER III.

The Legislative Council.

There were two sessions of the Council during the period under report, the first being held at Ranchi in August 1928, the second at Patna in February and March 1929. There were 30 meetings in the course of the two sessions, of which 12 were devoted to non-official business. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur and Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti continued to hold office as President and Deputy President respectively.

Four Bills were passed into law, two during the first session and two during the second. The first of these was the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Bill 1927, a private member's Bill which had been introduced in the autumn session of 1927 and referred to a select committee. The Bill as passed provides for the restitution of rights on the reversal or modification of certain orders of a certificate officer. The second Bill passed was the Patna Administration (Amendment) Bill 1928, a Government measure providing for the application or adaptation of the provisions of the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act of 1922 to Patna, and validating all action previously taken under the Patna Administration Act of 1915. The third Bill was the Chota Nagpur Tenure-holders' Rent Account Bill 1928, which aimed at protecting the interests of sharers in a permanent tenure from sale by reason of the default of their co-sharers. This Bill had a chequered career. Although it had been brought forward unsuccessfully in several previous sessions of the Council, the member for Hazaribagh introduced it once more in the August session of 1928. The Bill had been consistently opposed by Government as unfair to the landlords and administratively unworkable, and its re-introduction was opposed on this occasion because the few changes made by the mover had done nothing to remove these defects. The Council, however, decided to refer the Bill to a select committee, from which it emerged in a modified form, which Government accepted, and the Bill was passed into law during the winter session. The fourth Bill passed was the Chota Nagpur

Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1927, a Government measure introduced in the autumn session of 1927, which sought to amend the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act of 1908 so as to facilitate transfer by occupancy raiyats and acquisition by landlords of land required for mining purposes. After examination by a select committee, the Bill came before the Council during the Patna session. It encountered strenuous opposition from the *Swarajist* party on the ground that it was intended mainly for the benefit of European companies, that it interfered unduly with the rights of tenure-holders and that it did not provide adequately for the protection of the raiyat. After a debate which lasted more than two days, in which two amendments were carried against the Government, the Bill was finally passed.

Thirteen other Bills were introduced, all of them by non-official members. Of these, seven were of a nature affecting one or other of the two communities of Hindus and Muhammadans. Four aimed at providing more adequate representation of the Muslim community in municipalities and district boards by means of a separate electorate, and one, the Muslim Wakf Bill 1928, at providing for the effective control and administration of Wakf properties, and Muslim Public Trusts and institutions by chosen representatives of the Muslim community. The other two were the Hindu Religious Endowment Bills of 1928 and 1929, which sought to provide for the proper control and administration of Hindu religious endowments without interfering with the religious rites and practices of *maths* and temples.

Of the remaining six Bills, four related to tenancy legislature, one to the protection of cattle and one to the amendment of the Local Self-Government Act. The most important was the Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1928 which was brought forward on behalf of the landlords in accordance with an arrangement made in the autumn session of 1927, when a similar Bill, the Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1927, had been introduced on behalf of the tenants. It was then agreed that the landlords' party in the Council should not oppose the reference of the tenants' Bill to a select committee, while the tenants' party should postpone the formation of a committee until the landlords had produced a Bill embodying their side of the question. The landlords accordingly introduced their Bill in the August session of 1928, and the Council decided to refer it to the select committee to which the tenants' Bill had been referred, so that the two sides of the case for revision or the tenancy law might be presented simultaneously, and a mutually

acceptable measure evolved, if possible. The two Bills, however, offered little basis for agreement. The select committee sat at intervals through the cold weather but had not presented a report when the year ended. A private Bill was also introduced to amend the Orissa Tenancy Act, with the object of facilitating consolidation of raiyati holdings by sanctioning mutual exchange on payment of a nominal registration fee. Government adopted a sympathetic attitude towards the Bill and agreed that it should be referred to a select committee; but their spokesman made it clear that Government expected little practical result from the Bill and apprehended that it might give opportunities for abuse. Raiyats would be able to cheat landlords by concealing sales under the guise of exchanges and so avoid payment of the mutation fee, and the *mahajan* would, by exerting pressure on his debtors, be able to consolidate his own holding by exchanging scattered plots of inferior land with better land held by his debtors. The report of the select committee was presented in the Patna session but it was found desirable to recommit the Bill to the select committee for further examination.

In addition to these Bills, four which had previously been introduced came up for discussion. One was the Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1927, of which mention has already been made. Two dealt with district board legislation, the motion to refer them to a select committee being postponed in both instances. The fourth was the Patna University (Amendment) Bill 1927, designed to make the Patna University a teaching University, which after some discussion was circulated for opinion. In addition, three Bills which had been introduced by non-official members lapsed during the period under review.

The number of questions asked during the two sessions was 618 against 544 and the number of supplementary questions 879 against 569 in the

Questions and resolutions.

corresponding period of last year. Twenty-four resolutions were moved, of which 11 were adopted, 8 withdrawn and 5 negatived. The most important was a Government resolution, brought forward at the August session, for the appointment of a committee of the Legislative Council to co-operate with the Simon Commission. The resolution was opposed by the *Swarajist* party in full force. The speeches of the opposition were not remarkable for their relevancy to the point at issue, namely whether it would be to the advantage or disadvantage of the province to form a committee but were mainly concerned in an attack on British rule in India from its inception. After a lengthy, but not rancorous, debate the motion was carried by 50 votes to 44, the

Muhammadan members with few exceptions voting solidly with the Government. A committee of seven members was subsequently elected by the Council.

The Salvation Army Dom settlement at Chauterwa, for the susceptibilities of whose inmates the non-official members of Council appeared recently to have conceived a marked tenderness, again came up for discussion in the shape of a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee to enquire into the grievances of the Doms. This, however, was withdrawn after an assurance from the side of Government that they were prepared to arrange for an unofficial visit to the settlement by two members of the Council, who would be at liberty to see all they wanted and form their own conclusions.

A resolution of a sweeping nature, prohibiting the sale of all intoxicants, except for medicinal purposes, during religious fairs and festivals was put forward on the grounds that the sale of alcohol acted as an incentive to communal disorder. This was opposed by the Government spokesman, who maintained that the excessive use of alcohol was not the primary cause of such disorders and that the acceptance of the resolution would impose unfair disabilities on the adherents of the religion not observing the festival. It was pointed out that stoppage of sale would not necessarily stop consumption and that there would have to be a large increase of excise staff to enforce the order. In spite of these objections, however, the resolution was passed by a narrow majority of 4 votes. Among other resolutions adopted, one recommending the non-renewal of the lease of the Bengal and North-Western Railway on the grounds of inefficient service was passed without a division. Another, recommending the extension of judicial powers under the Village Administration Act to union boards of one year's standing, was also adopted without a division, though Government have since made it known that they do not propose to entrust judicial functions to any union boards that have not first established their fitness in other spheres of local activity. Another important resolution, recommending the extension of the franchise to women, was passed by the substantial majority of 47 votes to 14.

Of the resolutions defeated, one proposed that Government should spend one lakh of rupees in the ensuing year in the manufacture and sale of *khadi*, and was defeated by the narrow margin of 4 votes. Another defeated resolution, connected with the adoption of *Urdu* as an optional court script in Bihar was interesting, not so much for its matter as for the manner of its defeat. A resolution in favour of the adoption of the *Urdu* script had been

passed at a previous session of the Council and opinions on the subject were subsequently invited by Government from the High Court and Bar Associations. The resolution moved on this occasion was that these opinions should be placed at the disposal of the Council for its consideration. This was opposed by the Government spokesman, the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Sifton, as being unconstitutional. The voting on the resolution was equal whereupon the President, in conformity with Parliamentary principle, gave his casting vote in favour of the *status quo ante* and the resolution was defeated.

A motion for the adjournment of the House was moved during the August session in order to draw attention to the havoc wrought by floods in North Bihar and to discuss the action taken by Government. On an explanation being given, however, of the relief measures taken by the authorities, the mover expressed himself satisfied and withdrew the motion.

During the Patna session of the Council, two days were set aside for the discussion of a motion of disapproval of the policy of the Hon'ble Minister of Local Self-Government in superseding the Gaya district board, moved by the leader of the *Swarajist* party. Eighteen months before, the alleged improper use made by the Hon'ble Minister of the power of nominating district board members had been the subject of a similar motion, which was defeated by a large majority. On this occasion the affairs of the Gaya district board were discussed at length and the action of the Hon'ble Minister, which was alleged to have been prompted by personal motives, was vigorously attacked. The accusations were effectively rebutted by the Hon'ble Minister and other Government speakers, and on the house dividing, it was seen that the motion had been lost by 56 votes to 36.

One day was devoted to the presentation and explanation of the Budget for 1929-30. It was introduced by the Hon'ble Raja of Kanika, who had less than a month previously assumed the duties of Finance Member. Before entering into details, the Hon'ble Member compared briefly the financial situation of the province with that of other provinces and pointed out that in proportion to its population Bihar and Orissa had the smallest revenue of any, and that expenditure must, as a consequence, be on a correspondingly low level. He was able however to say that the financial outlook was not so gloomy as in the previous year as, owing to an unforeseen reduction in the annual contribution to the

Famine Relief Fund, it was possible to incur fresh recurring charges to a limited amount. The Hon'ble Member claimed that the funds available had been distributed between the different departments and on the various schemes of development as carefully and as equitably as possible. The general discussion on the budget which followed showed that this claim was based on reasonable foundations. While some of the speakers accused the Government of extravagance others accused it of parsimony, and the arguments brought forward practically cancelled each other. One member expressed apprehension at the reduction of the balance in the Famine Insurance Fund, another approval at the liberal grant for flood relief work in Orissa, a provision which would not have been possible but for the money available in the Famine Insurance Fund. One member expressed a wish to take Rs. 10 lakhs a year from the Police budget and devote it to primary education, while others criticized, on the one hand the largeness of the revenue from Excise, and on the other the smallness of that from income-tax and forests. Altogether the criticisms were made in a spirit of reasonableness and of appreciation of the difficulties of Government.

Fifty-three motions for the reduction or omission of budget demands were discussed, of which 8 were carried, 14 rejected and 31 withdrawn.

Voting of demands for grants.

All the motions carried were for token cuts. The first of these was to draw attention to the alleged grievances of the tenants in the *Khas Mahal* area of the Daltonganj municipality, and a motion for a cut of Rs. 100 in the provision for Government Estates was carried by a narrow majority of 3 votes. The second motion was raised as a protest against the contemplated revision of the Survey and Settlement operations in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, which was stated to be premature, and resulted in a cut of Rs. 100 in the Land Revenue provision. A cut of Re. 1 was made in the irrigation grant in disapproval of the dropping by Government of a scheme for diverting the course of the river Shakri in Gaya, and a cut of Rs. 100 in the provision for Voted Allowances, which was proposed in order to draw the attention of Government to the desirability of altering the rules for travelling allowance of members of Council, was adopted without a division. The demand for the Legislative Council was cut by Rs. 100 in order to ventilate the grievances with regard to pay and allowances of Legislative Council clerks, and that for the Civil Secretariat by a similar amount, on the grounds of the inadequate pay of the Secretariat clerks. The Police budget was let off lightly and only came in for two cuts, each of Rs. 100. One was by way of censure of

the Inspector-General for supporting the action of a Superintendent of Police, who had discharged a constable for disobedience of orders in repeatedly wearing a *tika* mark on his forehead while in uniform. The other cut was in the provision for the Railway police, as a protest against the alleged inefficiency of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. Though the mover attempted after discussion to withdraw the motion, he was not permitted to do so by the House and it was adopted without a division.

The fourteen motions for reduction which were either negatived or rejected after a division included four by way of criticism of different aspects of Government's Excise policy. A motion for a cut of Rs. 100 in the provision for the Executive Council, which was put forward to protest against a report recently published by the Executive Council on the working of the Reforms during the years 1923—26 produced a lengthy debate, which resulted in the motion being narrowly defeated by 44 votes to 36. An attack on the system of diarchy by the *Swaraj* party, in the form of a motion to omit the whole of the provision for Ministers, was easily defeated by 47 votes to 29, while a motion to reduce the provision for travelling allowance by the amount allotted for the expenses of the members of the Provincial Committee attached to the Simon Commission was lost by 44 votes to 35. The Maghaiya Doms again came in for attention when a motion was brought forward to reduce the item of Rs. 11,102 for reclamation of Maghaiya Doms by Rs. 10,000, the amount of the Government subsidy to the Salvation Army. In spite of the repeated assurances given on behalf of Government both in the past and on this occasion that no pressure was brought by the Salvation Army on the inmates to embrace Christianity, and notwithstanding the facilities recently given to two members of the Council for inspection of the settlement, the motion was pressed to a division and only lost by 8 votes.

Forty-eight supplementary demands were placed before the Council, all of which were carried except two. One was for Rs. 837, the cost of giving 6 Dom boys of Chauterwa a technical training for five years, the other for Rs. 20,000, the estimated cost of converting the Radium Institute buildings at Ranchi into a Council Chamber and quarters for members of the Council. The former demand was defeated by 6 votes, the latter, which had been put forward to meet the wishes of many members of the Council for a more commodious building, was defeated by 10 votes, the Government members abstaining from voting. A large majority of the demands were carried without a division, though an exception

was made in the case of a demand for Rs. 50,000 towards the cost of the erection of a new Government House at Ranchi. After a somewhat half-hearted debate, which took the form of an attack on the annual hot-weather exodus of Government from Patna to Ranchi, the motion to adopt the demand was carried by a large majority.

CHAPTER IV.

Local Self-Government.

The year under review was the second year of the three years' life of the second group of district boards constituted since the amendment of the Local Self-Government Act. This group of boards has, from the outset, had to face a period of financial stress, following on one of financial prosperity, during which its predecessors, with the aid of large Government grants, embarked on ambitious programmes for the expansion of education and medical aid. Recurring charges expanded to such an extent that the new boards found themselves so situated that, unless Government could increase their recurring grants, or unless they themselves could explore new sources of income, they could expand no further and must, in fact, in the case of some boards, either retrench or run the risk of bankruptcy.

During the year Government took steps to impress the facts of the situation on all district boards by issuing a circular, in which the necessity of preparing a careful statement of recurring income and expenditure and of referring to this statement before sanctioning new recurring charges was emphasized. Though this policy of consolidation and retrenchment was one which must inevitably be uncongenial to boards which depend for their popularity on showing results, many of them appeared during the year to have grasped the position and to have explored, though with varying degrees of thoroughness, the possibilities both of retrenchment and of new sources of income in their efforts to restore financial equilibrium. To take a few concrete instances, both the Hazaribagh and Manbhum boards, which were in serious financial difficulties owing to a decline in the coal cess, their chief source of income, appointed retrenchment committees which proposed exceedingly drastic retrenchments in expenditure, to many of which both boards ultimately gave effect, though they showed a tendency to retrench in communication repairs rather than in their more popular activities, such as medical relief, education and water-supply. Some of the North Bihar boards, which had become involved in heavy recurring educational expenditure owing to the irresponsible action of their local boards, effected

retrenchment by closing down schools, while other boards refrained from opening schools and dispensaries, realizing, in time, their inability to maintain them. There were also instances of definite and constructive proposals to tap new sources of income. One chairman advocated the levy of an educational cess and of a tax on bullock carts; others were of opinion that public motor vehicles should be compelled to pay direct contributions towards the development of communications; while two others suggested that the shortage of cash felt by some boards at the beginning of the year might be remedied by the substitution of the calendar for the financial year, with the object of obtaining larger instalments of road cess in the first half of the year.

There is however another side to the picture. The disastrous state of the Gaya board's finances compelled Government to take the drastic step of superseding it. In 1924, the board had had a bank balance of some Rs. 6½ lakhs and a recurring surplus of income over obligatory recurring charges of about Rs. 2½ lakhs. By the beginning of 1928, it had immediate liabilities of nearly Rs. 6½ lakhs without funds to meet them, and had had to leave a large number of its capital projects incomplete, with consequent heavy losses in unused materials. A special audit was conducted under Government's orders, which revealed gross and continuous mal-administration of the board's funds during the previous four years. The auditor's report was followed by the supersession of the board and of its local boards, and a special officer was put in charge of the board. Thanks to the drastic retrenchments which this officer put into effect by the end of the year and to the aid of a loan of Rs. 4½ lakhs on the security of these retrenchments, the board is now on the way to finding its financial legs again. There can be no doubt however that Government's intervention saved a very serious financial catastrophe.

The administration of the Bhagalpur board has also given Government considerable cause for anxiety. Recent inspection notes revealed a state of chaos in its affairs, reported to be largely due to the inability of the chairman to devote any time to his duties. Prolonged inspection by the Ministry's special inspecting officer has enabled him to help the board to prepare a budget which will just make both ends meet next year if recurring retrenchments of half a lakh are effected. The Balasore board, whose predecessors had brought it to the verge of bankruptcy by diversion of earmarked grants, was still in serious difficulties at the beginning of the year, but saved itself by accepting a budget

prepared for it by the special inspecting officer after Government had made it clear that unless this were done no loan could be given to save it from bankruptcy.

Though district boards have not, on the whole, provided a fruitful field for political activities, two boards were reported to have used primary school *gurus* for political propaganda work, an abuse which cannot but cause grave uneasiness in view of the use of the same agency for the same purpose by many of the predecessors of the present batch of boards. On the whole, however, the spirit of co-operation with Government has shown no signs of diminishing and the inspections made by Commissioners and District Officers have been welcomed and made real use of by the executives. Unfortunately, the services of the special inspecting officer have been temporarily lost to Government since he was deputed to take charge of the Gaya board; but the experience gained of the value of this special post has been most encouraging both to the Ministry of Local Self-Government and to the local bodies themselves and it has been filled again since the close of the year.

There have been certain aspects of the administration of local boards during the year which give reason for doubt whether sufficient attention has been paid to these boards in recent years. The special officer who took charge of the district board of Gaya after its supersession, detected irregularities in the administration of several local boards, the chief of which were inadequate office supervision, lax control over funds and inefficient administration of primary education. Other irregularities were also discovered in several districts of North Bihar, where local boards were found to have exceeded their budget provision for education, with the result that *gurus* were unpaid and no funds were available to maintain the schools. It is apparent that chairmen of district boards have been finding considerable difficulty in inspecting and controlling local boards, though, as was pointed out by Government to one chairman who applied for a recurring grant to meet a recurring deficit, created by the neglect of certain local boards to observe ordinary prudence in budgetting, local boards are only agents of the district boards with delegated powers, which can be cancelled in the last resort. On the other hand, a non-official chairman is in a difficult position in inspecting the work of the local board executives, depending as he does for his position on a majority vote and knowing that one local board is likely in

opposition to back up another. The result has been that inspections have been infrequent and local boards have largely been left to work out their own salvation.

The union committees constituted by Government under the Local Self-Government Act have gradually been disappearing since the passing of the Village Administration Act of 1922 in favour of the union boards constituted under that Act. During the period under review, four more committees were converted into boards, leaving only 30 in all, the administration of which is reported to be in many cases stagnant.

The number of union boards working during the year was 148, of which all, except those in the Chota Nagpur Division, i.e., 139 in all, continued to exercise *chaukidari* powers. Judicial powers were exercised by 81 boards, 57 of which were in the Muzaffarpur district. It is evident that judicial functions were the most popular of those connected with the Act, as in Muzaffarpur alone no fewer than 3,004 criminal and 3,755 civil cases were disposed of by *panchayats* during the year. The tendency to devote more attention to these functions than to the primary duties of village administration in the sphere of public health and education is a matter for considerable regret. Owing both to lack of interest and to lack of adequate funds, little progress was made during the year in administrative work. A few boards ran night schools, two administered compulsory primary education and one board maintained a homeopathic dispensary. But it is significant that district boards did not in most cases even hand over to their union boards the control of primary schools and of the funds spent thereon; and until district boards are better able to afford to give financial assistance to their union boards, or until the amount of taxation which union boards are willing to impose increases, progress is bound to be slow. Except in Muzaffarpur district, where two Sub-Deputy Collectors trained as circle officers in Bengal in the previous year did very useful work, supervision was generally inadequate. Two more special officers are now being trained in Muzaffarpur for similar work elsewhere.

The total income of all boards during the year, exclusive of opening balances, was about Rs. 1½ lakhs less than in the previous year, mainly due to a large decrease in the cess from collieries and mines in the districts of Manbhum and Hazaribagh, a source of income which fluctuates with the state of the coal market. On the other

hand there were increases in the income from education, medical and civil works. Education showed an increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh, due partly to an increase of fees consequent on the conversion of middle vernacular to middle English schools and partly to an increase to Government grants. Medical and civil works each showed an increase of about $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh due, in the case of the former, almost entirely to increased Government grants, and in the case of the latter, to increased receipts from ferries and from the sale of roadside trees, as well as increased grants. The progressive increase in the amount of Government grants since the formation of the province was commented on last year, when it was shown that grants for education had increased from an average of Rs. 7.38 lakhs in 1912—15 to Rs. 21.67 lakhs in 1924—27, and medical grants in the same period from considerably less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lakh to Rs. 5.49 lakhs. Owing however to financial stringency no further large increase in these grants from provincial revenues is likely to be practicable in the near future.

The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,60,31,000 to Rs. 1,52,29,000, i.e. by about Rs. 8

Expenditure.

lakhs. It was distributed between the main heads as follows :—

Head.	1928-29 (in thousands of rupees).	1927-28 (in thousands of rupees).	Percentage of total expenditure in 1928-29.	Percentage of total expenditure in 1927-28.
Primary education ...	44,48	43,44	29.2	27.09
Medical relief and sanitation.	20,25	19,36	13.3	12.08
Civil works ...	61,91	70,63	40.6	44.06

These figures show a further development of the tendency, which has been so marked in recent years, to increase expenditure on the first two heads at the expense of the third.

The total expenditure on education increased by a lakh. It is significant, however, that while non-recurring expenditure on school buildings fell by Rs. 2.71 lakhs there was an increase, shared by all classes of schools, of no less than Rs. 4.84 lakhs in recurring expenditure on salaries. This large expansion of recurring educational expenditure has been undertaken by many boards without a strict examination of their capacity to maintain it, with the

result that several have had to make heavy retrenchments in their educational programmes in order to save themselves from bankruptcy. The same has been the case with expenditure on medical relief, which shows an increase of rather less than a lakh. Many boards have had to make big cuts in recurring medical expenditure, and have had to abandon projects for the opening of new dispensaries until their financial position is stronger.

Though expenditure on sanitation showed only a nominal increase, most useful work was done during the year by the public health organizations of district boards, particularly in disinfecting wells and dealing with epidemics and, in some districts, in cholera inoculation and in quinine treatment for malaria. In one district a motor-lorry was employed, equipped with medicines for epidemic relief work, and two clinics were maintained for outdoor treatment of lepers; in two others village health societies were started; in others propaganda work was carried on by means of lectures and lantern slides; and in all districts sources of water-supply were disinfected and useful work done at *melas*. During the year Government were able to make a recurring grant to meet half the cost of the public health staff of two additional boards, which brings the number assisted in this way to five.

Expenditure on vaccination also showed a slight increase. The introduction of compulsory primary vaccination into rural areas has been under consideration by Government, who offered during the year to hand over control of vaccination to all district boards employing approved health staffs and to give them the loan of their vaccination inspecting staff under certain conditions. Arrangements on these lines were made at the close of the year in the Patna district, where compulsory primary vaccination is in force. Veterinary expenditure, which had decreased slightly in the previous year, increased by nearly half a lakh, from Rs. 2.44 to Rs. 2.89 lakhs. There were encouraging signs of the increased popularity of veterinary work among the cultivating classes, who are gradually realizing the economic value of the inoculation of their cattle against disease.

Expenditure on civil works showed a fall of nearly Rs. 8½ lakhs, largely due to decreased expenditure on buildings, original communications and repairs to communications. Though a decrease of expenditure was inevitable owing to shortage of funds, there is no doubt that the sum spent on repairs to communications was very inadequate, in spite of which it was disquieting to find that 77 miles were added during the year to the length of metalled

roads, 376 to the length of unmetalled and 414 to the length of village roads maintained by district boards. The rapid increase in the popularity of motor buses has forced most district boards to realize the importance of communications, and applications have been made by several for loans to improve them. The question of ways and means for meeting the need for more money has engaged the attention of Government, who have come to the conclusion that the most satisfactory way to raise revenues for the development of communications is to impose a provincial tax on motor vehicles of all kinds including lorries. A bill to effect this object has subsequently been published for criticism. Expenditure on water-supply decreased by over Rs. 2 lakhs. Few boards had funds of their own to spare and most of the money spent came from accumulated Government grants earmarked for the purpose.

During the year a concentrated effort was made to eradicate water hyacinth in the three Orissa coastal districts. Government made small grants to the district boards for

Campaign against water hyacinth. the purpose; but it was realized from the outset that it was organized administrative action alone which could succeed, with the legal sanction afforded by the issue of warning notices under district board by-laws. The areas mainly affected were located; and the campaign was vigorously prosecuted by the district officials, headed by the Commissioner of the division, and aided by the district boards. It achieved remarkable results. By the end of the year, some three-quarters of the total area of 14,000 acres choked by the weed in the Cuttack district and several hundred acres in the other two districts had been completely cleared, and the cultivators and landlords had begun to realize that the work was well worth doing in their own interests. Tanks were, often for the first time in living memory, restored to use, either as fisheries or as a source of water-supply; while in some cases land was made available for growing paddy crops. There are good grounds for hoping that if the impetus given to the campaign by the Commissioner is continued for another year complete success will eventually be attained.

Closing balances including deposits fell from Rs. 44.92 lakhs to Rs. 35.03 lakhs, i.e. by nearly Rs. 10 lakhs, following on a decrease during the previous year of nearly Rs. 16½ lakhs, and excluding deposits fell from Rs. 36.32 lakhs to Rs. 26.89 lakhs, of which one-third consisted of unspent earmarked Government grants.

Boards continued in their budgets to provide for the full expenditure of these grants, but were frequently unable to spend the money. One board which budgetted for an unspent balance of only Rs. 11,000 actually had more than one lakh unspent at the end of the year; another spent less than half the grants budgetted for; and there was considerable delay almost everywhere in spending grants for primary school buildings. Though balances were, in all cases, considerably in excess of the prescribed minima, these minima are admittedly much too low, and were fixed long ago when neither the income nor the recurring charges of district boards were nearly as high as they now are. The necessity for increasing the minimum closing balances is under Government's consideration.

Audit reports of district boards again emphasized the failure of finance committees to shoulder their important responsibilities and criticisms were, as usual, made of irregularities in calling for tenders and giving out contracts, and in connection with the rush of payments in the last few days of the financial year. In one board, 500 bills were passed on the last day of the year and cheques amounting to nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs were not presented for payment owing to their late issue. On the whole, however, audit notes were less critical than in the previous year, and there was, except in the case of the Gaya district board, no complaint of lack of co-operation between the executives of district boards and the Audit Department.

The past year, like its predecessors, has been marked by few developments in municipal administration, the comparative stagnation of which is in this province fundamentally due to poverty. The chief sources of taxation are not sufficient to finance the capital cost of large projects, nor can municipal revenues ordinarily be expanded sufficiently to provide adequate security for large loans. Efficiency requires a highly paid staff, which municipalities in the province are not able to afford. Finally, the class of wealthy and leisured men whose social position places them above party factions, such as are generally found at the head of municipal affairs in wealthier countries, is in this province very small indeed; nor even when available are they always willing to undertake the thankless task of administering a municipality which is too poor to produce spectacular results, and whose commissioners are more inclined to fetter the discretion of their office bearers than to support a chairman who is willing to court unpopularity by efficient tax collection and by a firm administration. The only

permanent remedy for such a state of affairs is the growth of a healthy public opinion; and there are indications of such a development in one or two of the larger towns. In some of the smaller municipalities, so far as their inadequate funds permitted, useful work was done.

The total income during the year, excluding opening balances, rose from Rs. 35.69 lakhs to Rs. 36.47 lakhs. The chief increases were under the heads of grants (+Rs. 1.05 lakhs); loans, advances and deposits (+Rs. 1.37 lakhs); and taxes including realizations under special Acts (+Rs. .41 lakhs). Under the latter head the individual fluctuations between last year and the previous year were in general small, but the following figures, giving the average income from taxation in triennial periods since the formation of the province, show a marked and steady increase, which has been maintained during the last triennium :—

	Triennial average, 1911—14.	Triennial average, 1914—17.	Triennial average, 1917—20.	Triennial average, 1920—23.	Triennial average, 1923—26.	Triennial average, 1926—29.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tax on houses and lands.	5,50	6,36	7,58	8,13	9,41	10,55
Tax on animals and vehicles.	1,29	1,30	1,37	1,43	1,93	2,27
Tax on profes- sions and trades.	25	26	28	27	40	47
Water-rate ...	55	1,15	1,32	2,14	2,52	2,99
Latrine rate ...	2,90	3,30	4,38	5,15	5,94	6,80
Total of rates and taxes.	13,56	15,30	18,14	20,80	23,40	26,35
Total non-tax income.	2,56	3,77	3,81	3,63	5,06	5,74
Total income ex- cluding grants.	16,12	19,01	21,95	23,93	28,46	32,43

The incidence of taxation per head of the population, which rose from Rs. 1-2-8 in 1912-13 to Rs. 2-1-8 in 1927-28, rose still further to Rs. 2-2-4 during the period under review. In spite of this increase however, there are indications that the existing sources of taxation might reasonably be made to yield a larger income. For instance, the income from the tax on holdings might be increased by a more frequent and methodical revision of the assessment; there is no doubt that many motor vehicles escape municipal taxation; cart tax could yield a much larger sum if its realization were more effectively supervised; and the latrine rate, which generally falls below the expenditure debitable to it is, in many towns, considerably below the minimum rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the annual value of holdings.

The total disbursements increased from Rs. 39.69 to Rs. 42.25, the increase being distributed under **Expenditure.** most of the main heads. The main increase was under 'conservancy' and was chiefly due to the necessity of paying increased wages to the conservancy staff. Educational expenditure, which had increased from Rs. 2.41 lakhs to Rs. 3.86 lakhs during the past three years, rose to Rs. 3.95 lakhs in the period under review. Unlike the case of district boards, there has been practically no change in the details of distribution of expenditure since the Reforms.

Collections of municipal taxes continued to be unsatisfactory in the year under review. The total **Collection of municipal taxes.** arrear demand rose from Rs. 5.20 lakhs to Rs. 5.58 lakhs and outstanding balances from Rs. 6.04 lakhs to Rs. 6.66 lakhs. There were five towns which ended the year with arrears amounting to more than half the current demand; two with arrears in the neighbourhood of half that demand; and 26, as compared with 23 in the previous year, whose arrears exceeded one-fifth of the demand. There is no doubt that the reluctance of most municipal executives to execute distress warrants for the realization of arrears and their tendency to have recourse instead to the slower and more expensive procedure of the civil courts has been taken full advantage of by the tax-payer; and until more executives are found who are prepared to apply ordinary business methods to the collection of taxes and to face the unpopularity of which every ratepayer knows they are afraid, there is little hope of progress. That efficiency in tax collections is not impracticable is shown by the fact that in eight towns the arrears at the end of the year amounted

to less than 5 per cent and in eight others to less than 10 per cent of the current demand.

The Audit Department report shows five municipalities with liabilities exceeding their assets and six whose cash balances were less than the amount of earmarked Government grants outstanding. Two municipalities were the subject of severe comment, one for the deplorable state of its finances generally, the other for the chaos in its collection department which had resulted in embezzlement and general maladministration. In general, the main defects were the same as in previous years, namely poor account-keeping, lack of supervision over the accounts and over-lenience in the remission of taxes. Criticisms were also directed against the indifference displayed in the collection of miscellaneous fees, an instance being given of one small municipality which had in the last four years allowed its miscellaneous taxes to decrease by 30 per cent through sheer neglect. Government have recently instituted a Local Bodies Accountants' Examination, intended to help municipalities and district boards to employ accounts clerks qualified by passing a simple test. It is hoped that by means of this examination the standard of account-keeping will gradually be improved.

As in the previous year, eight municipalities maintained pipe water-supplies. Though no new supply was started a considerable amount of work was done in reorganizing existing supplies and an important scheme for a pipe water-supply to Puri was brought within measurable distance of fruition by successful tests of the source of supply. An outline scheme and detailed estimates have subsequently been completed. The scheme will be financed by a terminal tax which has been levied for several years for this purpose. The maintenance of waterworks was again defective, largely owing to lack of attention to business methods on the part of waterworks committees. The only really successful waterworks was that administered by the Patna-Bankipur Water Board, presided over by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department.

The conservancy arrangements of most municipalities continued to be inadequate owing both to poverty and to lack of effective supervision. The result has been that in many instances, though plant has deteriorated, there is no depreciation

fund for replacements. Often too, the conservancy staff seriously neglect their work and have become out of control. Sewerage systems are beyond the means of most municipalities and the majority cannot afford to employ a well-paid and qualified health officer for outdoor work. The Legislative Council voted the salary of a special engineer to prepare a sewerage scheme for the west end of Patna City at the close of the year.

The state of municipal roads was again the subject of adverse comment by inspecting officers; and though there was an improvement in those maintained by the Patna municipality there are very few towns which maintain even their stretch of main communication roads adequately, while there are none which seem able to effect much improvement in their by-lanes and smaller streets, or to improve their congested areas. Motor lorries were used in a few municipalities for watering roads, but these lorries are not yet generally run on economical business lines, and bullock driven carts have often still to be kept in reserve. In general, lack of adequate supervision as well as lack of funds was responsible for the defects in this, as in other, branches of municipal administration.

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CHAPTER V.

Education.

Educational progress received a distinct check during the year owing to the serious financial position of Government. The total expenditure on education decreased by Rs. 6½ lakhs, against an increase of Rs. 9½ lakhs in the previous year and an average increase of nearly Rs. 19 lakhs during the preceding few years. An examination of the different sources of expenditure shows that while expenditure on fees increased by over Rs. 2½ lakhs in comparison with the previous year's figures, expenditure from Government funds, exclusive of grants to local bodies, decreased by nearly Rs. 6 lakhs and that from local bodies' own resources by Rs. 3 lakhs. The decrease in Government contributions was due, as has been said, to financial stringency, the decrease in the resources of local bodies to causes which are discussed more fully in the succeeding paragraph.

In order adequately to appreciate the situation with regard to primary education during the period under review it is necessary to recapitulate very briefly the educational events of the past few years which have led up to it. The necessity of taking steps to improve the illiteracy of the masses, which in Bihar and Orissa is proportionately greater than in the rest of India, was early realized by the Bihar and Orissa Government, and in 1916 local bodies were called on for programmes for the expansion of primary education. In 1919, the Bihar and Orissa Primary Education Act was passed, enabling compulsory primary education to be introduced with the sanction of Government, on the application of local bodies. In 1920, the programmes submitted by local bodies were finally approved, but it was not until 1923 that sufficient funds were available for substantial grants to be made to enable them to be carried out. In 1924, fresh programmes were called for, which were discussed at a representative conference in 1925. In the meantime, there had been a large increase in the amounts

of Government grants for educational purposes, which continued up to the year preceding that under review. The major portion of these grants was devoted to primary education, with the result that there was a large increase in the number of primary schools and in the number of pupils attending them. Between 1923 and 1928, the number of primary schools for Indian boys increased by close on 5,000, while there was an increase in the number of pupils attending them of not far short of a quarter of a million.

This process of expansion of primary education, however, received a very definite check during the year under review. Though direct expenditure from public funds rose from

Control over primary education.

Rs. 60.94 lakhs to Rs. 62.16 lakhs the number of primary schools for Indian boys fell from 27,900 to 27,037, a decrease of 863, and the number of pupils attending them from 898,218 to 876,349, a fall of 21,869. The decline was confined to pupils in the infant class, the number of whom fell by nearly 40,000, while every other class showed an increase, from which it was apparent that it was the "venture" school which suffered most. This marked decrease was chiefly due to the fact that district boards, which had been encouraged by increasingly large recurring Government grants in the past to launch out on a programme of educational expansion in the hope that the increases would continue, found themselves under the necessity of effecting heavy retrenchments as soon as they realized that, owing to the financial position of Government, the continuance of the increases was not possible. No less than fourteen district boards had, during the year, to reduce the number of managed, aided and stipendiary schools, while ten district boards could not afford to pay to *gurus* even the minimum rates prescribed by Government. In addition, many boards had at the end of the year heavy undischarged liabilities, in most of which they had become involved owing to lack of ordinary financial prudence on the part of their local boards, arising largely from lack of control by district boards themselves. One local board, for instance, which had overspent its allotment by more than Rs. 3,000 in the previous year, again overspent it by Rs. 6,719 in the year under report; another local board was unable to make any payments at all in respect of the stipends due to teachers for the fourth quarter of the year; while another had a liability of Rs. 42,000 in respect of stipends due for the third and fourth quarters which it had to pay from its next year's budget. Another factor contributing to the decrease in the number of primary schools was the continuous increase in the cost of existing schools, due largely to the increase

in the number of trained teachers. This serious position is not likely to improve until either district boards seriously realize their responsibility for primary education and exercise a closer check over the affairs of their local boards, or until more funds become available.

Compulsory and free primary education. Compulsory education continued to be in force in one municipality, namely Ranchi, and four rural areas, one in Cuttack, one in Gaya, and two in Saran. The system on the whole worked satisfactorily, though in Ranchi the percentage of attendance decreased and in one of the Saran areas the number of exemptions was unduly high. On the other hand free education, without compulsion, which was in force in one or two municipalities and rural areas, made little headway. In one municipality there was no increase in the number of pupils and in another a fall. In Saran the progress since education was made free has been no greater than that of other districts where fees are charged, though it is reported that the long-standing customs of the villages, by which unofficial contributions, either in cash or kind, are made to *gurus*, have prevented education in this district from being really free.

Curriculum of primary schools. The curriculum for primary schools remained as before. A new curriculum was published and circulated during the year, the criticisms on which are still under examination. Further progress was made with the scheme for teaching practical agriculture in the schools in Angul and in teaching eri-culture in Cuttack.

Primary school buildings. It is unsatisfactory to note that very little progress was made during the year in the erection of primary school buildings. Though many buildings were urgently required, only two district boards fully utilized the liberal grants made by Government for this purpose in 1925-26 and 1926-27. The delay was in some cases due to the general financial position of district boards, but was in most cases caused by unnecessary delay in the selection of sites.

Stagnation. One of the most difficult problems connected with primary education is that of stagnation, that is to say the waste of educational effort which results from the fact that large numbers of children never get beyond the infant class and therefore do not learn to read and write. For instance, in 1926-27, of the total numbers attending primary schools more than 60 per cent were in the infant class. This stagnation is due to a variety of causes, the chief of which is the habit of

children taking admission to the schools at any time of the year instead of at the beginning of the scholastic year. The consequence is that the lowest class consists of children at many different stages of mental development and the teacher finds it impossible to deal with it as a teaching unit. Another reason is the extremely poor standard of teaching. Not only are there too few teachers to cope adequately with the large classes, but the method of teaching, inducing as it does the memorizing of words rather than the formation of ideas, is such as to create intellectual bad habits at the outset. It is from the poor results shown by this system of teaching that the indifference and lack of interest on the part of parents, usually considered to be at the bottom of the evil of stagnation, probably spring, and it is not likely that until children are instructed on more intelligent lines the attitude of their parents will change.

The problem is one which has engaged the serious attention of the educational authorities and a revised curriculum for primary schools is under consideration. As an example, however, of what has already been accomplished, as the result of four years' concentrated effort to compel teachers to attend to beginners from the outset, the following figures, supplied by the Agency Inspector of Schools in the Orissa Feudatory States in respect of 491 primary schools in those States, are of considerable interest :—

Year.	Boys reading in Class I.	Boys reading in Class II.	Boys reading in Class III.	Boys reading Class IV.	Total.
1922 ...	13,899	3,133	2,397	1,957	21,386
1927 ...	10,270	6,272	4,737	3,478	24,757

It will be seen that, whereas in 1922 the number of pupils in class I was 65 per cent of the total number (a proportion which corresponds with that given at the beginning of this paragraph in respect of all the schools in the province), by 1927 the number reading in that class was only 41 per cent of the total. In spite of an increase of 16 per cent in the total number attending, the number reading in class I decreased by 26 per cent while the numbers in classes II and III were doubled and the number in class IV increased by 78 per cent. The centre of gravity of these schools is thus shown to have moved markedly forward and the number of boys receiving the minimum education has been doubled. Moreover, the larger number of boys annually passing out of class IV had, as a general rule, taken only four or five years to complete the course instead of seven or eight, as in the past; and it should not be forgotten that the elimination from primary schools of the boys of thirteen and fourteen now so often seen in those schools is likely to render parents

more willing to send their girls to boys' schools, and so to help forward the education of girls also.

Including middle vernacular schools, the total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose from 778 to 822; the number of pupils increased by 10,487 and the direct expenditure by Rs. 2.14 lakhs. The figures are in marked contrast to those for primary schools. The number of Government high schools remained twenty-four, while the number of aided high schools rose from 85 to 90. The increase however involved no extra expenditure from public funds, as the cost was met by reducing the grants to schools which had a rising income from fees and therefore needed less.

There was an increase in the number of middle English schools from 391 to 426, while the number of middle vernacular schools remained almost stationary. The number of middle English schools managed or aided by local bodies or by Government, which had risen from 276 in 1926-27 to 332 in the subsequent year, rose still further to 363 last year. This increase was due to the conversion of middle vernacular schools into middle English schools, a process which proved both popular and economical. It has been calculated that the average cost of the 363 middle English schools to public funds was Rs. 978, whereas for 212 middle vernacular schools the figure was Rs. 1,355. In other words the cost to public funds of maintaining the present number of middle English schools is no greater than that of maintaining 263, or one hundred fewer, middle vernacular schools. The difference in cost is entirely due to the higher fees charged in middle English schools.

A difficult problem has arisen from the extension of the middle school certificate examination to middle English schools, one result of which has been to deplete the upper classes of middle schools, owing to the fact that the examination is stricter than that for promotion held at high schools. The problem is under consideration by the committee appointed by Government to consider the deterioration of matriculates.

Good reports have been received of the experiments which are being tried in the way of introducing vocational training in middle schools. Five schools conducted classes in carpentry, five in agriculture, seven in tailoring and two in weaving. It is unfortunate, however, that the extension of the experiment is not likely until more funds materialize.

The buildings of many middle schools continued to be poor and their accommodation inadequate. The desire for such schools is so strong that it is probable that, if district boards cannot afford to meet the total cost of erecting new buildings, a share at any rate of the cost would willingly be provided by the people themselves if local bodies would exert themselves to obtain contributions for the purpose.

In response to a widely expressed demand on the part of public men and experienced teachers, an interesting experiment has been made during the past four years in teaching students in the vernacular up to the matriculation standard. This demand is in curious contrast to the strong desire on the part of parents, and of pupils themselves, for English teaching close to their homes, which has resulted in the conversion of so many middle vernacular schools into middle English schools.

The use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in the high school stage.

The first examination of pupils taught throughout in the vernacular up to the matriculation standard was held at the end of the period under review. The results have recently been published and are of considerable interest. The experiment resolved itself into three parts. In the first place, in eleven Government high schools one section of each of the four upper classes was taught in the vernacular spoken by the largest number of boys, while the other section continued to be instructed in English. Secondly, all privately-managed schools, both aided and unaided, were granted the option of introducing one of the four vernaculars as the medium of instruction in the four upper classes, if this could be done without prejudicing the interests of minorities. Thirdly, an experiment was made in certain schools, other than Government high schools, to see how far it was possible for one teacher to teach a class through two vernaculars at the same time. In all these cases, the vernacular was introduced as the medium of instruction in all subjects except English and Mathematics.

The first experiment produced inconclusive results. There was in the first instance some difficulty, which is now disappearing, in obtaining the necessary text-books. In a few schools, the vernacular sections of classes had to be abandoned, owing either to their unpopularity or to the expense involved in duplicating classes. In practically every case, the English section was larger than the vernacular and in some cases the disparity was great, though allowance has to be made for prejudice against the experiment on the part of parents on the ground that it was new. On the other

hand, the vernacular medium was reported to be definitely more popular at four schools. The results of the final examination were also inconclusive. Out of 149 pupils in the vernacular sections, 92 passed the examination and out of 326 pupils in the English sections, 198 passed, so that the percentage of success was almost exactly the same, though again it cannot be assumed that the standard of marking adopted by the English and the vernacular examiners was exactly uniform.

The second portion of the experiment was only tried at a few schools, of which St. Columba's Collegiate School at Hazaribagh is the most important. The vernacular chosen for instruction was Hindi and the attempt to teach Urdu and Bengali-speaking pupils through the medium of that language was a failure, though pupils speaking those languages were given the option of answering questions in their own vernacular. The chief reasons for the failure were the difficulties experienced in obtaining the same text-book in all three vernaculars and in finding teachers who were acquainted with all three. Further difficulty was also experienced in explaining the facts of English History and of Geography in Hindi and it was found that pupils instructed in the vernacular definitely lost ground in English.

The third experiment was only seriously tried at three schools, where attempts were made to teach in Urdu and Hindi simultaneously. The attempt, however, was abandoned at one school owing to the difficulty of securing sufficient teachers able to instruct in two vernaculars and of obtaining exactly corresponding text-books. Similar difficulty was experienced at another of the schools, though at the third the vernacular section is said to have been popular. Until bilingual teachers and text-books written in a dialect common to both Hindu and Muhammadan boys can be provided, this portion of the experiment has little chance of success. All three experiments, however, are to be continued for two years more.

The long-standing question of the control of the Patna University over the colleges at Patna was settled during the period under review.

A Bill designed to give the University special powers over the colleges at Patna had been discussed in the August session of the Legislative Council and circulated for opinion. On receipt of opinions the Bill was again discussed at the February session, when a motion to refer it to a select committee was defeated. Subsequently, however, Government passed orders accepting proposals for the constitution of a central

University Board to control intercollegiate teaching and the discipline and corporate life of the students in general, and agreeing to the constitution proposed for the University Syndicate. The University was also given an important part in the selection of candidates for appointments to Government colleges.

The number of Arts and Science colleges remained the same as in the previous year, namely seven first grade and four second grade colleges. The number of pupils rose from 3,583 to 3,717, an increase of 134, in spite of a considerable fall in numbers at the Bihar National College and the Tej Narayan Jubilee College. The total direct expenditure on collegiate education rose from Rs. 10.5 lakhs to Rs. 11.4 lakhs, nearly five-sixths of the increase being due to the Science College, which was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Patna in November 1928.

Certain alterations and additions have been made during the year both to the scheme of studies and to the buildings of the various colleges. The chief of these, which is likely to be of considerable benefit to post-graduate work, was a new University regulation, under which a student who takes up both law and a post-graduate course in arts or science must devote three years instead of two to the combined course. At the Patna Law College, the number of tutorial periods for each subject has been increased from one a month to one a week; honours classes in history have been opened at the Tej Narayan Jubilee College and new hostels have been added to the Patna College, the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College and the Bihar National College.

There are five secondary training schools in the province, the number of pupils in which increased

Training of teachers. during the year from 267 to 275. Unfortunately the prospects offered to those who complete the course at the training schools are not sufficient to attract to the schools men who have passed the intermediate standard, and many of the matriculates admitted are of poor calibre. It is true that most of the men who pass out can obtain posts of some kind, but, owing to the depressed financial position of local bodies, the pay offered is low, being on the average not much in excess of Rs. 30 per month. The number of elementary training schools decreased by one, which was closed during the year, and the number of pupils fell from 1,981 to 1,965. A scheme for the reorganization of these schools was under the consideration of Government but has had to be postponed owing to lack of funds.

The number of recognized Sanskrit *tols* rose from 263 to 268, the number of pupils remaining practically stationary. In common with the

Oriental studies.

fall in the number of primary schools the number of recognized *pathshalas* decreased from 817 to 788, with a corresponding reduction in the number of pupils. The expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education amounted to Rs. 2.29 lakhs, over Rs. 20,000 more than in the previous year, the increase being largely due to the inclusion under this head of expenditure on the Ayurvedic school managed by Government. The number of recognized *maktabs* fell from 3,659 to 3,493, the reason for the decrease being the same as that for all primary schools. The expenditure from public funds for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils is recorded in the Education report as having risen from Rs. 4.43 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 6.11 lakhs, but the increase was largely due to the inclusion of items left out of account previously, such as schools and classes on an Urdu basis, training schools for Muhammadan teachers, the *tibbi* school, and stipends reserved for Muhammadans. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to Muhammadan population fell slightly from 4.03 to 3.97 per cent., but the proportion is still in advance of that for all castes and creeds, which showed a percentage of 3.32 under instruction.

The number of Christian aborigines under instruction rose by 926, but that of other aborigines under instruction fell by 4,360. The fall was due to the closure of weak schools owing

Education of special classes.

to financial difficulties. In the Santal Parganas alone 62 schools were closed for this reason, and in Chota Nagpur there was a decrease of 2,593 pupils in class I.

The number of untouchables under instruction fell from 24,921 to 23,562, the fall being due both to the closure of schools and to floods and epidemics in Orissa, which provides more than two-thirds of the total number of pupils. In Angul a school was opened for *ghasis* and arrangements were made to start an upper primary boarding school for *pan* boys. Twenty-four schools for *pans* were amalgamated with neighbouring schools, a factor which was largely responsible for the decrease from 233 to 221 in the number of special schools for untouchables.

Owing mainly to the abolition of the post of one aboriginal sub-inspector the sum earmarked for the education of aborigines fell from Rs. 53,561 in the previous year to Rs. 51,684, while expenditure on the education of untouchables rose from Rs. 39,176 to Rs. 45,880, owing to the employment of the inspecting staff for the whole year instead of for a part only.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in the course of its report, which was issued last year,

Female education.

emphasized the importance to rural development of the spread of literacy among women. The influence of female education in spreading lasting literacy among the young is now under investigation, but the whole problem is one which has to be considered not only from the point of view of women, but from that of the interests of the whole community. During the year female education has made progress in certain directions. Though the total number both of girls' schools and of female pupils decreased from 2,978 schools with 121,164 pupils to 2,780 schools with 118,950 pupils, the decrease was entirely confined, for reasons which have already been discussed, to primary schools. The number of pupils reading in middle English schools increased from 1,631 to 2,567 and the number of middle English schools from 14 to 18, from which it would appear that, given adequate facilities, there will be no lack of female pupils. The number of trained women teachers was still far short of the demand. The special scale of pay sanctioned by Government during the previous year for trained women matriculates in the vernacular teachers' service has not, so far, attracted the type of teacher required.

A scheme for the encouragement of the study of hygiene and needlework was initiated during the year by Lady Stephenson. An examination in these two subjects, open to all girls and women of the province, whether in or out of school, will be held yearly for medals and diplomas. The first examination was held in January 1929 and an exhibition of the needlework sent up was held in March.

The Girl Guide movement continued to prosper, most of the high and middle English schools having troops attached to them. There are signs that the movement is becoming increasingly popular among girls.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Health and Medical Relief.

The maintenance of public health in the province is performed by two departments, the Public Health Department and the Medical Department. The general function of the former is to prevent disease, that of the latter to cure it. The Public Health Department is, in its turn, divided into two branches, the medical and the engineering. At the head of the medical branch is the Director of Public Health, while the Superintending Engineer supervises the engineering branch. The functions of the medical branch consist not only of the prevention of epidemics and infectious diseases, but also the propagation of information regarding the general principles of hygiene and sanitation. The engineering branch is concerned with the maintenance of water-supply and drainage schemes in Government institutions. It also prepares water and drainage schemes for municipalities and gives advice concerning their maintenance.

The medical branch of the Public Health Department has been built up from exiguous beginnings. In 1912, the staff consisted of only two officers, the head of the department and one other. Since then, the staff has gradually been increased as circumstances demanded, and there is now a permanent Public Health cadre, created in 1926, consisting of 26 permanent and 6 temporary officers, all of them qualified members of the medical profession.

Not only has there been a large expansion in personnel but there has also taken place, during the last few years, a considerable development in the duties undertaken by the Department. In consequence of the passing of the amended Local Self-Government Act and the new Municipal Act, the primary responsibility for public health devolved on district boards and municipalities. In 1924, a scheme was drawn up by Government under which there was to be a separate public health staff in each district and in each municipality, headed by a duly qualified health officer; half the cost of each organization was to be subsidized by Government, while Government's public health organization was to act as a co-ordinating and controlling agency. Unfortunately, however, though several district boards started public health

organizations, most of them were unable, owing to lack of funds, to continue to finance them, and the assistance promised by Government could only be extended, for similar reasons, to the three poorest district boards in the province. In addition, Government had to withdraw its contributions to municipalities for the maintenance of health officers, whereupon all towns that employed such officers dispensed with them. The consequence was that an enormous amount of work, which would otherwise have been performed by district and municipal health officers, has been thrown on to the Department.

During the past year, the number of district boards maintaining health organizations headed by a properly qualified health officer rose from 9 to 11, while the number Government were able to subsidize increased from three to five. The existing organizations are reported to have done useful work, hampered though they were by lack of funds; and Government have offered to lend to six other boards, for a year in the first instance, the services of assistant surgeons from the Department's reserve of epidemic doctors to work as district board relief officers, provided that the boards provide their travelling allowance and evolve satisfactory public health organizations suited to their local needs and circumstances. The offer has already been accepted by two boards and negotiations are proceeding with others.

Of the municipalities, only four, namely Patna, Gaya, Puri and Bhagalpur, had health officers. Of these officers, three were members of the provincial public health cadre, whose services have been lent to the municipalities, and one a private practitioner employed as a part time health officer. Owing to the present unsatisfactory state of municipal conservancy arrangements, which has already been remarked upon in the chapter dealing with municipalities, the appointment of health officers in all municipalities is obviously desirable but is, for financial reasons, at present, impracticable.

The record of the Jharia Mines Board of Health affords, as in past years, an indication of what an adequate health organization can accomplish. This board now controls a colliery area which comprises the whole of the Dhanbad subdivision (except the Dhanbad municipality), the population of which is 453,948. In the whole area there were only 200 deaths from cholera, in spite of a severe epidemic, and 66 from small-pox. The mortality ratio per mille from cholera works out at 0.4 against a provincial ratio of 2.2; in the colliery area the death ratio from cholera was even lower, being only 0.3 per 1,000.

In addition to the inspection of the health organizations of district boards and municipalities, the Department has, during the year, been engaged in numerous other forms of public activity. One of the most important of these has been the spread of health and sanitation propaganda by means of magic-lantern lectures. During the year, many lectures and addresses on health subjects have been delivered by officers of the department, both in towns and villages, illustrated by lantern slides. The work has been much appreciated and there is no doubt that it serves a very useful educative purpose. The inspection of village sanitation has been another important form of activity, though it is, unfortunately, not possible to record any appreciable advance in this direction. The chief difficulty in the way of improvement has been the inadequacy of the funds of union boards. There has been practically no attempt on the part of these boards to tax themselves and most of their funds are derived from grants from district boards, which have, in most cases, been inadequate. Minor improvements in sanitation have, however, been suggested and acted on when funds have permitted. Other important duties include the medical inspection of high schools, performed by five school medical officers who are permanent members of the public health cadre; assistance to local organizations in dealing with epidemic diseases and in the supervision of *melas*, given by an epidemic cadre of ten assistant surgeons; and the maintenance of a publicity bureau, which during the year delivered twenty-three lectures, distributed over a thousand leaflets and issued fourteen press articles.

The general health of the province during the year continued to be on the whole satisfactory. The number of births increased from 1,280,117 to 1,301,529, an excess of 441,336 over the number of deaths. Owing largely to a cholera epidemic, the number of deaths increased from 853,024 to 860,193, though the death-rate per mille, which was 25.3, was considerably below the average death-rate for the last ten years, namely 31.5. The death-rate was highest among Hindus (25.8) and lowest among Christians (16.0). The birth-rate per mille was 38.3, compared with 37.6 in the previous year, and a decennial average for the province of 37.2.

The highest district death-rates were in Puri (31.1), Cuttack (30.9), and Palamau (29.6). A sharp outbreak of cholera occurred in the Puri district after the *Rath Jatra* festival, when pilgrims returned to their homes from Puri town. Cholera had been prevalent in the Cuttack district before the *Rath Jatra*, and it is

probable that pilgrims from this district were, to some extent, responsible for the outbreak at Puri during the festival.

The healthiest districts in the province were Singhbhum (16.1), Manbhum (16.2), and the Santal Parganas (19.5) while the healthiest towns were Dhanbad (2.3), Dumraon (2.9), and Daltonganj (3.7). The rate of mortality among infants, which fell from 147.7 per thousand births in 1926 to 133.4 in 1927, showed a further fall to 131.8 last year. Among male infants, the rate of mortality was 141.4 and among female infants 121.7 per mille.

The verification of birth and death statistics was, as usual, undertaken by the vaccination staff, aided by the health officers of such towns as had them. In the 58 municipal towns, where registration is compulsory, the accuracy of over 20,000 births and deaths was investigated, and over 400 omissions detected. The number of verifications in towns, however, has diminished rather than increased in recent years. In rural areas, where registration is not compulsory and births and deaths are reported by village chaukidars on their weekly visits to the police-station, only 2,633 vital occurrences could be verified. It is not likely that much progress will be made in verification in rural areas until district boards are able to make this work a definite part of the duties of their health organizations. The Department continued to publish every week the vital statistics of all municipalities with a population of 20,000 and over, and to circulate weekly epidemic reports from all districts.

The following statement compares the ratios under the chief heads of mortality in 1928 with the average ratio of the previous ten years :—

	URBAN.		RURAL.		COMBINED.	
	Ten years' average.	1928.	Ten years' average.	1928.	Ten years' average.	1928.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cholera ...	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.2
Smallpox ...	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Plague ...	1.3	0.06	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
Ebers ...	14.8	8.2	22.1	16.9	21.8	16.6
Dysentery and diarrhoea	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5
Respiratory diseases ...	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Injuries ...	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
All other causes ...	7.7	5.7	5.3	4.7	5.4	4.7
Total ...	29.2	18.4	31.6	25.2	31.5	25.3

It is curious to note that though, as a general rule, infectious diseases such as cholera, plague and small-pox are more prevalent in towns, owing to overcrowding and density of population, and the consequent facilities for infection, there was in 1928 a higher mortality rate from these diseases in rural than in urban areas. Mortality from fevers, of which malaria is the chief, was as usual considerably higher in rural areas, owing to the existence of greater facilities for the breeding of the anopheline mosquito and the poorer economic condition of the inhabitants. On the other hand, the death-rate from respiratory diseases, in which category are included consumption, pneumonia and influenza, was, as usual, very much greater in towns than in rural areas.

The death-rate from cholera rose from 1.4 per mille in the previous year to 2.2 in 1928. There was

Cholera.

a severe epidemic of cholera throughout the province during the year. In Bihar, the districts most severely affected were Gaya and Shahabad, Champaran, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur, while in Orissa the districts of Puri and Cuttack suffered most severely. Twenty temporary epidemic doctors were added to the permanent epidemic staff of ten and were sent out into the districts of the province to cope with the outbreak, and the reserve maintained by Government of 100 trained disinfectors, was also mobilized and sent out with them. The epidemic was successfully combated and had subsided by the month of November, except in Puri and Cuttack, where it continued till the end of the year. An organized campaign of inoculation with cholera vaccine was carried out during the year, with gratifying results. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was made by Government for the purchase of vaccine, and supplies were issued to districts from the Vaccine Depot at Namkum, where large stocks are maintained. The number of doses of vaccine issued from the depot, during the year, was just under a quarter of a million, more than six times as many as in the previous year. The villagers in affected areas often came forward freely for inoculation, even before the epidemic had actually appeared in their villages, and the supply of vaccine was hardly equal to the demand. This valuable preventive measure is gaining in popularity every year.

As in the previous year, strenuous precautions against cholera were taken on the occasion of the *Snan Jatra* and *Rath Jatra* festivals at Puri. A staff of epidemic doctors was drafted to Puri to supervise the sanitary arrangements of the town during the two festivals, and inoculation centres were opened at the railway stations of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri and at six places in the town itself.

The number of pilgrims inoculated was 25,176, more than double the number treated in the previous year. It was satisfactory to note that many pilgrims who had been inoculated in the previous year not only came forward again, but tried to persuade their friends and relations to submit to the operation.

The death-rate from small-pox fell from 1.0 per mille in 1927 to 0.4 last year. The highest death-rate

Small-pox.

was recorded in the district of Palamau (1.3) and the lowest in the district of Angul (0.02). The towns in which small-pox was most severe were Raghunathpur, Gaya and Chakradharpur, which returned death-rates of 5.5, 1.4 and 1.3 respectively. While small-pox occurs in all districts of the province every year, the severer outbreaks take place at periodic intervals of six or seven years. The crest of this periodic wave of infection was reached in 1926-27, and the statistics for last year appear to indicate a lull, which may reasonably be expected to last for three or four years. These quiescent periods, however, are apt to induce a false feeling of security among the people, with the result that they are generally reluctant to come forward for vaccination, though ready enough to do so when an epidemic prevails. The only remedy for this attitude lies in compulsory vaccination, which is at present in force in only two districts, Patna and Hazaribagh, though the question of extending it to many more districts is under consideration. In the Patna district, the control of vaccination has recently been transferred from the Civil Surgeon to the district board, and Government have offered to repeat this experiment in all districts where health officers are employed, provided that the district boards agree to the extension of compulsory vaccination to those districts.

The death-rate from fevers was 16.6 compared with 16.4 in the previous year. The expression 'fever'

Fever.

is not necessarily a true indication of the extent to which malaria, enteric fever, or fever of a tropical nature are prevalent, as the statistics under this head are largely based on the reports of village chaukidars, who attribute to fever any death from a disease of which fever has been a symptom. For reasons which have been discussed in another paragraph, the accurate verification of these reports is a difficult matter. Efforts have been made in recent years to gauge the amount of malaria in various districts by taking a spleen census of children. These investigations have indicated the prevalence of malaria in most districts, but more requires to be done to control and check the disease. The sale of quinine increased from just under 400 lbs. in the

previous year to 529 lbs. in the past year. The drug was supplied free to certain schools in almost every district in the province, and was regularly consumed by nearly 4,000 scholars.

The death-rate from plague was 0.2. The rate has remained constant for the last four years and shows no signs of increasing. There was the

Plague.

usual winter epidemic in the Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts, with which the inhabitants are now so familiar that they evacuate their villages as soon as it appears. There was also a small epidemic in the Monghyr district and a sharp outbreak in the Saran district, probably brought across the border from the adjoining districts of the United Provinces. The other districts of the province escaped altogether.

These diseases show a death-rate of 0.5 against a decennial average of 0.8. As usual they were

Dysentery and diarrhoea.

most prevalent in the Orissa division which reported 13,504 deaths from these diseases out of a provincial total of 17,439, a proportion of 77 per cent. The high incidence of dysentery and diarrhoea in Orissa is probably due to climatic conditions and bad water-supply, also to the prevalence of malaria, the debilitating effects of which render its victims liable to more serious diseases.

The Public Health Laboratory examined during the year over five hundred samples of food. The

Food adulteration.

examination showed a very high percentage of adulteration. For example, 32 per cent. of the *ghi*, 74 per cent. of the mustard oil and 66 per cent. of the milk samples were found to be adulterated. There is obviously great necessity for the vigorous application by municipal authorities of the Food Adulteration Act.

The installation of water-supply and drainage schemes, which play an important part in the prevention

Water-supply and drainage.

of disease is, as has already been shown in discussing the functions of the department as a whole, the sphere of the Engineering branch of the Public Health Department. During the year, this branch has, in addition to the water-supply and drainage schemes installed on behalf of Government, undertaken two schemes in the interests of local bodies, which are of outstanding interest to the general public. One of these is a scheme for a permanent supply of pipe water to the annual Sonapur *Mela*. Until a few years ago, the water-supply at the *mela* depended on ordinary wells. In recent

years, Government have improved the arrangements by lending portable pumping sets for drawing water from these surface wells. The installation of a permanent piped water-supply was completed in time for the *mela* held in November 1929, and has greatly added to the safety and comfort of the people, not only of this, but of neighbouring provinces, who attend the *mela* in large numbers. The installation has been financed and will be maintained entirely by Government.

The other scheme is that of a water-supply for Puri. A tube well had been sunk during the previous year in the sandy area near the sea and the tests which were then conducted were continued during the year under report, until the fact was established that there was, in the opinion of the Superintending Engineer, a sufficient supply of fresh water beneath the sand to provide the town of Puri with a pipe water-supply system. A joint committee of the municipality and Lodging House Fund Committee has subsequently been formed and an outline scheme has been prepared for this committee's consideration. The scheme will be financed by the terminal tax, which has been imposed now for several years, supplemented by water-rate. It is hoped that it will be possible to start construction work in the year 1930-31. Other work done for local bodies includes the installation of an electrically driven pumping plant for the Patna-Bankipore water-supply and the completion of a tube well in the Patna Administration Committee area. Schemes were also prepared for the improvement of the Muzaffarpur and Gaya water-supplies.

The Engineering branch has been extended by the creation of a new mechanical division, with a Mechanical Engineer at the head, to control the maintenance of pumping installations in Government institutions and to assist in the supervision of all open municipal waterworks. A special Drainage Engineer was also appointed to work out a scheme for a sewerage system for the west end of the Patna City municipality and for part of the Patna Administration Committee area.

Medical relief has continued to expand during the period under review, and at the end of the year there were 680 hospitals and dispensaries, an excess of 22 over the number at the end of the previous year, and of 82 over the number in existence three years ago. The extent to which these institutions are appreciated is shown by the fact that the number of outdoor patients has increased during the past three years by 895,777 and that of indoor patients by 11,087.

The ideal recommended by a resolution of the Legislative Council soon after the Reforms, namely the provision of a dispensary in every police-station area and a journey to the nearest dispensary of not more than five miles for any sick person wishing to attend it, is much nearer than it was then. But though the number of rural dispensaries exceeds that of rural police-stations by 21, there are still 88 police-station areas which have no dispensary; nor is much progress likely to be made with opening new dispensaries in the near future as very few district boards can find the recurring charges required for this purpose. During the last three years, the medical budget including building and sanitary projects has averaged over 41 lakhs every year, grants to district boards and municipalities have absorbed another Rs. 3 lakhs annually, and the amounts spent by local bodies themselves have averaged nearly Rs. 17 lakhs a year.

The Prince of Wales Medical College continued during the year to make satisfactory progress. The **Medical education.** College was visited in November 1928 by His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, who were very favourably impressed with all they saw. The whole course of training given at the College has been carefully reviewed in the light of the Inspection Report of the two visitors on behalf of the General Medical Council, who visited the College in January 1927. Though it has proved impracticable to give effect to all their suggestions for lack of funds, considerable headway has been made, and it is hoped to give effect to others next year. Several building improvements have been carried out and the equipment of the College has been greatly improved by the addition of new physiological laboratories. The two medical schools at Darbhanga and Cuttack continued to do good work. There was a strike of students at the Cuttack Medical School as a result of a fracas during a football match, which terminated after the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals had spoken to the students.

The number of applicants for admission to the Medical College rose from 82 in the previous year to 122 in 1928-29. The College now turns out yearly about 40 graduates and the two medical schools at Darbhanga and Cuttack about 80 licentiates of medicine, and approximately the same number of trained compounders. This number represents the maximum that can be efficiently taught, taking into consideration the material, hospitals and teachers available and it is doubtful whether the province can absorb more for the present.

The steady progress which has been made in recent years in affording medical relief to women continued during the period under report.

Medical aid to women.

In the year after the province was created, the number of women treated as out-patients was 374,000 and as in-patients 6,000; in 1928 the number of women out-patients had risen to 944,000, and of in-patients to 15,000. There are now women doctors at 25 hospitals at district headquarters and at 21 subdivisional headquarters. Considerable progress was also made in the promotion of maternity and child welfare work. This important work was given a start by Government some years ago by the appointment of a maternity supervisor and four trained midwives in the town of Patna, who have superintended hundreds of births annually. The movement has been spread by the Bihar and Orissa Maternity and Child Welfare Society. This private charitable organization was formally registered in August 1928 as a charitable society, with an endowment fund of Rs. 42,000 contributed by private donations, and made excellent progress during the year under the presidency of Lady Stephenson. There are now two maternity and child welfare centres in Patna, one constructed in 1926-27 from funds collected by Lady Wheeler, and the other more recently constructed by generous aid from Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad Singh. There is also one centre at Monghyr and another at Cuttack, the latter of which has specialised in maternity work, and dealt with about 600 cases during the year. The opening of new centres at Bettiah, Chakradharpur and Purulia is under consideration and a propaganda sub-committee has circulated practical advice to local bodies in the hope that they will take up this work, which is a legitimate charge on their funds.

A tuberculosis sanatorium at Itki on the Ranchi plateau was partially opened in April 1929, just after the close of the period under report, which was constructed under the supervision of a specialist Mission doctor on up-to-date lines, with a sewerage system, electricity and pipe water-supply.

Treatment of special diseases.

A Pasteur Institute at Patna was also opened after the close of the period under report, in the buildings of the Pathological department of the Medical College. Research work in filariasis (elephantiasis) continued at the filariasis hospital at Puri, and treatment for ankylostomiasis (hookworm) was also carried out in many hospitals throughout the province. The numbers treated in hospital, however, afford little indication of the widespread incidence of this disease, which is undoubtedly responsible for much undefined ill-health. Special grants have, as usual, been made by Government

during the year for the treatment of kala-azar, a disease which is very prevalent in the districts north of the Ganges, and for the treatment of venereal disease.

The province contains eight leper asylums, with accommodation for nearly 2,000 patients, and 12 clinics for the treatment of lepers, of which five are maintained by Government and seven by local bodies or by public subscription. Most of the asylums are managed by Missions, Government contributing a capitation grant of Rs. 3-8-0 per head per month amounting approximately to Rs. 80,000 a year. The asylums continued during the period under review to do excellent work.

The problem of eradicating leprosy has recently been carefully examined by the local Government, with the assistance of Dr. Henderson, of the Mission to Lepers. Government have sanctioned the employment of a party of five trained assistants under their Leprosy Expert to promote propaganda, to carry out a leprosy survey throughout the province and to open clinics for the outdoor treatment of the diseases, which it is hoped that local bodies will continue to maintain after the departure of the survey party from each district. The survey party started work just after the close of the period under report.

The most important event to record regarding this institution is its transfer in July 1928 from Ranchi to Patna which has made it possible to make much fuller use of the radium for treatment purposes, in conjunction with the physicians and surgeons attached to the Medical College Hospital, and also for teaching purposes. The transfer has also made treatment with radium more accessible to the inhabitants of the province. The institution continued to attract patients from all parts of India, and, in spite of the dislocation caused by the move, the numbers treated have been larger than ever. Since the close of the period under report, the sum of Rs. 95,000 has been allotted by His Excellency the Governor for the purchase of radium from money given by the late Sir Rameshwar Singh, Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga; this generous gift has assured the future of radium treatment in the province.

The European and Indian Mental Hospitals at Ranchi continued to develop treatment of mental diseases on modern lines. At the European hospital, a successful experiment was made during the year of relaxing the segregation of the sexes. The patients are

now allowed to mix freely on all ordinary occasions and a distinct improvement in their outlook on life has been noticed in consequence. The serious overcrowding of the Indian hospital was temporarily relieved by restricting admissions to really necessitous cases, and the numbers dropped as a consequence from 1,409 in 1927 to 1,332 in 1928. This number is still too large for safety and for the proper treatment of the patients, as the institution was only constructed to hold 1,286 patients; and a scheme for its expansion was worked out by the managing committee, composed of representatives of the two Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, which, it is hoped, will be carried out, as funds permit, within a few years.

CHAPTER VII.

Maintenance of the Peace and Administration of Justice.

The expenditure on the police force during the year 1928-29 was Rs. 81,12,196, a figure which was Rs. 1,60,940 less than in the previous year. As the table given below shows, expenditure on the police during the past 8 years has remained practically stationary.

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Lakhs.</i>
1921-22	...	...	...	81,31
1922-23	...	...	...	80,11
1923-24	...	...	...	79,29
1924-25	...	...	...	80,69
1925-26	...	...	...	82,22
1926-27	...	...	...	82,69
1927-28	...	...	...	82,73
1928-29	...	...	...	81,12

The consequence is that it has not been possible to expand and equip the force to keep pace with modern methods of detection and the increasingly complex conditions of every-day existence, with the result that the police have been considerably handicapped in the race against crime. For instance, only 8 towns out of 40 containing over 10,000 inhabitants have telephones; half the police-stations in the province are more than 5 miles from a telegraph office; and appliances essential to the successful detection of crime, such as cameras and magnifying glasses, cannot yet be supplied to investigating officers for lack of funds.

The total strength of the police force of the province in 1928-29 was 14,422, and the area which the force has to protect is 83,161 square miles, a proportion which works out to one policeman for every $5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The population of the province is over 34 millions, which gives one policeman for

every 2,372 persons. The cost of the police, on the other hand, was less than 4 annas per head of population. It may be said with truth that each police officer in the province has a larger area and more persons to protect than in any other province in India, while the payment made by each person for this protection is less than in any other province. In other words law and order is maintained in Bihar and Orissa with exceptionally few police and at exceptionally low cost.

It is gratifying to record a continued improvement in the attitude of the public towards the police.

Relations between the police and the public. Though the tone of the press is still generally hostile, the Legislative Council in voting funds has latterly shown a more sympathetic outlook on police difficulties, and there have been numerous instances in which the services of the police have received grateful recognition from members of the general public. Many letters of appreciation and thanks have been received from all parts of the province for such varied services as the saving of life and property, the extinguishing of fires, the disinfection of wells, the rendering of first-aid to injured persons and the restoring of lost children to their mothers; while in communal disturbances and industrial strikes the tact and impartiality shown by the police have been publicly and repeatedly acknowledged. It is evident that the strenuous efforts which are being made within the service to instil in every officer and man the supreme importance of gaining the confidence of the public are slowly producing the desired effect.

Side by side with this increase of confidence towards the police, and no doubt largely because of it, there are gratifying signs of an increase in the measure of active assistance rendered by the public to the police in the execution of their duties. In the past the apathy of the average individual, amounting often to active obstruction, has been the chief difficulty with which the police have had to contend. The constant preaching and rewarding of self-help are, however, slowly bearing fruit and, though it is still common to find persons unwilling to come forward and give information, or to depose in police cases owing to personal inconvenience and loss of time, there are indications of an increased realization of civic responsibility and of the duties of the individual towards the state. Of the numerous instances of help rendered by the public during the year there are one or two which call for special mention. In one district a body of Muhammadans assisted a constable to prevent an attack on

the house of a Hindu by 500 other Muhammadans; in another a rickshaw coolie played a prominent part in arresting a professional poisoner; while in another, casualties have been inflicted by villagers on dacoits in every year save one since 1924. The sum of Rs. 8,975 was expended in rewards during the year to members of the public, the most deserving receiving their rewards from His Excellency the Governor himself, during the annual police parade at Patna in January 1929.

The discipline of the force during the year was most satisfactory. There were 100 fewer departmental punishments than in the previous year, representing a drop of nearly twelve per cent, while judicial punishments dropped from 102 in 1927 to only 39 in 1928. The number of criminal charges against the police, which had fallen from 223 in 1926 to 206 in 1927, again fell in 1928 to 199. Of this number 108, or more than 50 per cent, were found false or dismissed, and 52 cases ended in acquittal or discharge or were withdrawn. Only 14 persons altogether were convicted under the Penal Code, and of these only 8 for direct offences against the public. How marked has been the general improvement in discipline may be gathered from the fact that during the preceding quinquennium the percentage of criminal charges against the police declared 'true' was 17 against 7 last year; the annual average number of convictions under the Police Act was 57 against last year's figure of 26; and the annual average number under the Indian Penal Code 41 against 14 last year.

The health of the force showed a slight falling off compared with the previous year and admissions into hospital rose from 3,860 to 4,150. This increase was largely due to malaria, in spite of prophylactic measures, such as periodical quinine parades and the issue of mosquito nets. At the Constables' Training School, 63 per cent of the 662 men examined were found to be infected with hookworm disease and were cured. Casualties amounted to 5.4 per cent of the total force, a slightly lower figure than in the previous year.

The number of constables literate to the extent of being able to sign their names and to read and write simple sentences rose from 80 to 82 per cent. At the daily classes which are held both at headquarters and at all police-stations, constables are taught reading, writing and arithmetic and are given instruction in traffic

control, first-aid, elementary hygiene and the reading of numbers in English, particularly motor-car numbers. The classes continue to be popular and great keenness is manifested by the men in improving their education. Endeavours are being made to enlist a more literate type of constable. Of the numbers trained at the Constables' Training School 1st year, 53 per cent were literate on joining, a proportion which at the conclusion of the training had risen to 65 per cent.

The number of true cases cognizable by the police fell from 48,250 in 1927 to 47,392 and thus reached the lowest point in the history of the province. The percentage of convictions, however, also fell from 36.7 in 1927 to 34.9. The graph given on the opposite page, which compares the average annual price of rice in rupees per maund with the number of true cognizable cases during the past ten years presents some interesting features. Until 1924, it will be seen that the two graphs follow a very similar course. In 1919, for instance, when rice was at its dearest, crime was at its highest; in 1923, when rice was comparatively cheap, crime was low. After 1923, however, the two graphs diverge. In spite of the fact that there is a gradual increase in the price of rice, crime shows a gradual decrease from year to year; a feature which it is not unreasonable to conclude is partly due to the increased effectiveness of the police in recent years as an instrument for the prevention and detection of crime.

The Deoghar conspiracy case, which had been instituted in the previous year as a result of the discovery of arms, ammunition and a secret cypher in a house in Deoghar in the Santal Parganas, was tried by the Sessions Judge during the year. Of the 20 accused, who were all, with one exception, Bengalis of the *Bhadralok* class resident in Bengal or Assam, 12 were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. Ten of those convicted appealed to the Patna High Court, which upheld the conviction of all save one. In the course of the appeal, none of the appellants challenged the veracity of a single witness or the genuineness of a single document produced by the police, a circumstance which is probably unique in the annals of conspiracy cases in this country, and one which prompted the Chief Justice, who heard the appeal, to pay a handsome tribute to the fairness and diligence with which the Criminal Investigation Department had conducted the enquiry.

The number of cases fell slightly from 270 in the previous year to 262. There was also a decrease

Murder.

of cases of culpable homicide. Of the 262 cases of murder, 118 or 45 per cent came to trial, and of these 63 or 24 per cent of the total number ended in conviction. The figures are a considerable improvement on the previous year's but are still poor judging by western standards. The aboriginal tracts, as usual, show a large number of cases. There were 9 cases in which witchcraft was the motive, against 16 in the previous year, and two cases of human sacrifice, the victims in both instances being boys of three years old who were sacrificed to exorcise evil spirits.

The number of true cases of dacoity fell from 232 to 220, in 15 of which the dacoits were armed

Dacoity and robbery.

with guns. Only 33 or 15 per cent ended in conviction. The districts of Purnea and Bhagalpur were still responsible for the largest number of cases, though both districts show a decrease from the previous year's figures, due to vigorous action taken against active gangs of dacoits, either in specific cases of dacoity or under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. In Purnea, an outbreak which occurred early in the year was so effectively dealt with by the tracing and conviction of one large gang and the capture of a notorious dacoit belonging to another, that only one further dacoity occurred in the area concerned between May and December. In addition, two large gangs of transfrontier criminals were captured while setting out on a raid and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment under section 402 of the Indian Penal Code. In Bhagalpur, the decrease was also attributable to the vigorous prosecution of gangs.

The prevalence of this form of crime is largely due to the apathy of the victims themselves, and it is disappointing to find that the number of cases during the year in which organized resistance was offered by the villagers was only 10 against 29 in the previous year. The successes achieved in Champaran and the Santal Parganas, where the dacoits encountered definite resistance, were sufficiently marked to encourage similar resistance elsewhere. The number of robberies rose from 132 to 145, of which 36 were highway robberies. Of the 63 cases sent up for trial, 49, or 34 per cent of the total number, ended in conviction.

The number of 'true' burglaries rose by 1,000, an increase of 7 per cent. The increase is generally

Burglary.

attributed to failure of crops and, in the

industrial districts, to strikes and the closing of collieries. Half the cases were of a very petty nature, the value of the property stolen being less than Rs. 5. Seven per cent of the true cases reported were sent for trial, and just under six per cent resulted in conviction. Stress is constantly being laid on the importance of finger prints and of the marks left by house-breaking instruments as a means of detection, and clues of this nature were responsible for the conviction of several cases.

The number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly decreased slightly from 743 to 714, of which 35 were of a communal nature. Of the 517 cases sent for trial, 78 per cent ended in conviction. There has been a disquieting increase in this form of crime during recent years, the annual average since 1922 being 714, while that for the previous 10 years was only 450. Though the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were freely used, there were several instances of riots committed in defiance of the orders of the court. The number of lives lost in riots was 45 and guns were used in three cases. It is satisfactory to note on the other hand that the number of riots in which spears were used fell from 103 in 1927 to 43 last year.

There were 29 cases of obstruction during the year, one derailment and 12 attempts at derailment. The derailment occurred between Dhanbad and Tetulmari on the East Indian Railway in May 1929, when the Up Dehra-Dun Express was derailed. Fortunately no lives were lost, nor was anyone injured. The derailment was clearly the work of persons with a knowledge of railway work, and from the fact that two separate attempts to tamper with the line at the same spot had been made a few days before, there is little doubt that employees of the Lillooah workshops, who were then on strike, were responsible. Three other cases of attempts at derailment also occurred during the period of the Lillooah strike. One case of obstruction was sent for trial during the year but ended in acquittal.

It is disquieting to note that the number of cases declared maliciously false increased from 1,615 in the previous year to 1,717 in 1928, while the number of successful prosecutions fell from 126 to 115, and the number in which compensation under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was awarded from 82 to 77. Until police officers take more trouble to collect materials to prosecute the complainant of a case which they are

investigating and believe to be false, and until magistrates bring themselves to impose sentences of a more deterrent nature this particularly contemptible form of crime is not likely to be checked.

The system of picketting criminals and of deputing constables and chaukidars to recognize criminals in jails and bordering police-stations has again produced most satisfactory results.

Picketting and recognition of bad characters.

Many noteworthy arrests have been made, both by constables and chaukidars who have recognized old offenders, and by parties picketting the houses of temporarily absent criminals. In one district, the president of a union board is reported to have threatened to fine chaukidars if they continued to picket criminals instead of performing what he considered their more legitimate duties. The moral effect on the criminal of realizing that he is known by sight to so many of the police, and that his house is liable to be watched for six hours on any night on which he may choose to absent himself for the purpose of committing crime, is undoubtedly very great.

The magisterial staff of the province consisted of 306 stipendiary and 188 honorary magistrates. The number of cases tried by magistrates was 68,684, the number brought to trial being 1,516 less than in the previous year. Of the cases tried, 637 were committed or referred to the Sessions court, the remainder being finally disposed of by magistrates. The number of witnesses who attended for examination in magistrate's courts was 272,769, of whom 26 per cent were discharged without examination. Magistrates have generally borne in mind the importance of not harassing witnesses by detaining them longer than is necessary, and the figures show that, of the witnesses in attendance, over 90 per cent were discharged on the first two days and that less than 2 per cent were kept after the third day. Even this small proportion could probably be reduced by a more methodical arrangement of cases.

The number of persons under trial during the year was 2,819, less by 359 than in the previous year but larger than in any other year in the history of the province. Of the persons tried, 50 per cent were convicted, the cases of 5 per cent were referred to the High Court and the remainder were acquitted. It is satisfactory to note that the number of cases in which more than two months intervened between the date of arrest and date of commitment fell from 167 in

Sessions courts.

1927 to 127, and the average duration of trials from the date of commitment to that of sentence from 70.3 days to 64.1 days.

The system of trial by jury continued to be in force in ten districts in the province. During the

Trial by jury.

year 466 persons were tried by jury, and the verdict of the jury was accepted in respect of 385, reference being made to the High Court in respect of 66 persons. The percentage of convictions in cases tried by jury was considerably lower than in cases tried with the aid of assessors, the difference being most marked in Monghyr, where only 10 per cent of jury cases were convicted, against 63 per cent of convictions in cases tried with the help of assessors. In the opinion of one Sessions Judge it has been more difficult to secure satisfactory results under the jury system, which has tended to favour protracted trials and to operate against good police work. In the opinion of another, the partiality of juries in trials of communal cases is no less marked than that of assessors, and, in so far as the final decision rests with a jury, there is considerable danger that members of a community represented by a minority of the jury will be unable to obtain redress, or that they may find themselves falsely charged and convicted.

The progressive increase in the number of appeals preferred

Criminal appeals.

in the courts of Sessions Judges since the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1923, to which attention has repeatedly been drawn, continued in 1928, when there were 2,977 appeals, an increase of 323 over the previous year's figures and of 79 per cent over those of 1923. Though the number of appeals in District Magistrate's courts showed a decrease of 186 compared with the previous year's figures, it was larger than in any other previous year and 40 per cent more than in 1923. In addition to this, the number of applications for revision in Sessions Judge's courts was 540 more than in the previous year and 64 per cent higher than in 1923. A large proportion of the appellants and applicants for revision of sentence gained nothing by their action. The appeals of 61 per cent were either unsuccessful or were summarily dismissed, and 78 per cent of the revision applications were either rejected or the orders of the lower court confirmed.

These large additions to the work of Sessions Judges, together with the marked increase in the number of cases committed to sessions, have led to the appointment of twelve assistant sessions judges, who, between them, tried 40 per cent of the sessions cases disposed of during the year. The handing over of such

a large proportion of criminal cases to judges trained mainly for civil work has led to serious congestion in the files of the subordinate civil judges, in spite of the creation of additional temporary posts.

Thirty-five references for the confirmation of the death sentence were decided by the High Court during the year. Out of 57 persons concerned, the death sentence on 25 was confirmed and on 20 reduced to transportation or rigorous imprisonment, while 12 were acquitted.

The volume of civil litigation is still enormous and it is impossible to cope with it without a substantial and permanent increase in the judicial staff. Though there was a slight decrease from the previous year's figures in the number of suits instituted, the number is still 10 per cent higher than it was five years ago. The value of the 174,074 suits instituted amounted to some 5½ crores of rupees, a decrease of Rs. 52 lakhs compared with the previous year. As usual, the largest number of suits instituted were rent suits, representing 60 per cent of the whole, while the most valuable were title suits, representing in value 65 per cent of the litigation of the province.

The number of suits disposed of during the year was slightly lower than in the previous year and though there were 7,237 fewer pending at the end of the year than at the end of the previous year, the number of suits pending for more than a year was still larger than in any previous year except 1927. The average duration of contested suits in Munsif's courts rose by 27 days as compared with the preceding year and reached the record figure of 272.7 days while the average duration of uncontested suits was 124.2 days. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is due to inadequacy of staff, but the proposed addition to the cadre of six new posts of munsifs should be of material assistance in clearing off the arrears.

The number of civil appeals pending before the High Court at the close of the previous year was 4,422 while 3,498 were preferred during the year. Of this number, 3,267 were decided during the year, leaving 4,653 pending at the close of the year. The figures of the pending file are the highest in the history of the court. Two temporary additional judges of the High Court were appointed for the period from December 1928 to the opening of the Civil Court vacation, 1929. The congestion of work, however, remained serious, and two additional judges have now been appointed from November 1929 up to the Civil Court vacation of 1931.

The number of regular appeals pending at the close of the year before subordinate courts has also increased considerably, while the number of appeals pending for more than one year rose from 515 to 1,153. The proportion of civil appellate work done by subordinate judges continues to be unduly large, a position which is unfortunately unavoidable in view of the increasing amount of criminal work in the courts of sessions judges, which has been commented on in a previous paragraph. A proposal for strengthening the cadre of district and sessions judges is under examination.

The *panchayat* courts instituted under the Village Administration Act of 1922 have afforded no appreciable relief to the Munsifs in whose jurisdiction they have been established and it is conjectured that a good deal of the work of these courts represents an increase of litigation. Within a limited sphere, however, they are doing useful work and it may be expected that their usefulness will increase.

The province of Bihar and Orissa contains four central jails, 12 district jails, 50 subsidiary jails, and one juvenile jail. During the year, there was a further increase in the jail population. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes rose from 7,503 in the previous year to 8,058 and of convicts from 6,264 to 6,760. The steady rise in the jail population during the past five years is mainly due to the confinement of transportation prisoners in the jails instead of sending them to the Andaman Islands.

The number of female convicts admitted during the year fell from 548 in 1927 to 442, but the daily average number during the year increased from 169 in 1927 to 194. All long-term female convicts are transferred to the central jail at Bhagalpur and habitual prisoners are there segregated from casual prisoners. The number of youthful offenders and juveniles, a category which includes prisoners up to 20 years of age, fell from 989 in 1927 to 817. Of these, 71 (including 2 girls) were under 15 years of age. Thirty-five of the latter were sent to the Hazaribagh Reformatory School, and the remainder, as well as many of those between 15 and 20 years of age, either to the juvenile jail at Monghyr or to the jails at Bhagalpur and Bankipore, in both of which they were segregated and treated as in the juvenile jail.

The number of admissions to the Monghyr juvenile jail was 592, and the daily average population was 190 against 160 in the previous year. The percentage of short-term prisoners remained about the same. It has been stressed repeatedly that there can be no substantial improvement in the character of a juvenile prisoner unless he is detained for a period sufficiently long to teach him habits of discipline and industry. At present, only about 18 per cent of the inmates of the juvenile jail stay long enough to derive any benefit from industrial and disciplinary training. The establishment of an institution on Borstal lines is an urgent necessity and it is unfortunate that the question of starting one in this province has again had to be deferred. No less important is the problem of the care of juvenile prisoners after release. This was formerly undertaken by the Juvenile Prisoners' Aid Society at Monghyr, which was founded in 1923, but had to close down four years later owing to lack of public interest and support.

The general routine of the school connected with the juvenile jail was conducted on the same lines as before, though certain improvements, such as the issue of writing materials and the granting of prizes for good work, were introduced during the year. Lectures were also delivered on agriculture to 30 boys of the cultivator class, a useful innovation in view of the fact that most of the boys belong to that class and are, as a rule, reluctant after release to follow the trade they have been taught in jail.

The health records of the prisoners continue to show very satisfactory results. While the daily average number of prisoners has increased year by year from 6,276 in 1924 to 8,058 in 1928, the number of admissions to hospital has decreased from 5,169 to 3,357, the daily average of sick from 212 to 138 and the number of deaths from 133 to 82. During the past year, the hospital admission rate, the sick rate and the death rate per mille were the lowest ever recorded in the history of the province, a fact which reflects credit on the jail medical staff.

The compulsory education of all prisoners of 25 years of age and under was continued in the Gaya Central Jail throughout the year with encouraging results. There were 85 prisoners in the class at the beginning of the year and 46 were admitted during the year making a total of 131. The subjects taught were those prescribed for the upper primary class and the progress made was satisfactory in that four of the class finished their course in Class IV of the upper primary standard and 9 finished the full lower

primary course and were promoted to the upper primary class. The success which has attended the experiment has induced Government to extend the system to the Bhagalpur Central Jail. The working of the "star class" system of classification, the object of which is to segregate the more amenable type of prisoner eligible for the class, from prisoners of more criminal antecedents and tendencies, continued to be very satisfactory, and the discipline of the inmates of the class was exemplary throughout the year. There were 25 prisoners in the class at the beginning of the year and 33 were added during the year. They were taught reading and writing and given industrial and physical training.

The discipline of the prisoners showed considerable improvement. In spite of the increase in the number of prisoners, the number of offences committed was 1,253 less than in the previous year, a fall of 18 per cent. The decline is most marked under the head of offences relating to work and breaches of jail rules. With the fall in offences, there was also a decrease in punishments, the ratio of punishments to daily average population being 60 against 83 in the previous year. There was an entire absence of rioting or serious disturbance of any kind and there were only 6 escapes against the same number in 1927 and 16 in 1926.

The two chief centres of jail manufacture are the Buxar

Jail manufactures.

Central Jail and the Bhagalpur Central Jail. At the Buxar Central Jail, which specializes in tent-making, tailoring of uniforms and weaving, the net earnings fell by over Rs. 30,000. The fall was largely due to the low rates at which police uniforms were supplied, which hardly covered the cost of labour, and to the temporary closing, from October 1928, of the weaving factory, which had in hand a large accumulation of manufactured cotton cloth, which was not likely to be disposed of for more than a year. At the Bhagalpur Central Jail which specializes in blanket-making, blacksmithy and carpentry, the net earnings fell from Rs. 35,506 in the previous year to Rs. 5,997 in 1928. This was mainly due to lack of orders in the blanket factory, to the reduction of prices owing to keen trade competition, and to the cutting down of the margin of profit on manufactured articles to an absolute minimum, as a safeguard against market fluctuations. No orders for bankets were received from the Army Department and those from other Government departments were disappointing, so that the banket factory had to depend mainly on orders from the public for their sales. It is hoped that the instructions recently sent by Government to all consuming departments will result in more orders being placed.

CHAPTER VIII.

Excise.

The excise policy of Government has been, for some years, the subject of attack both in the Legislative Council and in the Press. More than one-third of the total income of the province is obtained from the revenue from excise, a fact which has been in itself sufficient for the critics of Government to attack a policy which is responsible for so large a proportion of the provincial revenues being derived from the consumption of intoxicants. The other aspects of the question, namely, that the remaining sources of revenue are so attenuated that excise has necessarily been forced into undue prominence, and that the rise in the excise revenue has been accompanied, not by an increase but by a decrease of consumption, have either not been appreciated by these critics or placed conveniently in the back ground. Year after year motions are put forward in the Legislative Council proposing either nominal or actual cuts in the financial provision for excise, as a mark of general disapproval of Government's excise policy. But no practical means have been suggested by which the cause of temperance could be promoted more effectually than it is at present, without resulting in a large decrease in the provincial revenues, and consequent bankruptcy; and the fact remains that if the excise revenue had not increased so largely during the past few years Government would not have had the means to finance the various schemes for the development of the "nation building" departments, to the extent they have done.

As a proof of the remarkable results which have attended Government's declared policy of "minimum consumption maximum revenue", the following figures, which compare the excise revenue and consumption of excisable articles in the first year after the inception of the province with those of the period

Excise Policy of Government.

Results of the policy.

under review, taken in conjunction with the diagram on the opposite page, are of considerable interest :—

Year.	Consumption of country spirit.	Consumption of ganja.	Consumption of bhang.	Consumption of opium.	Total revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.(lakhs).
1912-13	1,157,636 L. P. gallons.	2,498	538	926	103.24
1928-29	886,894 L. P. gallons.	1,376	258	629	189.91

Comparing the figures for 1912-13 with those for 1928-29, it will be seen that there has been a decrease since 1912-13 of 23 per cent in the consumption of country spirit, of 45 per cent in that of *ganja*, of 52 per cent in the amount of *bhang* and of 32 per cent in the amount of opium consumed; while in the same period there has been an increase in excise revenue amounting to 86 per cent. The figures for consumption of country spirit from outstills and of *tari* and *pachwai* are not included, as there is no record available, but as the number of outstills has fallen from 576 to 152 and of *tari* and *pachwai* shops from over 8,000 in 1912-13 to less than 6,000 in 1928-29 it is probably safe to assume that there has been a corresponding decrease in the consumption of outstill liquor and of *tari* and *pachwai*.

Government may, therefore, claim that their policy has been remarkably successful. The results which have been described have been achieved mainly by a steady increase in the price of intoxicants, supplemented by various direct temperance reforms, all making for more efficient control of the drug and liquor traffic. The establishment of licensing boards in certain municipalities, to control shops and select licensees; reduction in the hours of sale and in the strength of the popular issue of country spirit in certain areas; the prescription of limits on retail sale and on possession of intoxicants in

How the results have been attained.

others; and the introduction of the sliding-scale system are examples of the reforms which have been instituted.

Perhaps the most important of these reforms is the sliding-scale system, by which the fee payable by the licensee of a country liquor shop is determined by the actual monthly consumption, instead of being settled by auction for the whole year. The licensee is allowed a margin of profit, which decreases on a sliding-scale as the consumption rises. The system has, since its introduction, been extended to more and more areas every year and has now had a fair trial over the major portion of the province. It has distinct advantages over the system of settlement by auction. In the first place, the element of speculation, which is the most objectionable feature of that system, is eliminated, thereby steadying the revenue and making a more correct budget possible. The licensees, being assured of moderate profits have no longer any strong incentive to push up sales in order to recoup the losses due to high speculative bids. Another advantage of the system is the effective control which it gives over the sale of intoxicants. Any undue tendency towards increase in consumption is at once checked by raising retail prices and modifying the scale of fees without dislocation of settlements, a method which is not possible under the auction system. A third advantage is that, by insisting on the rule of "one man, one shop", profits have been distributed among a larger number of persons than under the auction system, where men of moderate means were gradually being ousted by a ring of capitalists, who managed the shops through agents or servants. On the other hand, the substitution of this system for the old auction system has led to certain administrative difficulties. Under the old system the licensee had put a good deal of his money into the trade, and was alert to every influence which might affect his profits. It was, therefore, to his interest to assist the Excise Department to stamp out smuggling and illicit distillation. Under the new system the enjoyment of an assured profit has not been found to offer the same inducement to licensees to co-operate with Government in this direction. Though the new system gives fewer temptations to the licensee to cheat the public, it requires much closer supervision from the excise staff over the way in which the licensees keep their accounts of sale, if Government are not to be cheated of revenue. On the whole, however, the advantages of the sliding-scale system considerably outweigh the disadvantages and it has worked satisfactorily in the districts in which it is

in force. Their number was increased during the period under review by the addition of the Santal Pargana's, most of the district of Hazaribagh and certain portions of the Ranchi district.

The excise revenue in 1928-29 was Rs. 189.91 lakhs, a drop of Rs. 7.24 lakhs from the previous year's figures of Rs. 197.15 lakhs. **Excise in 1928-29; Consumption of country liquor.** The decrease in revenue was mainly due to a decrease in the consumption of country spirit, and also, to a lesser degree, in that of *ganja* and *bhang*. The decrease in the consumption of country spirit amounted to 119,810 L.P. gallons, and was shared, more or less, by all districts except five, which showed an increase. It was due to a variety of causes, both direct and indirect, a description of which is interesting as an illustration of the sensitiveness of the liquor trade to economic conditions. The seven districts in which the decrease in consumption was greatest all attributed the decrease partly to failure of crops. There were also other causes at work namely, in Patna the temperance movement, in Gaya a similar movement among certain castes, as well as an outbreak of epidemic disease and dullness in the lac market, in Saran emigration of manual labourers, in Monghyr the reduction in the size of bottles for retail sale, in Sambalpur an increase in the rate of duty and slackness in the rice trade, and in Hazaribagh an increase in retail prices and a continued slump in all the principal trades of the district. The Ranchi district was the only one which showed any appreciable increase in consumption, due to better supervision of shops and detection of cases, and to better prospects in the lac trade.

Most of the *ganja* consumed in the province is grown under Government supervision in the district of Rajshahi in Bengal. It is also grown in a small area in the district of Bhagalpur. **Ganja and bhang.** During the year, the area under cultivation in that district decreased from 31 to 16 acres, while the amount of *ganja* yielded by the decreased area was 143 maunds, against 181 maunds yielded by twice that area in the previous year. There was a decrease of 177 maunds from the previous year's figures in the total consumption of *ganja* and a drop of Rs. 1.46 lakhs in the revenue derived therefrom. This was due chiefly to the raising of the rate of duty from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 a seer in certain Bihar districts, which had shown a steady increase in consumption during recent years, and the consequent increase in the retail price. Certain districts in Orissa showed an increase in consumption due

to better economic conditions and to an improvement in the quality of *ganja* supplied during the year.

There was a decrease of seven maunds in the consumption of *bhang*. The decrease was attributed in one district to the smuggling of *bhang* from the districts north of the Ganges, where it grows wild, in two others to high prices of food grains and the performance of fewer marriages among Hindus and in two others to lower retail prices prevailing in bordering districts of the United Provinces.

The consumption of opium showed a slight increase of 19 maunds, practically entirely confined to four districts of the Orissa division, where there were good harvests and a consequent improvement in economic conditions. The whole question of the consumption of opium in Orissa, its history, its causes, and the way in which to control it, was exhaustively examined by a special committee during the year under review. The report is still under Government's consideration. Meanwhile, steps have been taken to check and eventually to eradicate opium-smoking by the enactment of the Bihar and Orissa Opium Smoking Act of 1928 which came into force on the 1st January 1929. Under this Act, all smokers are compelled to register within two years, after which period no fresh registrations can be made; and the manufacture, possession and use of smoking preparations of opium by unregistered persons becomes a penal offence.

There was a decrease of 48 in the number of licensed *turi* shops, but an increase in the revenue from *turi*, which rose from Rs. 23.09 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 24.08 lakhs in 1928-29. The increase was largely due to an increase in the revenue from tree-tax. This tax had been introduced in the previous year in the Dinapore subdivision of the Patna district, and had then met with a certain amount of opposition, but thanks to practical demonstrations during that year, the opposition disappeared and it was found possible, during the year under review, to increase the rate of the tax considerably and to decrease the number of trees tapped, with the result that the revenue yielded by the tax was largely increased. Since the 1st April 1929, the experiment has been extended to the whole of the Patna district except one thana.

The total revenue from *pachwai* increased from Rs. 3.76 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 4.19 lakhs in the year under report,

and there was an increase of 21 in the number of *pachwai* shops. New shops were opened in the Ranchi and Singhbhum districts to meet local demands and in the Giridih colliery area in order to wean the aboriginal consumers away from the more potent country spirit. The desired effect was attained in the latter area, as the sales in the country spirit shops in the neighbourhood fell immediately the *pachwai* shops were opened. The concession to aboriginals of free home-brewing of *pachwai*, which had previously been withdrawn from the industrial areas of Jamshedpur and Dhanbad, was withdrawn during the year from the municipal limits of Ranchi, Doranda and Lohardaga, and certain other areas in the Ranchi district. The withdrawal met with considerable opposition but past experience has shown that it does not take long for aboriginals to become reconciled to altered conditions of this nature.

During the year, in accordance with an undertaking given by Government in the Legislative Council in March 1928, an experiment was made in prohibition in a selected thana area, namely, the Roserah thana in the district of Darbhanga. Three shops for the sale of country spirit in that area were closed and the transport and possession of country spirit within the area were prohibited. The experiment for various reasons has had no conclusive results; and its continuance has been sanctioned for another year.

A temperance movement was conducted during the year in the Champaran district organized by the local Congress Committee. Printed pamphlets were distributed recommending the boycott of excisable articles, notices were sent to excise vendors asking them not to take settlements of excise shops, and lantern lectures were delivered on the evils attending the consumption of alcohol. The members of the local Congress Committee also delivered speeches in various parts of the district. Whether this campaign had any appreciable result it is difficult to say. The number of cases of smuggling of excisable articles from fairs certainly fell, but the experience of non-co-operation days has indicated that a successful boycott of Government liquor shops is likely only to encourage illicit distillation and drinking.

Another temperance movement of a different kind, in that its roots appear to be in the people whom it affects themselves and not in the educated or politically minded classes, has been gaining ground during recent years among some of the lower

castes, directed towards social uplift. These movements are particularly strong in the Patna, Gaya and Muzaffarpur districts and, as has already been remarked, were responsible in the two first named for a decrease in the consumption of country spirit during the past year. In the Patna district, each community is trying to preach and enforce temperance through *panchayets* and Hindus, hitherto debarred by caste from doing so, are taking the sacred thread, the assumption of which implies a higher social status, and makes the consumption of alcohol a definite offence against caste rules. In the Gaya district, the *Ahirs*, *Telis*, *Koiris* and *Kahars* and in the Muzaffarpur district, the *Gowalas* and the *Kurmis* have been widely affected by this movement in recent years.

The large increase in the tax on excisable articles in recent years has inevitably increased the profits

Preventive work.

derivable from illicit distillation and smuggling; and, as has been mentioned above, there is not such a strong inducement to licensees under the sliding-scale system as under the auction system to co-operate with the excise staff to stop these offences. It is true that the number of illicit distillation cases detected decreased from 1,173 in the previous year to 1,111 during the year under review. But these statistics cannot unfortunately be relied upon as a proof of a decrease in the number of offences committed. An increase in the number of cases of illicit brewing of *pachwai* from 986 to 1,051 coincided with the withdrawal of the concession of free home-brewing to aboriginals, and the increase was most marked in Ranchi district where this change of policy took place. The number of cases of opium-smuggling detected decreased from 135 to 107, and the number of cocaine cases fell from 75 to 36 in the period under review. The decrease in the number of cocaine cases detected must be ascribed, not to a decline in the use of cocaine as an intoxicant, or in the volume of illicit traffic in this drug, but to other causes, of which concentration on the detection of important cases to the comparative neglect of cases of a petty nature, was one.

CHAPTER IX.

Government and the Land.

Revenue-paying estates in Bihar and Orissa are divided into three categories: permanently-settled estates, temporarily-settled estates and estates managed directly by Government. By far the larger number are permanently-settled. Apart from Government estates, the only parts of the province where the revenue is temporarily settled are the district of Sambalpur and the greater portion of the three coastal districts of Orissa. The Government estates include the district of Angul, a large portion of the Santal Parganas, the Kolhan area in the district of Singhbhum, portions of the Puri, Cuttack and Palamau districts and smaller areas in most other districts. During the year under review, the total number of revenue-paying estates rose from 120,977 to 122,053, of which 108,659 were permanently-settled, 13,047 temporarily-settled and 347 under the direct management of Government.

The total demand and the total collection of land revenue during the year were the highest for the past five years. The total current demand for the year was Rs. 158.65 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1.62 lakhs over the preceding year's demand which was mainly due to revision of land revenue assessment in the temporarily-settled estates in Balasore and Puri and to a progressive increase in the zamindari assessment in Sambalpur. There was, on the other hand, a slight fall in the demand from Government estates, owing to the transfer of the amount received from mining royalties in Shahabad to another head of revenue. This more than counterbalanced the increase in other districts, notably Angul, where, as the result of the settlement, the demand increased by Rs. 40,149. Remissions of land revenue rose from Rs. 32,214 in the previous year to Rs. 38,342, largely owing to an increase in the remissions granted in Bhagalpur in respect of holdings purchased in certificate cases and to deterioration of the soil by the fluvial action of the Ganges. The total collections, including arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 158.37 lakhs, leaving

a balance outstanding of Rs. 4.01 lakhs, against Rs. 4.38 lakhs outstanding at the end of the previous year. The position as regards cess revenue was less satisfactory, as the current demand decreased by nearly a lakh, chiefly owing to a slump in the coal and mica trades in Manbhum and Hazaribagh.

The amount of land revenue and cess remitted by money-order continued to decline, nor was there any marked advance in the payment of land revenue by cheque. It is evident that the system has not yet been generally appreciated by zamindars, for reasons which are not apparent.

Relations between landlords and tenants were, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, except in the Patna division, where the system of produce rents has led to considerable friction.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

In Muzaffarpur, numerous petty disputes were attributable to uncertainty over the initiation of revisional settlement operations; in Bhagalpur, disagreements occurred over lands rendered unfit for cultivation by the recession of the river Kosi and there was also considerable ill-feeling owing to the resumption of newly-accreted lands in the Ganges Diara by the Barari estate; while in Cuttack, the tenants were embittered by the institution of suits for enhancement of rent by the Aul estate. On the other hand, in the Balasore portion of the Kanika estate there has been a considerable improvement in the relations between the tenants and the proprietor, and in Monghyr the general attitude of mutual distrust showed signs of giving way to better feelings, especially between landlords other than *Babhans* and their tenants. Conditions in Chota Nagpur have generally improved, with the increased knowledge on the part of the lower classes of their rights, but in Palamau the *kamiauti* system continues and the levying of *begari* has not entirely disappeared.

Owing to refusals on the part of landlords to accept rent or to grant receipts for rent accepted, tenants have, for some years past, been permitted to remit their rent by money-

Payment of rent by money-order.

order. There has, however, been considerable reluctance to take advantage of this facility and the number of money-orders issued has shown a progressive decline from year to year. The system is apparently chiefly used by tenants whose rent is disputed, and consequently the percentage of refusals by landlords is high. During the year under report, the number of rent money-orders issued fell from 36,354 in the previous year to 31,291, though it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of refusals also fell.

The decrease in the issue of money-orders was attributed in one district to realization of rent under the certificate procedure, in another to better feelings between landlords and tenants and in a third to the enforcement of revised rates of rent with retrospective effect, which led to tenants preferring to deposit their rents personally.

Out of a total of 122,053 revenue-paying estates, the number under the direct management of Government estates. Government was 347, and of the total current revenue demand of Rs. 158.65 lakhs, Rs. 22.36 lakhs came from Government estates. The cost of their management was just under ten per cent. of the demand, a slight increase over the previous year's percentage, due mainly to increased expenditure in connection with the rent settlement of the Khurda Government estate. A sum of more than Rs. 1½ lakhs was spent by Government, in its capacity as landlord, on sanitary and agricultural improvements during the year, and grants were, as usual, distributed for the spread of primary education and the improvement of communications.

The condition of the tenantry in Government estates was generally satisfactory. There were excellent crops in the estates in Orissa, Singhbhum, the Santal Parganas, Darbhanga and Manbhum. In one or two estates, however, there were signs of economic distress. In the Bhadrak *khasmahals*, a few villagers were still so affected by the floods of previous years that they were unable to repay their instalments of *takavi* loans and advances for the reconstruction of houses. There was local distress in Saran owing to the failure of the paddy crop, in Purnea to the low price of jute, and in Palamau to the successive failure of the lac crop during the last three years. In Monghyr, the raiyats were unable to recover from the failure of the *rabi* crop in the *diara* estates during the previous year, and some of the inland estates in the district suffered from inundation. In Ranchi, the lac and paddy crops were below normal and in Hazaribagh neither the *bhadai* nor the winter crops were satisfactory, though the raiyats were, as usual, able to earn good wages by working in mica mines and collieries.

The administration of these estates during the year presented no exceptional features. The number under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year was 77. Five new estates, two in Palamau and one each in Sambalpur, Purnea and Hazaribagh were brought under the charge of

**Wards, Trust and Enum-
bered estates.**

the court, and seven, including four in Ranchi, one in Palamau and two in Shahabad were released, leaving a balance of 75 estates at the close of the year.

The total demand for Government revenue and cesses including arrears, was Rs. 11.84 lakhs, of which Rs. 11.61 lakhs was realized. All estates discharged their liabilities except two, which defaulted for want of funds. The payment of rent and cesses to superior landlords was 85.3 per cent. of the demand. Disputes regarding title were responsible for the greater part of the balance of Rs. 10,423 which remained outstanding at the end of the year.

The current demand for rent and cesses due to estates under management was Rs. 55.04 lakhs and the arrear demand Rs. 21.03 lakhs. The total collections amounted to Rs. 55.68 lakhs, more than 100 per cent of the current demand. The standard percentage of 100 was reached or exceeded in 31 estates. Short collections were due in some estates to natural calamities, such as failure of crops and damage by floods, in others to depression in the coal and mica trades, and in others to inefficient management.

Satisfactory progress was made in the discharge of debts due from estates. The total liabilities were reduced by Rs. 43 lakhs, mainly owing to the liquidation of the debts of the Banaili estate, amounting to about Rs. 40 lakhs, by the sale of a 3-annas share of the estate to the co-sharers. A further reduction of nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs was effected in the debts of the Ramgarh estate.

The cost of management of these estates is slightly higher than that of estates managed directly by Government owing to the special staff employed and the special measures necessary for the realization of arrears. The limit prescribed for management charges is 15 per cent of the current demand, which was during the year exceeded by only seven small estates. The total percentage for the whole province was 13.09 per cent.

The total expenditure on schools, dispensaries and charities, the standard for which is one per cent of the current demand, increased from Rs. 1.98 lakhs to Rs. 2.4 lakhs. The increase was most marked in Tirhut, where the Bettiah estate maintained a high school and a Sanskrit school, made liberal contributions towards the maintenance of certain other schools and spent over Rs. 2,000 in scholarships. The Ramgarh estate in Hazaribagh continued to maintain one middle English school and

Their expenditure on schools and dispensaries.

is about to take over the maintenance of another; it also increased its contribution to dispensaries by nearly Rs. 10,000. Last year, the estate set aside a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the construction of a women's ward in the Hazaribagh Sadr Hospital. It has now been decided that in place of this contribution, the estate will take over from the Hazaribagh District Board the maintenance of four dispensaries for three years from 1929-30.

The standard fixed for expenditure on agricultural and sanitary improvements is three per cent of the total income from rent and cess. The total expenditure during the year increased from the previous year's figure of Rs. 1.67 lakhs to Rs. 2.09 lakhs. There are indications, however, that still more could be spent on improvement which are of permanent benefit both to the estates and to their tenants; in many estates the expenditure on improvements fell short of the budget provision. An agricultural scheme was sanctioned during the year in the Bettiah estate, which provides for the establishment of two large farms, one for seed-testing and demonstration and one for the growing of crops, and of several smaller farms for seed-testing and experimental work. Other estates undertook agricultural experiments and demonstrations on a small scale with satisfactory results.

As the land revenue in most of the province is permanently-settled, survey and settlement operations are not, in this province, ordinarily undertaken, as in other parts of India, for the purpose of assessing the land revenue. Their object is to obtain, and periodically revise, both for landlords and tenants, a clear and impartial record of their respective rights and a fair settlement of their rents. Since the province was started, the department has surveyed over 33,000 square miles and has settled the rents of nearly three million tenants.

During the year ending 30th September 1929, revision settlement operations were continued in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Ranchi and the Santal Parganas; and original operations in the Kosi diara tract of the Purnea and Bhagalpur districts. The traverse survey of the Porahat estate in Singhbhum was also taken up as a preliminary to revision survey and settlement. During the year, a total area of 1,662 square miles was cadastrally surveyed, the records of 2,456 square miles were attested and the rents of 366,580 tenants were settled. A conference of settlement officers was held at Ranchi to discuss possible means of reducing the cost of settlement. Several important changes and improvements of procedure in matters of detail were

agreed upon, which are likely to result in substantial economy without loss of accuracy.

The Air Survey Company photographed a small area in the Santal Parganas during the year at its own expense. Maps of the last settlement of the same area were sent for comparison to the company, in order to bring the photographs to the correct scale. As the result was not satisfactory, owing possibly to the distortion of the maps by shrinkage, fresh prints were taken from the original maps and supplied to the company. On receipt of the company's report it should be possible to decide whether a revision survey can be done by air-photography without the need of a traverse to bring the photographs to the proper scale.

The forests under the administration of Government are divided into two main classes :
Forests. ' reserved ' forests which are maintained with the object of developing their commercial possibilities on as scientific and up-to-date lines as possible; and " protected " forests, whose primary function is to supply the agricultural population with small timber and grazing, with as few restrictions as are compatible with the maintenance of the forest. At the end of the year under report, the area of the reserved forests was 1,799 square miles, and of the protected forest area, 1,952 square miles. Of the protected forest area, 1,271 square miles were under the Forest Department and 681 square miles under the control of Civil Officers.

It is estimated that nearly 57 per cent of the timber and fuel removed from forests administered by Government is taken from protected forests for the benefit of the agriculturists. Formerly this demand was met by unregulated fellings, which resulted in a great reduction of available supplies, the deterioration of the growing stock and in many cases actual denudation of the forest. In order to insure a sustained supply of suitable small timber and to mitigate the destruction of these forests it has been the policy of Government to place them gradually under simple working schemes, limiting the felling to definite annual areas and regulating the replenishment of stock in some cases by sowings and planting. So far, out of 1,952 square miles of protected forest, 405 square miles are now subject to these working plan regulations.

In private forests, cutting and felling have been subject to no control and the indiscriminate clearing of forests in Chota

Nagpur has undoubtedly affected both the climatic and the sub-soil conditions, and the consequent increased run off of water from the land during the monsoon has resulted in the loss of the top soil, which alone contains the necessary plant food. The result has been in many areas a serious deterioration in the fertility of the soil. There are signs, however, that the owners of private forests are awakening to the value of forest conservation and several landholders in Chota Nagpur are taking steps to bring their forest under the supervision of the department.

One of the most important protective activities of the department is to guard forests against

Protection of forests.

fire. Fire protection measures consist of the clearing of fire traces, the early burning of interior and exterior fire lines and the employment of fire patrols in the fire season. The area under systematic fire protection has gradually been extended and during the past five years has increased from 1,387 to 1,532 square miles. The year under review was not favourable to fire protection owing to the late break of the monsoon, but the precautions adopted resulted in better protection than in the previous year. There were 90 outbreaks of fire against 91 in the previous year and the area affected was 36,903 acres, nearly 4,000 acres less than in the previous year.

Other protective measures include the prevention of offences under the Forest Act and the restriction of grazing in both reserved and protected forests. The number of offences reported during the year was somewhat above the average of that of previous years, particularly in respect of cases of unauthorized felling of timber. The percentage of conviction, which was 76, was also slightly higher than the previous year's figure of 73. The increase was attributed to better supervision and detection by the protective staff.

The department has pursued a generous grazing policy. All forests, with the exception of 613 square miles, are now open to grazing for the whole or part of the year, the available grazing grounds having been increased by 555 square miles in the last five years. Grazing is naturally more restricted in the reserved forests than in the protected area. Half the protected forest area is open for the whole year to all animals and four-fifths of the remainder to all animals except sheep and goats; only ten per cent is closed to all animals for the whole year. Of the reserved forest area, 27 per cent is closed to all animals for the whole year,

the remainder being open for the whole or part of the year to all animals except sheep and goats.

In order to make the fullest possible use of the resources of reserved forests it is essential that communications should be adequate, as these forests are largely situated away from the main routes. The construction of forest roads and bridges has considerably developed in recent years; during the past five years, the average annual expenditure has been higher by over Rs. 5,000 than during the previous quinquennium. In the year under review 76 miles of roads and bridle paths were laid down at a cost of Rs. 30,037 and a sum of Rs. 36,097 was spent on the repair of existing roads.

The improvement of communications has considerably facilitated the transport of timber, and trade has increased in consequence. In spite of a reduction in the outturn of timber and fuel, due to a slump in the timber trade, from an average of over 19 million cubic feet during the period 1919—24 to an average of 10 million cubic feet during the past quinquennium, the revenue from sales of timber has increased considerably during that period.

The unhealthiness of the conditions in which the forest staff work has emphasized the necessity for the construction of adequate buildings for their accommodation and for the provision of a supply of pure water by the excavation of wells in suitable localities. Though the figures for the past year show that the health of the staff is still poor, the department has made material progress in its building programme. During the last five years, the average annual expenditure on buildings has been Rs. 80,555 and on wells Rs. 9,946, against an average of Rs. 65,224 and Rs. 5,654 respectively during the preceding quinquennium. An extensive housing scheme has been drawn up which is being put into effect as funds permit.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty with which the department has to contend is the hostility towards forest conservancy not only of the agricultural classes but even of the more intelligent section of the public. The agriculturist resents any restriction of his liberties in his village forests and is, as a rule, incapable of appreciating the reasons for them; while the attitude of the educated classes is exemplified by the repeated attacks on forest policy which have been made in the Legislative Council

Communications and buildings.

Propaganda.

during recent years. Efforts have been made to counter this attitude by giving publicity to the objects and methods of the department. Vigorous propaganda work is being undertaken and a scheme has been sanctioned for the delivery of lectures by selected forest officers at educational centres, illustrated by magic lantern slides. That these efforts are already bearing fruit is apparent from the fact that seven owners of private forests applied during the year for the inspection of their forests and four others for their reservation under section 38 of the Indian Forest Act. Applications were also made for the inspection of village forests in the Ranchi district, but the officer who visited them had to report that in many cases the forests were damaged beyond possibility of systematic treatment.

Experimental work during the year was concentrated mainly upon research into the natural regeneration of *sal*, and a new scheme of investigation, involving the classification of *sal* forests into three main types, was introduced. Experiments were also continued in the artificial regeneration of *sal*, and in the seasoning of several kinds of timber, which are at present considered to be of little use for commercial purposes. Investigations which have been made in the Kolhan regarding the possibility of forming sabai grass plantations, have yielded sufficiently encouraging results to justify the hope that plantations of this grass, which flourishes on poor and shallow soil, may, in addition to providing a source of revenue, become a valuable means of arresting the erosion of the soil which is taking place in forest areas.

Progress with lac plantations continued and two new plantations were started during the year, one in the Santal Parganas and one in Singhbhum; in addition a reserved forest area in Sambalpur containing a large number of *palas* trees is being converted into a lac area. A large proportion of the Rs. 7 crores worth of shellac which is annually exported from Calcutta originates from Bihar and Orissa, and it is hoped that the research work which is being undertaken by the department will help the pure product to compete successfully with the synthetic substitutes which are coming on the market in increasing numbers.

There has been a steady increase in forest revenue in recent years. During the year under review, the revenue amounted to Rs. 10.97 lakhs, against an average of Rs. 9.95 lakhs during the last five years. Expenditure during the year amounted

Financial results.

to Rs. 8.5 lakhs, so that there was a surplus of Rs. 2.47 lakhs on the year's working. The profit and loss account shows a net profit of Rs. 1.4 lakhs, which represents a return of 18 per cent on the working expenditure of Rs. 7.74 lakhs.

The province contains four main canal systems, namely, the Son, Orissa, Tribeni and Dhaka canals, for the management of which the Irrigation Department is responsible.

Canals.

The Son and Orissa canals, which are used for navigation as well as for irrigation, irrigated during the year an area of about 800,000 acres; the Tribeni and Dhaka canals, which are used for irrigation only, irrigated about 95,000 acres. The traffic on the Son and Orissa canals has been considerably reduced in recent years, owing to the extension of the railway system. During the year under report, receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 1.32 lakhs against an average during the previous triennium of Rs. 1.63 lakhs.

The Irrigation Department also manages three minor canal systems, the Teur canal, the Orissa coast canal and the Saran canals. The Teur canal irrigates an area of about 3,000 acres in the Champaran district; the Orissa coast canal, which is a continuation, 95 miles long, of a similar construction in Bengal is used for navigation only; and the Saran canals have been closed since 1894, when the main stream of the river Gandak shifted its position.

The revenue derived from canals is credited to the local Government, who meet all expenditure in connection with them and pay annually to the Government of India

Their financial working.

the interest on the portion of the capital cost originally expended by the central Government. Except in the case of the Son canals, the annual interest charges are considerably higher than any profit which the year's working may show. During the past year, the net revenue from the Son canals was Rs. 9.19 lakhs, while, including interest charges, the Orissa canals were worked at a loss of Rs. 8.35 lakhs. The other two canals showed a profit of Rs. 1.35 lakhs on the working, excluding interest charges. The Orissa coast canal was also worked at a loss and its abandonment and the dismantling of portions which interfere with flood drainage is under consideration.

In addition to the maintenance of canals the Irrigation Department is responsible for the upkeep of embankments to control and prevent floods and for drainage works. The

Embankments.

total expenditure on embankments during the year was Rs. 3.01 lakhs against Rs. 3.80 lakhs in the preceding year. Of this sum, Rs. 2.95 lakhs was spent on ordinary repair work and on making good the damage caused by floods. The total length of embankments maintained was 832 miles.

After successive disastrous years the Orissa districts enjoyed comparative immunity from floods. In

Floods.

the rest of the province the only areas seriously affected were the districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. Excessive rain during the early part of the monsoon swelled the rivers in North Bihar, which rose above their banks and flooded over 1,000 square miles in the Sadr and Sitamarhi subdivisions of the Muzaffarpur district. The first flood, which occurred in July, caused considerable damage to the *bhadai* crop, but its effects were not so serious as they might have been, as the flood occurred early enough in the season to leave sufficient time for a fresh transplantation of the rice-crop. This flood was followed by another in the same area in August, which was more serious as it fell less rapidly. The two floods resulted in the loss of about 75 per cent of the *bhadai* crop and serious damage to about 50 per cent of the winter crop. Relief was afforded by the immediate distribution of *takavi* loans, which enabled the cultivators to transplant a considerable amount of their rice-crop. Fortunately there was no loss of human life or cattle or of stored grain and little damage was done to house property, though the roads and bridges in the affected area suffered severely. The amount distributed in *takavi* loans was Rs. 37,000, mostly for sowings of winter rice.

The neighbouring district of Darbhanga suffered more severely. The flood started in the first week of August and parts of the Madhubani and sadr subdivisions and the greater part of the Samastipur subdivision remained under water for a fortnight. About 75 per cent of the paddy crop in the affected area was damaged and the *bhadai* crop was almost entirely destroyed. Immediate measures were taken to relieve distress, and gratuitous relief and loans for sowing both rice and *rabi* crops were distributed on a liberal scale by the district officials, actively assisted by local bodies. The amount distributed in Government loans was nearly two lakhs of rupees, and half a lakh of rupees was advanced by co-operative banks; in addition nearly Rs. 12,000 was spent on gratuitous relief and on repairs to houses damaged by the flood. The damage caused to district and municipal roads was estimated at over a lakh.

The committee convened by Government to investigate the flood problem in the three coastal districts of Orissa submitted its report in August 1928. The committee came to the definite conclusion that the measures which had been taken in the past to prevent floods in Orissa had, so far from preventing them, actually increased their severity. Orissa being a deltaic country, the problem was not how to prevent floods, which in such a country were inevitable, but how to pass them as quickly as possible to the sea. The solution of the problem lay in removing the obstacles which prevented the attaining of that result, so far as such a course could be taken in an area which was under habitation.

The committee described how three of the main rivers of Orissa, the Baitarani, the Brahmini and the Mahanadi, in their passage to the sea pass through areas in which their overflow is controlled by numerous embankments, constructed partly by Government and partly by local zamindars. These were either marginal embankments running along the banks of the rivers, or ring *bandhs* completely enclosing villages and estates. They had obviously been constructed solely in the interests of the particular area to be protected, with complete disregard, and in most cases in complete ignorance, of their effects on other areas.

The committee considered that the time had come when systematic action should be taken to remove all obstacles which impeded the free flow off of the water. They realized that the adoption of this policy would lead to the inundation of larger areas, but the inundation would be shallower and would last for shorter periods. The process of removal would have to be a gradual one, commencing from the sea, and the case of each embankment would have to be considered on its merits. Some would have to be demolished altogether, but there were probably some which could be retained and others which could be rendered innocuous by providing escapes and thus reducing their capacity for obstruction. Every embankment marked for permanent retention, however, should be so maintained as to be absolutely secure from breaching even in an exceptional flood, and to offer no obstruction to floods of certain dimensions. The committee were firmly of opinion that it was only by thus removing obstructions to the workings of nature, whether in the form of floods or tides, that the troubles to which Orissa was subject could be alleviated and stable conditions ensured throughout the country.

One of the recommendations made by the committee for the reorganization of irrigation and embankment charges has already been put into effect. The Orissa irrigation circle has been so rearranged that all irrigation works are in charge of a single irrigation division, while all embankments, rivers and drainage channels in the three coastal districts have been put in charge of two embankment divisions. Other schemes for the reorganization of flood protection are still under examination.

CHAPTER X.

Agriculture.

There was, on the whole, an improvement in agricultural conditions during the period under review. Considerable damage was done to the standing crops in Muzaffarpur,

General economic conditions.

Darbhanga and Bhagalpur by floods, but there was little economic distress and no lack of employment for agricultural labourers, particularly in Orissa, where good harvests and the absence of floods resulted in a marked increase of prosperity. In two districts in Orissa, however, probably as a result of floods and inferior harvests in recent years, there was a continuance of emigration of labourers to industrial centres such as Calcutta, Jamshedpur and Rangoon in order to secure higher wages. A large number of labourers also emigrated from the Ranchi and Palamau districts, where agricultural conditions during the year were not so satisfactory as in some other parts of the province, to the tea gardens in Bengal and Assam. Stocks of foodgrains in the province at the end of the year were reported to be generally sufficient except in Saran and parts of the Palamau district. Prices, as a whole, were higher than in the previous year in the greater part of Chota Nagpur, but were lower in Orissa, while in Bihar they were practically stationary.

The year which ended in March 1929 was, speaking

Character of the season.

generally, a favourable one for the agriculturist. The anti-monsoon showers were below the average, but were useful for sugarcane and for the preparation of land for *Kharif* crops. The monsoon began early in June, and the rain which then fell enabled the *bhadai* crops to be sown early and seedbeds to be prepared for the winter rice-crop. Copious rain fell in July and the transplantation of paddy commenced at the normal time, though upland *bhadai* crops, especially maize, suffered from excessive rain. In August, rainfall was general but was below the normal, except in five districts. There was a long break in the monsoon in September, which severely affected both the *bhadai* and the rice-crops in some districts, but plentiful rain early in October

saved the situation and a good crop of winter rice was assured. Satisfactory conditions for the sowing of *rabi* crops were ensured by good October rains, and the light rain which fell in some districts in November and throughout the province in December was favourable to the growth of these crops.

The outturn of *bhadai* crops was below the average, being estimated at 78 per cent of the past ten years' average, on an area which was three per cent less than the normal. In several districts, the crops were damaged by heavy rainfall and floods, and in others by lack of rain. Weather conditions were unfavourable for maize, the crop of which was estimated at only 62 per cent of the normal.

Jute is grown in seven districts of the province, the largest crop being in the district of Purnea. Weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable for the growth of the crop, the gross yield being estimated at 693,000 bales, against 667,000 bales in the previous year.

Indigo is now grown only in five districts of Bihar, where its cultivation has largely given way to that of sugarcane. The total yield last year was only 77,400 lbs., less than half that of the previous year. Sugarcane is cultivated to a varying extent in every district. Conditions were favourable for its production and the crop was estimated at 99 per cent of the ten years' average.

Conditions for the growth of the rice-crop were favourable in most parts of the province. Though the crop was affected by floods in three Bihar districts in August and by the prolonged break in the monsoon in September, the final estimate was 101 per cent of the past ten years' average, on an area about 6 per cent less than the normal.

The chief *rabi*-growing tract is Bihar, but these crops are also of some importance in Cuttack, Palamau and Hazaribagh. Conditions were generally favourable both for the sowing of *rabi* crops and for their growth. Some damage was caused to the crops in parts of Gaya, Shahabad and Palamau by continued rain at the end of January and the beginning of February, and to those in parts of Champaran, Darbhanga and Palamau by hailstorms. The estimate of the wheat crop was 97 per cent of the decennial

average, of spring oilseeds 98 per cent and of other *rabi* crops, including summer rice, gram and barley, 91 per cent. The outturn of the castor crop was estimated at 94 per cent of the past ten years' average.

The outstanding feature of the period under report was the publication in July of the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Among the more important of the Commission's recommendations which affect this province, may be mentioned those which deal with the opening of an Agricultural College; a better supply of seed and implements to cultivators; increased activities in agricultural propaganda, engineering and research work; and an improvement in the standard of live-stock. These and other recommendations have been submitted to an exhaustive examination and the lines on which the future development of the department should proceed have been clearly indicated. The history of the year is one of steady progress along the lines laid down.

One of the chief activities of the department consists of the supply of improved seeds, manures and implements to the cultivator. There has been a steady improvement both in the quantity and quality of the experimental work on the various farms and a number of tested improvements are ready for introduction. Special attention has been paid to the question of bringing these improvements within reach of the cultivator. Though 1,960 maunds of seed and 38,954 maunds of sugarcane sets were supplied to cultivators by the farms and depôts of the department during the year, the supply was considerably below the demand. Steps have, however, been taken to improve the supply organization. More adequate stocks have been arranged for, a scheme of selected growers for multiplication of improved seed has been started, and the sanction by Government during the year of a permanent advance of one lakh of rupees has enabled the officers of the department to carry suitable stocks of seeds, implements and manures for sale to agriculturists.

The aid of co-operative societies has also been enlisted in promoting agricultural propaganda and supply services. In consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, it was decided that central co-operative banks should be invited to concentrate their efforts in two directions, namely the improvement of facilities to members of primary societies for obtaining improved seeds,

implements and manures on credit, and the promotion of agricultural propaganda among primary societies by trained *Kamdars*. A gratifying response has been received. All the central banks have agreed that they should do more for the supply of agricultural improvements, and many of them have agreed to maintain *Kamdars* and have, in some cases, already engaged them.

The development of agricultural propaganda has received considerable attention during the year.

Agricultural propaganda.

The most important form of propaganda consists of the carrying out of actual demonstrations on cultivators' own fields by *Kamdars*, or farm labourers trained for propaganda work. The total number of *Kamdars* employed by the department during the year was approximately 100. A scheme has been worked out to increase their number by 30 every year for the next five years, but is likely to be delayed owing to lack of funds. The existing staff, however, were able to carry out as many as 3,603 demonstrations on cultivators' fields during the year. An interesting new type of propaganda has been started in North Bihar. In order to demonstrate the use of improved seeds and implements, a peripatetic party of ten *Kamdars*, each provided with a pair of bullocks, a cart and a set of implements has travelled from village to village carrying out demonstrations on cultivators' own fields, thus initiating a campaign for the improvement of farming which is likely to have far-reaching results. In Chota Nagpur, the experiment is being tried of carrying on intensive propaganda in a single revenue thana with a party of six *Kamdars*, who carry out demonstrations in each village of the thana. In the succeeding year, four of the *Kamdars* will be withdrawn for work in a second thana, leaving two men to consolidate the progress already made. In this way, it is hoped eventually to work round a district once in every five years, but the scheme for its full development requires a larger number of *Kamdars* than are at present available. In South Bihar, two agricultural implements in use in the Central Provinces have been introduced with certain modifications, and these are already in demand for dealing with the difficult black cotton soil near Gaya.

The question of an increase in the number of farms has received the attention of Government. The Agricultural Committee of 1921 recommended that a farm should be established in each subdivision and that propaganda work should be based on these subdivisional farms. This policy received the approval of Government but its development was delayed by financial

limitations. It was decided, however, that, as a preliminary, a farm should be provided in every district or similar area and that the general programme of subdivisional farms should then be proceeded with as funds permitted. There are now only three districts in the province without a farm. The establishment of farms in those three districts has already been sanctioned and will be effected when funds permit. Attention has also been paid to literary propaganda. The department issued, during the year, eleven popular pamphlets in English and in the three principal vernaculars of the province, dealing with special crops such as groundnuts and sugarcane, special manures and simple agricultural implements, and ensilage.

The demand for the services of the engineering branch of the department for the improvement of wells increased during the year. Owing to the number of pending applications for borings, a supplementary grant was given in August 1928 for additional equipment and further provision has been made in the present year's budget, including an increase in the staff of borers. The number of small 2½" borings made in village wells during the year was 303, against 290 in the previous year. Of these borings, 268 or 88 per cent were successful. The number of tube-wells successfully completed increased from 12 in the previous year to 19 in that under review. At the close of the year, applications for the boring of 16 tube-wells were pending, so that the new plant will be fully occupied throughout the working season. Experimental work on the economics of tube-well cultivation has been started on the Sabour farm, which will supply accurate data regarding the quantity of water required for various crops, the cost of pumping and the net outturn. As a result of this experiment "Pusa 52" wheat yielded a general average of 23 maunds per acre on the best plots, a yield which compares favourably with that of the best wheat tracts in India. Government have now under consideration the purchase of a drilling machine, which will enable tube-wells to be sunk through thin layers of rock, and will make artificial irrigation possible in Chota Nagpur. Some progress has also been made in the erection of water-lifting plant. During the year, a pumping installation was completed which discharges 90,000 gallons an hour and has brought under cultivation some 600 acres of land. A portable pumping plant was installed for the Bhagalpur Central Co-operative Bank, which is capable of irrigating six acres a day and a similar installation was put up for an individual cultivator in the same district, which irrigates three acres a day. *Rahat* pumps, on the model of the

Persian wheel, continued to grow in popularity and 63 were supplied and installed during the year by the Agricultural Engineer, while a further 37 were installed by local firms with his assistance. Useful work has also been performed by the engineering section in the surveying of embankment and drainage schemes. Thirty-two schemes were inspected and surveyed during the year, and work was commenced on 17.

A gradually increasing amount of information is being obtained

Artificial fertilizers. regarding the manures required by various crops in different parts of the

province. The use of manures such as ammonium sulphate and ammophos is steadily increasing and there is a large demand for gypsum in the Gaya range. In the Patna division alone, 6,500 maunds of ammonium sulphate were sold during the year, while in the Gaya range over 2,000 maunds of gypsum were issued by co-operative societies or by the department. Careful experiments in the manuring of sugarcane and wheat have been made at the Sipaya farm to determine the most profitable nitrogen-phosphate ratios and interesting results have been obtained which, however, require confirmation in subsequent years. An experiment is also being made to test the value of fish-refuse, which is available in appreciable quantities in Orissa, as a manure for sugarcane. It has already shown successful results as a manure for cocoanuts and tea.

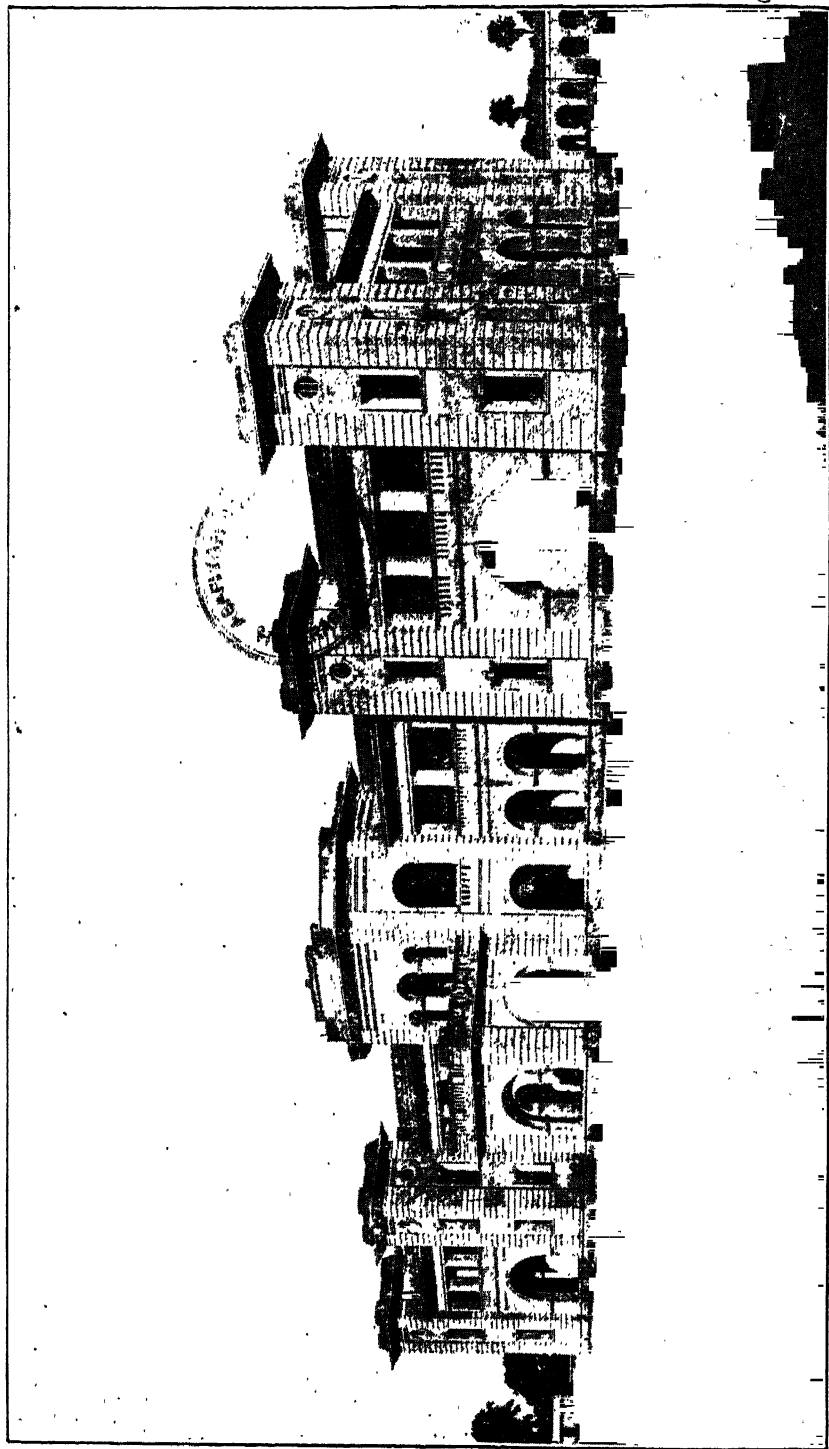
Much accurate work has been carried out on the experimental

Research work. farms, but only limited provision at present exists for research in the strict

sense of the word. Except in regard to rice, the department is mainly dependent on research carried out at Pusa and Coimbatore for the material for its work. A certain amount of work has been done on the improvement of paddy, but a proper botanical survey and classification of the existing kinds of rice is badly needed. Two schemes for research in rice and sugar have been drawn up and considered by the newly-formed Bihar and Orissa Agricultural Committee and have been submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the grant of funds wherewith to finance them. A systematic attack on the problems presented by these two crops, the one the most important and the other the most paying crop in the province, is one of the most vital needs of the department.

One of the most important of the recommendations made by

Agricultural education. the Royal Commission on Agriculture was for the opening of an Agricultural



The Veterinary College, Patna.

the year. The total number of Bihar and Orissa students at the College during the year was 53, the same number as in the previous year.

Though disease was considerably less prevalent than in the previous year, the number of deaths was almost twice as great. The total number of outbreaks reported was 6,852 against 8,394 in the previous year; the number of deaths on the other hand was 27,767 against 14,251. The heavy mortality was largely due to a very virulent outbreak of rinderpest in Orissa; while one of the factors largely accounting for the decrease in the number of outbreaks was the non-appearance of foot-and-mouth disease in a widespread form in Orissa, where this form of disease is usually prevalent. Conditions in North Bihar were more constant, the number both of outbreaks and of deaths remaining practically the same as in the previous year. The total number of animals affected throughout the province was only 114,566, against 200,075 in the previous year, thus indicating that though the outbreaks were virulent they appeared in a concentrated form. Of the 6,852 outbreaks reported, 5,970, or 87 per cent, were attended by the subordinate staff. The fact that the number of deaths was so large, in spite of such a high proportion of attendance, affords additional testimony to the intensity of the outbreaks.

It is evident that the economic value of the inoculation of cattle against disease is being realized by the cultivator to an increasing degree. **Preventive inoculation.** The number of inoculations performed increased from 245,532 in 1927-28 to 328,153 in 1928-29, the increase being particularly marked in the Orissa and Central Ranges, where the number of inoculations was almost doubled; in North Bihar, there was a slight decrease. Government found themselves able to grant a sum of Rs. 24,000, in addition to the ordinary provision of Rs. 5,000 in the veterinary budget, for distribution to district boards for the purchase of sera and vaccine; but until the boards can afford to increase their allotment on this account, further progress is likely to be considerably hampered.

The number of animals treated by touring veterinary assistant surgeons decreased by over 20,000, the decrease being shared by Orissa and the Central Ranges, which suffered less from foot-and-mouth disease than in the previous year. **Treatment of disease.** The number of veterinary hospitals remained the same as in the previous year, namely 31, while the

number of veterinary dispensaries increased from 92 to 100. There was also an increase in the number of animals admitted to veterinary hospitals, which rose from 51,505 in 1927-28 to 56,525. Though there was a slight increase from 123 to 128 in the number of veterinary assistants employed on district work, the staff is still too small to ensure that all outbreaks are checked and prompt and efficient service rendered to all diseased animals. The Royal Commission on Agriculture has emphasized the necessity of a large increase of veterinary staff, but no appreciable increase is likely to be effected until the financial position improves.

An important decision with regard to the control of live-stock was reached during the year as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and of the Provincial Development Board. Hitherto the control of live-stock has been shared by the Veterinary department, which purchased bulls and cows, organized cattle fairs and advised Government on the subject of the improvement of cattle, and the Agriculture department, which started and maintained several cattle-breeding and dairy farms in the province. It has now been decided that the general control of live-stock operations will rest, in future, with the Agriculture department, while the Veterinary department will continue to control the Patna Cattle-breeding and Dairy Farm, which will be attached to the new Veterinary College. It was also decided that the Veterinary department would continue its important work of improving the standard of live-stock by the elimination of scrub bulls. During the year, special attention was devoted to this operation, particularly in North Bihar, and the total number of castrations performed was 33,667 against 7,931 in the previous year. Most of the castrations were performed by the improved Burdizzo method.

The Patna Cattle-breeding and Dairy Farm continued to make satisfactory progress during the year. The strength of the herd increased from 361 to 462 animals, including 4 stud-bulls and 169 cows. The total milk-yield was 218,374 lbs., and a sum of Rs. 21,139 was realized from the sale of 203,100 lbs. of milk and 2,848 lbs. of cream. An area of 259 acres of land was cultivated by the farm agency, with a resultant output of 23,013 maunds, valued at Rs. 17,034. There was a marked increase in the income of the farm which amounted to Rs. 27,988 against Rs. 9,485 in the previous year. The farm has recently been put under the control of an Indian manager, who has acted as a live-stock inspector and has undergone a year's training in cattle-breeding and dairy-farming at Bangalore, Anand and Karnal.

An important step for the humane treatment of animals was taken during the year, by the inauguration of the Bihar and Orissa Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which came into existence in August 1928 under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stephenson. Donations have been received from several notable persons, including one of Rs. 5,000 from the late Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga. The Society now has an inspector of its own and hopes to open up branches at convenient centres as soon as funds permit. An inspector under the Cruelty to Animals Act is also employed by the Patna City municipality. As a result of his efforts to raise the standard of treatment of animals, there was an appreciable decrease during the year in the number of prosecutions which had to be instituted under the Act.

The co-operative movement continued to progress on sound lines during the year. The number of societies of all descriptions increased by 601, the total number at the end of the year being 9,188. The total membership increased by over 12,000, working capital by nearly Rs. 63 lakhs, and profits by Rs. 1.2 lakhs. The expansion was practically confined to new areas, and the increase in the number of societies in the older banks was very small, owing to the policy these banks have recently pursued of consolidation and improvement of existing societies rather than the formation of new ones. Deposits increased by only Rs. 5 lakhs against an increase of Rs. 21 lakhs in the previous year, from which it appears that the action taken to prevent central banks from accumulating deposits far in excess of requirements has been effective.

The apex bank of the movement is the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Bank. The working capital of this bank increased during the year from Rs. 57 lakhs to Rs. 66 lakhs and the bank made a record gross profit of Rs. 1,02,000 against Rs. 77,000 in the previous year. The demand for loans increased by about Rs. 15 lakhs during the year, chiefly owing to increased demands on the part of central banks. In order to meet these heavy demands, the bank had to withdraw over Rs. 5 lakhs from its investments in Government and Trust securities and from the amounts deposited with other provincial banks. The amount of overdues from central banks showed a satisfactory reduction from Rs. 1.54 lakhs to Rs. 1.24 lakhs.

The construction of a new building for the bank was completed after the close of the year when it was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor.

The number of central banks increased by two during the year, bringing the total to 67. There was a further improvement in their financial position. The working capital increased by Rs. 20 lakhs, and the proportion between owned and borrowed capital also improved. The policy followed by the department to guard against unnecessary acceptance of deposits has had its effect, and deposits only increased by about a quarter of a lakh. The figures show that there was a decrease of Rs. 3 lakhs in deposits by zamindars, coupled with a corresponding increase in deposits by agriculturists, a healthy sign. Most banks have now reduced their rate of interest to 6 per cent and it is hoped that the remainder will soon follow their example, and that the excessive surpluses which have accumulated in recent years will before long be materially reduced.

In addition to financial progress, a considerable advance has been made by as many as 48 central banks in the development of agricultural activities by means of propaganda and demonstration work and the distribution of improved seeds, agricultural implements and fertilizers. For instance, five banks maintained agricultural inspecting clerks and several others employed trained *Kamudars* for demonstration work: one central bank started a peripatetic exhibition of improved implements; while two others secured agencies for the sale of sulphate of ammonia and sold between them 1,600 maunds to their members. Some central societies were able to grant loans to their members for purposes such as the reclamation of waste land, the sinking of wells and the construction of *bundhs*. In addition, many societies have interested themselves in sanitation, medical relief, education and the promotion of cottage industries such as *eri*-culture; though it is disappointing to note that the measure of assistance given by district boards in spreading education through the agency of co-operative societies has not been encouraging.

The whole question of collaboration between Co-operative Societies and the various departments of Government is of great importance. It has, since the close of the year, been closely examined by Government, in conjunction with the heads of the departments concerned, in the light of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture; it is hoped that the conclusions reached will lead to an increasing measure of collaboration and a resultant advancement in rural welfare.

The marked improvement in the standard of efficiency among these societies which was noticeable in the previous year continued to be maintained in the year under report. Though a wholesome check on the starting of new societies continued to be exercised, the general improvement in the state of the co-operative movement enabled 598 new agricultural societies to be started during the year, bringing the total number to 8,532. The share capital of agricultural societies showed an increase of Rs. 1½ lakhs, reserves rose by Rs. 4½ lakhs and profits amounted to nearly Rs. 4½ lakhs. These figures show that the financial working of these societies during the year was as satisfactory as the improvement in their standard of efficiency. Bad harvests were, however, responsible for a fall in the collection of loans due from societies to central banks from 68.2 per cent to 64.9 per cent, though the figures were well above the previous year's figures of 59 per cent.

The working of non-agricultural societies was also satisfactory.

Non-agricultural societies. The number in existence at the end of the year was 77, an increase of four on the previous year's figure. Profits increased by Rs. 11,000, the total profit earned during the year being Rs. 1.05 lakhs on a working capital of Rs. 22 lakhs. The new societies started during the year included the Pioneer Co-operative Housing Society, formed with the object of relieving the housing problem in Patna; and the Bhagalpur Electric Co-operative Store, which has materially reduced the cost of electric wiring in the town of Bhagalpur.

There was some improvement in the classification of primary societies, the number of "model" and "good" societies having increased slightly and the number of "bad" societies decreased. On the other hand, more than two-thirds of the societies are still classed as "average", while the number of "hopeless" societies shows a slight increase, so that there is still considerable room for further improvement.

CHAPTER XI.

Commerce and Industry.

The census of 1921 showed that out of 34 million inhabitants in Bihar and Orissa, excluding the **Industrial centres.** Feudatory States, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions were supported by industry. Although agriculture is the occupation of a large majority of its inhabitants, the province is exceptionally rich in mineral wealth and possesses great industrial potentialities. The two most important industrial areas are the Jharia coalfield in the Manbhum district and the town of Jamshedpur, which contains the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and of the Tinplate Company of India.

Coal-mining is the most important organized industry in the province. The total output of coal **Coal.** in Bihar and Orissa in 1928 was just over $14\frac{3}{4}$ million tons, out of $21\frac{1}{2}$ million tons raised in the whole of India. The coal trade continued to be in a depressed condition throughout most of the year, though there were signs of an improvement during the closing months. Production, however, was not affected, but increased in Bihar and Orissa by 295,000 tons. As in former years, the Jharia coalfield was responsible for the greatest output, namely $10\frac{3}{4}$ million tons, a slight increase on its previous years' figures. The output of the Raniganj coalfield, which this province shares with Bengal, was nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ million tons, a slight decrease, which is in contrast to its progressive increase of recent years. There were marked increases of 13 per cent and 49 per cent respectively in the output of the Bokaro and Karanpura fields, where practically all the collieries are State-owned: the production of the Bokaro field for the first time exceeded two million tons. Labour was scarce towards the end of the year, owing to the excellence of the crops in areas adjacent to the coalfields. This resulted in a slight increase in price, owing to the reduction in raisings of coal. Exports of coal continued to increase. The amount of cargo coal exported from Calcutta during the year was 2,280,492 tons, an increase of 27,000 tons on the previous years' figures. The export

trade received invaluable assistance from the Coal Grading Board, which continued its work of grading coal and granting certificates of the quality and condition of coal intended for export.

The total production of iron ore in the whole of India in the year 1928 was 1,206,754 tons, of which Bihar and Orissa produced 1,131,746 tons, or 94 per cent, an increase of 124,709 tons over the previous years' figures. The iron ore mines are situated in the Singhbhum district and the neighbouring Feudatory State of Mayurbhanj. There has been a considerable development of these mines during recent years, and the ore produced is of a high quality. The two chief mines, one at Gorumahisani in the Mayurbhanj Feudatory State and one at Noamundi in the Singhbhum district, are owned by the Tata Iron and Steel Company of Jamshedpur, which is the largest iron and steel manufacturing firm in India, and one of the largest in the world.

The total output of mica in 1928 was 44,629 cwts, of which Bihar and Orissa produced 35,143 cwts or 79 per cent. The industry has suffered for many years from the prevalence of theft and illicit working of the mineral, which has tended to depress prices and to prevent the sinking of capital in the mines and their development on scientific lines. Prices during the year suffered a further depression of about 10 per cent, mainly owing to overstocking of the market. A Bill to regulate the industry, with the object of preventing theft of mica, was introduced by Government in the Legislative Council in 1927 and was rejected without discussion. Government, however, considered it necessary, in view of the importance of the industry, to bring the matter again before the Council, and after recasting the Bill in the light of criticisms which they had received, they introduced a new Bill after the close of the period now under report. This Bill, in spite of considerable opposition, was referred to a select committee, and Government hope that, if the Bill is passed, it will enable the industry to establish itself on a more satisfactory footing.

The output of copper ore was 18,055 tons, a large increase over the 5,010 tons produced in 1927. The whole of the production came from a single mine at Musaboni in the Singhbhum district, where ore reserves exceeding three-quarters of a million tons are said to have been proved. The Indian Copper Corporation, which owns the mine completed during the year the construction of aerial ropeways to transport the ore across the

river Subarnarekha to its works at Maubhandar near Ghatsila, where a new plant for the production of refined copper has been erected.

Other minerals produced in the province, together with the figures for output in 1928, include manganese ore (23,199 tons), chromite ore (2,165 tons) and steatite (346 tons). In addition 265,476 tons of limestone, representing nearly 19 per cent of the output of the whole of India, were quarried in the Shahabad district; while the whole of the 7,186 tons of china-clay produced in India in 1928 came from the mines in Singhbhum and Bhagalpur.

In March 1929, regulations were published in a notification issued by the Government of India giving effect to an important reform in mining conditions. With effect from the 1st of July 1929, the employment of women underground in mines other than coal-mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab has been prohibited. In coal-mines in those provinces, women may continue to be employed in the underground workings after that date but their number may not exceed 29 per cent of the total number of persons employed underground. This percentage will be reduced every year by three, until in ten years' time the elimination of women will be complete.

The number of factories in the province in 1928 was 261 including 63 rice-mills, 25 oil-mills, 22 indigo factories, 16 lac factories and 13 sugar factories. Nine of the indigo factories remained closed throughout the year. Owing to the competition of the synthetic dye, the manufacture of indigo in North Bihar has very largely given way to that of refined sugar, an industry which offers great possibilities, as is shown by the fact that India imports annually about three-quarters of a million tons of sugar. The manufacture of lac is practically confined to Chota Nagpur and the Santal Parganas, where the crop grows in abundance.

The number of factory accidents was 1,849, a decrease from the previous year's figure of 2,053. The number of serious accidents on the other hand increased from 346 to 420 and of fatal accidents from 36 to 43. Proceedings were taken against the managers or occupiers of five factories for failure to fence machinery and other offences. In one case, failure to fence machinery at a factory, the existence of which had not been notified, resulted in the death of an employee. The gradual decline in the number of women employed in factories continued. The number fell from 6,228 to 5,682, and there was also a

slight decrease in the number of children employed, which stood at 934 at the end of the year. Though the elimination of children is still a very general policy of managers, the figure is maintained by the accession every year of new factories, whose managers at first employ child labour without being fully aware of the disadvantages arising out of the restrictions placed on its employment by the Factories Act.

The Department of Industries was created in 1920 in order to develop the various industries of the province. It supervises technical and industrial education, develops cottage

Department of Industries.

industries and fisheries and undertakes, through its engineering branch, the erection of small mills and factories and the installation of plant and machinery. It also administers the State Aid to Industries Act. Functions of an advisory nature are exercised by a Board of Industries which was created in 1920, and reconstituted four years later after the passing of the State Aid to Industries Act. The Board now consists of 20 members, the majority of whom are non-officials representing commercial and industrial interests.

Technical and industrial education continued to make satisfactory progress during the year.

Technical and industrial education.

At the Bihar College of Engineering at Patna, there was a slight decline in the number of applicants for admission to the Civil engineering classes. The examination results, however, continued to be satisfactory and nine out of ten candidates passed the final examination for the degree of B.C.E. Applications for admission to the subordinate classes showed an improvement, but the mechanical apprentice class showed a considerable decline in popularity. Government have now under consideration a scheme for the revision of the apprentice classes and the improvement of the existing artisan course. A scheme of reorganization, which includes the provision of degree classes in mechanical and electrical engineering and the transfer of the subordinate classes to the Tirhut Technical Institute at Muzaffarpur, was sent up to Government during the year by the Board of Governors of the College, and is still under consideration.

At the Orissa School of Engineering, the results of the subordinate and sub-overseer examinations were generally satisfactory. Various structural improvements were completed and a large new workshop, which will meet a long-felt want, was nearing completion at the end of the year.

The Tirhut Technical Institute at Muzaffarpur and the Technical School at Ranchi made satisfactory progress. The popularity of the mechanical apprentice classes, as evidenced by the number of new admissions, considerably decreased at both these institutions, though the students previously admitted continued to do well. At the Tirhut Technical Institute, six mechanical apprentices were successful in the final examination and were deputed for practical training to the Saran Engineering Company and the Samastipur railway workshops. At the Ranchi Technical School, seven mechanical apprentices completed their course and were sent for practical training to the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur. The artisan classes, on the other hand, increased in popularity at both schools. The applications for admission to these classes were considerably in excess of the vacancies, and 36 artisan students at each school completed their course.

The thirteen aided schools in the province, of which the most important are the Jamshedpur Technical Institute and the Jamalpur Technical School, continued to show good results. At the Jamshedpur Technical Institute, nearly half of the fifty students on the roll were from Bihar and Orissa, and of the twelve students provided with contract appointments by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, four belonged to this province. At the Jamalpur Technical School, all the 356 students in the third grade apprentice classes and 35 boys out of 90 in the class for first grade apprentices belonged to the province. The standard of the boys admitted also showed some improvement. The amounts contributed by Government in aid of these institutions vary. During 1928-29, the Jamshedpur Technical Institute received Rs. 25,000 and the Jamalpur Technical School Rs. 30,000, i.e., 20 per cent of its expenditure. The other eleven schools received between them just under Rs. 17,000.

Three State technical scholarships were awarded during the year for training in foreign countries in electrical and textile engineering and in fuel technology. It is satisfactory to note that most of the State technical scholars succeeded on their return from England in obtaining suitable employment. Two scholarships of Rs. 60 a month were awarded for training in the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad and two of Rs. 45 and Rs. 30 in the Bengal Tanning Institute at Calcutta, which reserves seats for students from this province. In addition twenty-one stipends were granted during the year for training outside the province in subjects such as leather, poultry-farming, dyeing, printing and pottery, for the study of which no facilities are as yet available within the province.

The working of the Cottage Industries Institute at Patna was very successful, and the weaving section

Textile Institutes.

made a profit of over Rs. 10,000 after meeting the cost of demonstration and experiment. The total sale-proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 1.32 lakhs, an increase of nearly half a lakh over the previous year's proceeds. As a result, the net cost of running the institute was reduced by nearly Rs. 9,000. The total value of the goods despatched during the year to the agent in England, increased from Rs. 46,000, the previous year's figure, to Rs. 75,000. A new foreign agency has been started in New Zealand and a proposal to start one in Australia is under consideration.

The Bhagalpur Silk Institute also did useful work, and goods to the value of over Rs. 40,000 were sold during the year. Some new designs were introduced and further publicity was given to the goods manufactured by the institute by sending them, with those manufactured at the Cottage Industries Institute, to exhibitions in different parts of the world, including the British Industries Fair of 1928-29. Sample consignments were also despatched to eight different firms in America, Canada, Germany and New Zealand.

The recently established Wool-Weaving Institute at Gaya trains the sons of *Ganderies*, a caste of hereditary wool-weavers, in handling improved appliances such as warping-mills and fly-shuttle looms and in the use of dyes for the production of new designs in hand-woven blankets. The institution has not so far shown any very material results, owing both to the difficulty of recruiting sufficient students from the *Ganderi* class, which is widely scattered over three districts, and to the severe competition from cheap Italian blankets of inferior material. As, however, the experiment is a promising one, Government have sanctioned its continuance for another five years, by the end of which time it is hoped that the institute will have succeeded in establishing itself on a firmer footing.

The first important step in the development of the hand-weaving industry consists of the gradual

Weaving and dyeing demonstration.

replacement of the primitive hand-loom at present in general use by fly-shuttle looms. In order to popularize the improved type of loom the department maintains ten peripatetic demonstration parties, which go from village to village, fitting up improved looms and demonstrating the weaving of finer counts and of new designs. The use of fast colours is simultaneously demonstrated by dyeing *mistris*.

During the past year, these parties fitted up 3,248 improved looms in 567 villages, taught the weaving of new designs in 101 villages and carried out dyeing demonstrations in 332 villages. A proposal was under consideration at the close of the year to increase the number of dyeing *mistris* from four to ten, so that there should be one *mistri* in charge of each party.

The department maintains a sericultural farm at Khunti in the Ranchi district where experiments **Seri and eri-culture.** have been made in connection with mulberry cultivation and silk-rearing. The farm was visited during the year by an officer of the Bengal Sericultural department. and as a result of his recommendations Government have decided to widen the scope of the experiment, which has not hitherto proved a success.

Eri-culture, on the other hand, has made remarkable progress. In Orissa alone, thanks largely to the efforts of some of the Central Banks, as many as 3,000 persons have taken up this pursuit. A central seed supply station has been started since the close of the period under report at Netarhat, for supplying disease-free seed eggs to *eri*-rearsers in the province. With the establishment of this station, the increased popularity of the industry, and the strenuous efforts that are being made by the department to provide better marketing facilities, the future prospects of ericulture are promising.

The engineering branch undertook and completed the erection of two rice-mills and one button factory **Engineering branch.** during the year. The total fees collected only amounted to Rs. 6,717 against Rs. 8,859 in the previous year. The decrease was, however, more apparent than real, as heavy fees were deposited soon after the close of the financial year. The power plant and other property belonging to the Government Match Factory at Gulzarbagh, which was closed in October 1927, were sold after the close of the period under report.

The Board of Industries held three meetings during the year, at which sixteen applications for State-aid were considered. **State-aid to Industries.** These included applications, both for cash credit in order to develop small industrial undertakings, such as rice-milling, and for the supply of machinery for oil-pressing on the hire-purchase system. Government have recently emphasized the necessity for a careful scrutiny of each applicant's ultimate chance of success and of the security offered, and several of the applications were rejected by the Board. A few big ventures, to which State-aid has been given during the

last few years, have not proved very successful. The most important of these is the Indian Steel Wire Products Company to which an advance of Rs. 5 lakhs was granted by Government in 1925. The company stopped work in August 1927 and the property was ultimately sold for Rs. 3.2 lakhs, the total loss to Government over the transaction amounting to Rs. 2.7 lakhs. Other aided ventures which have not met with success are the Vishwakarma Mills, which is in liquidation, the Puri Match Industries Company and the Bengal Preserving Company of Muzaffarpur, both of which have failed to pay instalments due to Government.

The department has for some time maintained a centre for the distribution of carp-fry at Ghatsila
Fisheries. in the Singhbhum district. During the year, a second centre was opened at Patna and the propaganda that has been carried out with regard to tank culture has resulted in a largely increased demand for fry. During the year, the total amount of fry supplied amounted to 228,500 against 135,000 in the previous year.

At the request of Government the Director of Fisheries, Madras, visited the Chilka Lake in June 1928 and reported on the feasibility of establishing a biological station on the lake, with the object of controlling and conserving the supply of fish. There are indications from the figures of export of fresh fish from the lake, which have more than doubled during the past five years, that the lake is being over-exploited. The report has been submitted to Government.

The department continued during the year to collaborate with the Co-operative Department in exercising general supervision over the fishermen's co-operative societies in Orissa, and is at present examining a scheme to improve the condition of the *chatsalies* on the Chilka coast by combining elementary education with practical vocational training.

The scientific study of pisciculture has been encouraged by the grant of a scholarship for the training of one student at the Fishery Training Institute at Madras for one year.

The total cost of the department increased from Rs. 8.61 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 9.42 lakhs. Receipts, however, increased by Rs. 1.52 lakhs so that the net cost was less by nearly three-quarters of a lakh. The cost of technical and industrial education fell by about half a lakh, chiefly owing to reduced contributions

to institutions outside the province, such as the Bengal Engineering College and the Serampur Weaving institution. Expenditure on the textile section, on the other hand, increased by over a lakh, with a corresponding increase in receipts.

Since 1922, the Industries Department has published figures showing the changes in the cost of living for the working classes in six centres of the province, namely Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Jamshedpur, Jharia and Cuttack. Ranchi was added in 1925. The average for the five years ending with 1914 is taken as the normal for each centre. The figures show that the cost of living at these centres has gone up on the average by 65 per cent since the war, the increases being most marked at the two industrial centres of Jamshedpur and Jharia, which show increases of 77 and 73 per cent respectively. A comparison of the cost of living at each centre has also been worked out, taking the cost of living at Patna during the pre-war period as the normal. The figures show that the cheapest centre in the province throughout the year from a working class point of view was Cuttack, while the most expensive was Jamshedpur, followed by Jharia. It must be remembered, however, that conditions at Jamshedpur were abnormal owing to the prolonged strike at the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, which had the effect of increasing the prices of foodstuffs at that centre. Taking the mean average of the whole year the cost of living at Jamshedpur was 49 points higher than at Cuttack.

APPENDIX I.

A short summary of the Administration of Bihar and Orissa in 1929.

During the year there were several changes in the personnel of the Government. On the 18th January 1929, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Keshav Prashad Singh, C.B.E., resigned his office as Member of the Executive Council, and was succeeded by the Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, O.B.E. On the 26th April, His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeded to England on leave for four months, and the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Sifton, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member and Vice-President of the Executive Council, assumed charge as acting Governor, the Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo being appointed Vice-President of the Executive Council. The temporary vacancy in the Executive Council was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. T. Whitty, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of the Tirhut Division. Shortly after the return of His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson, the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Sifton proceeded on four months' leave, and the Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo was reappointed temporarily to be Vice-President of the Executive Council, and the Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Whitty was reappointed to be a temporary Member. The Hon'ble Mr. Sifton resumed charge on the 29th December.

On the Transferred side, the Hon'ble Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din, Kt., and the Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt., held office throughout the year, in charge of their former portfolios of Education and Local Self-Government, respectively.

In January 1929, His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa in the Darbhanga district on his way from Calcutta to Delhi and spent a day in inspecting the Institute and the Farm attached to it.

The Royal Commission on Labour arrived in Patna on December 18th and stayed until December 20th. During their stay the Commission examined four official and two non-official witnesses. The official witnesses consisted of Mr. J. R. Dain, I.C.S., late Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum, who was examined generally on the written memorandum prepared for the Commission by the Bihar and Orissa Government; Mr. W. B. Brett, I.C.S., late Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi, who gave

evidence concerning the recruitment of labour in Chota Nagpur for the Assam tea gardens; the Director of Industries, who was examined regarding family budgets and the cost of living; and the Chief Inspector of Factories who gave evidence connected with the working of the Factories Act in this province. The two non-official witnesses represented the Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce and the Bihar Kishan Sabha respectively.

Though there was still tension during the year between Hindus and Muhammadans there were remarkably few clashes between the two communities and such as occurred were of a comparatively unimportant nature. In several instances, however, there might have been considerable trouble but for the opportune arrival of the police on the scene.

Feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans.

During the celebrations in Patna of the anniversary of the *Arya Samaj* in April, the throwing of brickbats on a passing procession from a Muhammadan house nearly caused a serious disturbance. During the *Bakr-Id* festival no serious trouble occurred, though at Dharampur in Monghyr the police had considerable difficulty in enforcing the right of the Muhammadans to perform *Kurbani*, and at Ghaziapur in the Saran district they arrived in time to prevent a large mob of armed Hindus from attacking the Muhammadans, whom they suspected of being about to sacrifice a cow. Other incidents which occurred during this festival were two minor raids by Hindus on Muhammadan houses in the Champaran district, the rescue by Hindus of some cows which were being taken for slaughter in the Patna district, and the discovery of a dead pig in the *Idgah* in Darbhanga town.

The *Muharram* and *Chehlum* festivals passed off peacefully, apart from one or two minor disturbances between rival parties of the same community. The Hindus in the mufassal participated in the Muharram festival, but kept aloof in the towns. *Mahabiri Jhanda* processions were, as usual, taken out during August in the Saran and Champaran districts, though in Saran the processions were much smaller than in the previous year. In one village in Saran, the Muhammadans prevented a procession from going through their part of the village and there was nearly a disturbance, which was averted by the Hindus deciding to take another route.

During the *Dasahara* festival untoward situations arose in two districts. In the Balasore district, two Muhammadans threw bricks at one of the processions because it continued to play

music while passing the grave of a *pir*, with the result that there was a fracas, in which one or two Hindus were slightly injured. At Chakradharpur in the Singhbhum district, the mutilation of several images by unknown persons led to high feeling on the part of the Hindus, which might have had serious consequences. The efforts of the police, however, succeeded in preventing a disturbance.

There was a recrudescence during the year of political activity on the part of the Provincial Congress Committee. The provincial delegates who had attended the meeting of the All-India Congress in Calcutta in December 1928, returned in January full of renewed zeal. The working committee of the Provincial Congress at once decided to revive the organization of provincial and local committees which had flourished during the non-co-operation era, and to enrol volunteers up to the number of 300,000 in order to raise funds for the support of the workers. It was also decided, in accordance with instructions issued by the All-India Congress Committee, to inaugurate a campaign, as in non-co-operation days, of boycott of foreign cloth and picketting of liquor shops. Meetings were held to explain the Calcutta Congress resolutions, steps were taken to enrol members and volunteers on payment of four annas each, and the *Swaraj* flag was periodically hoisted. The 10th of March, which had been marked by Congress as "Nehru Report Day", and the "National Week" in April were celebrated by processions, meetings and the burning of foreign cloth, but the enthusiasm was practically confined to youths and students and there was marked apathy and lack of support on the part of the general public.

Though it had been estimated that the full quota of 300,000 members would be enlisted by April, after which the foreign cloth boycott and the picketting campaign were to start, the number actually enlisted by the end of that month was less than 17,000, of whom nearly half was accounted for by one district, namely Champaran. By the end of May, the number of members, according to the information supplied to the All-India Congress Committee, was claimed to have risen to 30,000, a figure far in advance of that of any other province. The enrolment of members continued till August, when it was alleged that the province had more than fulfilled the quota demanded of it, though other information indicated that less than half that number had actually been enlisted. During the rest of the year there was a lull in Congress activity, broken in some districts by the celebration of "days" such as "Political Sufferers' Day" on August 18th, "Jatin Das

Day " on September 22nd. and " Gandhi's birthday " on October 2nd. all of which were occasions for the hoisting of the national flag, the burning of foreign cloth and the exhibition of revolutionary posters.

The chief labour event of the year was the strike at the works of the Tinsplate Company of Golmuri, near Jamshedpur, which started on the 8th of April. There had been unrest among the Company's labour for some time previously. Shortly after the conclusion, in September 1928, of the strike in the Tata Iron and Steel works the workers of the Tinsplate Company decided to form a regular union of their own. A mass meeting was held for the purpose, the Union was formed and Mr. Daud, president of the Seamen's Union of Calcutta, was elected its first president. The executive of the new Union thereupon proceeded to present a series of demands of a moderate nature to the General Manager, who promised to give them sympathetic consideration. For some time there were few fresh signs of activity on the part of the Union, though the labour atmosphere of Jamshedpur was still somewhat disturbed, as the strike in the Iron and Steel works had only recently been settled and there was considerable rivalry between the old Labour Association and Mr. Homi's new Labour Federation.

The first sign of trouble occurred at the beginning of January, when some of the workmen refused to take their wages on a trivial pretext and were suspended. At the same time the General Manager, acting under instructions from Calcutta, announced that for financial reasons the hours of work would have to be restricted for the present. Mr. Daud, the president of the Union, then interviewed the Manager and later publicly announced that he had secured formal recognition of the Union and a promise to consider the cases of the men suspended, but that a modification of the programme of work restriction was not possible. The General Manager had, however, promised to extend working time as soon as the financial position of the Company permitted. The men were dissatisfied with the moderation of Mr. Daud's attitude, and shortly afterwards he resigned and was replaced as president by Mr. Homi. The latter thereupon proceeded to negotiate with the management and to put forward the claims of the men, which now included the grant of certain concessions similar to those which had been granted to the employees of the Iron and Steel Company when the dispute there

was settled. At the beginning of February, Mr. Honni announced that he had succeeded in negotiating a very liberal settlement with the General Manager, the terms of which he proceeded to publish.

After the announcement of this settlement, work proceeded without interruption for a month, during which time the Company were taking steps to give effect to their agreement. In spite of this, during March, there were lightning strikes on consecutive days, in connection with the refusal of the Company to admit to the works two men who had been discharged for neglect of duty. Though these strikes were settled, the unrest continued and it was now obvious that both inside and outside the Union Executive there was a militant element which was determined to resort to direct action at all costs. The influence of this element prevailed and, though the Union was still conducting negotiations with the management, the men took the law into their own hands and, without formulating any grievances, suddenly went out on strike in a body on the 8th of April.

For some time the Company made no effort to carry on work but waited for the men to return. A statement of the grievances of the men was issued on the 14th April, but most of the points raised had already been settled to the satisfaction of the president of the Union and were being given effect to by the management. Mr. Honni, after an appeal to the men to resume work, which had no effect, recognized that his position was hopeless and resigned his post as president. On the 22nd of April, the Company opened their works to fresh recruitment and proceeded to take on any labour that was available. Their standard labour force was 3,000 men. By the middle of May there were more than 1,800 men working, of whom about 1,000 were new, and from that time onwards, though the number of old hands fluctuated according to the efforts of the picketters and the strike leaders, the number of new hands, recruited largely from ex-employees of Messrs. Tata's and other companies, who had stayed on in Jamshedpur in the hope of securing fresh employment, showed a steady increase.

As soon as it was evident that the Company might in time be able to carry on work completely without the old labour, requests began to be made to Government by the men's leaders for action under the recently passed Trades Disputes Act. After an investigation of the necessity for such a course by the acting Commissioner of the division, Mr. J. R. Dain, I.C.S., who had in the previous year been Deputy Commissioner of the Singhbhum

district during the Jamshedpur strike. Government came to the conclusion that the recruitment of new hands had brought about a position that was irremediable by negotiation, and that a conciliation board would be useless. As regards a court of enquiry, it was clear that the employers, though prepared to face it, expected no advantage from it and therefore did not want it; while the responsible leaders on the part of the men were definitely opposed to its appointment. In the circumstances, Government considered that a court of enquiry could serve no useful purpose.

The Company continued to recruit new labour, until by the middle of July the number of workers had risen to over 3,000, a total which was larger than the standard pre-strike force. Many of the original labour force had gone back to their homes and showed no signs of returning, and some of the old hands, who had remained in Jamshedpur, were showing a definite tendency to drift back to work, as the Company still showed themselves willing to take them back without victimization. By the 19th of August, there were more than 1,000 old hands at work, while the number of new hands had increased to over 2,300 and production was within measurable distance of normal.

At this juncture, the strike party, with the assistance of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, made a determined effort to revitalize the strike, and an intensive campaign to that end was started on the 21st, in which various labour leaders from outside the province came to take a hand. Picketting was intensified and organized demonstrations of strikers took place outside the gates of the works, one of which led on the 22nd August to a riot between the Company's Pathan counter-picketters and strikers, in the course of which brickbats were freely used and several persons were injured. A *hartal* was declared as a protest against the Company's action in having, so it was said, provoked the riot and was partially successful, the numbers at work on the 24th August being only 2,200. During the next few days, there was a considerable increase of sabotage and violence, and the situation was not improved by the presence of outside labour leaders, several of whom made speeches of a more or less inflammatory nature.

Before long, however, the effects of the intensification of the campaign began to wear off and by the middle of September the numbers, both for old and new hands, had almost reverted to the figure at which they had stood previously, while production was nearly 80 per cent of the pre-strike normal. During October, there was practically no picketting, there were as many men at

work as there had been before the revival of the strike, and the outturn was greater than it had ever been before in the history of the Company. This position continued to the end of the year. Though the strike has been for some time virtually at an end, the Tinsplate Company still has to face the problem of how to get rid of a small number of strikers who have not left for their homes and are still in occupation of their former quarters.

The estimates for the year 1929-30 anticipated an opening balance on the 1st April 1929 of Rs. 160.72 lakhs, of which Rs. 103.62 lakhs represented the ordinary balance, and Rs. 57.10 lakhs the balance in the Famine Relief Fund. The total anticipated revenue was Rs. 586.21 lakhs, a figure which was more than Rs. 11½ lakhs higher than that anticipated for the previous year, owing, principally, to increased assessment in Orissa and to the transfer from the Famine Relief Fund of Rs. 8 lakhs for revenue expenditure of a non-recurring nature. "First edition expenditure" chargeable to revenue, to which Government were already committed, was expected to amount to Rs. 572.03 lakhs. The difference between anticipated revenue and first edition expenditure was thus Rs. 14.18 lakhs, or, excluding the Rs. 8 lakhs transferred from the Famine Relief Fund, over Rs. 6 lakhs. This compared favourably with the position two years before, when the excess of first edition expenditure was no less than Rs. 18 lakhs. After putting aside from the opening balance of Rs. 103.62 lakhs the sum of Rs. 75 lakhs as a minimum closing balance and adding the difference of Rs. 14.18 lakhs between anticipated revenue and first edition expenditure, as well as Rs. 3½ lakhs representing the net receipts from the capital account, the sum available for new expenditure during the year was found to be just over Rs. 46 lakhs.

Though a further decline of Excise revenue was anticipated, Government came to the conclusion that, as they had been relieved of further instalments of loan repayment and of their assignments to the Famine Relief Fund, they could safely increase their recurring commitments, though to a limited amount. Out of the sum available, therefore, they proposed to incur new recurring expenditure to the amount of Rs. 2.81 lakhs in the next year, a sum which would eventually expand to Rs. 3 lakhs a year. The amount available for non-recurring expenditure was likely still further to increase in the future, owing to a change in the functions of the Famine Relief Fund, consequent on the revision by the Secretary of State of Schedule IV of the Devolution Rules, under which that Fund was constituted. The purpose of the Fund had been

restricted and the minimum balance to be maintained reduced to Rs. 15 lakhs. As the opening balance in the Fund was Rs. 57.10 lakhs, there was thus an ample margin in hand. Approval had been obtained from the Government of India to the withdrawal from the fund of Rs. 18.86 lakhs, of which Rs. 8 lakhs would be used for non-recurring expenditure charged to revenue, and the remaining Rs. 10.86 lakhs for loans to district boards, which would be repaid to the Fund in due course and would then become available for non-recurring expenditure.

The position, therefore, was distinctly more favourable than at the beginning of the previous financial year. Subsequent calculations have shown that the situation at the end of 1929 was even better than had originally been anticipated, as the actual opening balance on the 1st April 1929 is now calculated to have been Rs. 171.89 lakhs, that is, Rs. 11 lakhs in excess of the original estimate of Rs. 160.72 lakhs. The closing balance at the end of March 1930 is now reckoned at Rs. 141.94 lakhs, including Rs. 40.65 lakhs in the Famine Relief Fund. The province, therefore, is still solvent, but the fact remains that substantial progress in the future cannot be looked for until the existing financial settlement is revised.

Two sessions of the Legislative Council were held during the year, the first at Patna in February and March 1929, the second at Ranchi in September 1929. In the course of the two sessions the Council held 32 meetings, of which 13 were wholly and one partly devoted to non-official business. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur and Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti continued to hold office as President and Deputy President respectively. There were five by-elections during the year, none of which were contested. The strength of the respective parties remained the same.

Two Bills, one a Government and one a non-official measure, were passed into law during the year. The first of these was the Chota Nagpur Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1927, a Bill to facilitate transfer by occupancy raiyats and acquisition by landlords of land required for mining purposes in Chota Nagpur. This measure was originally introduced in 1927 and after having been referred to a select committee came before the Council during the Patna session. It was then passed in spite of opposition from the *Swaraj* party. As, however, some of the clauses of the Bill as

passed were found to occasion practical difficulties in working, the Bill was returned to the Council by His Excellency the Governor for reconsideration under section 81-A of the Government of India Act, with amendments recommended by him, and was reconsidered and amended. The other Bill passed was the Orissa Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1928, a measure which provided facilities for consolidating holdings in Orissa by means of transfer by exchange. This Bill had been introduced and referred to a select committee during the previous year, when it was pointed out on behalf of Government that several clauses of the Bill as framed were open to objection. In the Patna session it was recommitted for future examination by the Select Committee, from which it emerged in a more workable form, and was passed into law during the Ranchi session.

Eleven Bills were introduced during the year, two by Government and nine by non-official members.

Bills introduced.

Of the two Government measures introduced, the most important was the Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1929. Two Bills to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act had previously been introduced, one in 1927 on behalf of the tenant's party and one in 1928 on behalf of the landlords. At the Ranchi session of 1928, the Council decided to refer both Bills to the same select committee, so that the two sides of the case for a revision of the tenancy law might be presented simultaneously. The report of this committee was formally presented to the Council at the Ranchi session of 1929, after having been published in the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette*, and showed that, though many minor points of difference had been settled, no compromise had been come to on the more vital points. The select committee, therefore, recommended that both Bills should be withdrawn, on the understanding that Government would introduce a Bill embodying the points on which an agreement had been reached and proposing what appeared to them a satisfactory solution of the main points of difference. Accepting this recommendation, Government introduced at the Ranchi session the Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1929, which sought to balance the claims of the two parties by the grant of certain concessions to both. After discussion, the Bill was referred to a select committee.

The other Government measure was the Bihar and Orissa Mica Bill 1929, to prevent the theft of mica and to regulate the possession, transport of, and trade in, that mineral. A similar Bill had been brought up in the Council two years before, but a proposal to refer it to a select committee was then negatived without

discussion. After re-examination of the question, Government were still of opinion that there was sufficient evidence to show that the mica industry needed special regulation and special protection against theft and therefore decided to bring forward another Bill, containing certain changes to meet the objections and criticisms to the original Bill. After a protracted debate, the motion to refer it to a select committee was carried by 51 votes to 43.

Of the nine Bills introduced by non-official members, two aimed at securing more adequate representation of Muslims on district boards and municipalities, and one at providing for the better management of certain Hindu charitable and religious endowments in Bihar and Orissa. Two others related to tenancy legislation in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, one to the protection of cattle, and one to the amendment of the Bihar and Orissa Local Self-Government Act, with the object of protecting local bodies from the possibility of abuse of the powers of supersession vested in the local Government. The motion to refer the first two of these Bills to a select committee was not moved, as the mover wished to postpone it to a subsequent session of the Council; the other Bills were circulated for opinion. The two remaining Bills were introduced for the first time at the Ranchi session. One was the Bihar and Orissa Public Motor Vehicles Bill 1929, to enable the local Government and the district boards in the province to grant to any person the exclusive privilege of plying motor vehicles for hire on certain roads, the other the Bihar and Orissa Zamindar's Protection Bill 1929, which sought to protect *zamindars* from the evils of indebtedness and to make provision for the safety of their *zamindaris*.

Twenty-one resolutions were moved in the Council during the

Resolutions.

year, of which seven were withdrawn, eight negatived, and six adopted. Of the resolution adopted, one, recommending the non-renewal of the lease of the Bengal and North-Western Railway on the grounds of inefficient service, was passed without a division. Two others of a non-party nature, recommending respectively the extension of the franchise to women and the removal of sex disqualification for election and nomination to the Legislative Council, were passed by large majorities.

Of the resolutions defeated, one proposed that Government should spend one lakh of rupees in the ensuing year in the manufacture and sale of *khadi*, and was defeated by the narrow margin of 4 votes. On two resolutions, the voting was equal,

whereupon the President in accordance with Parliamentary practice gave his casting vote in favour of the *status quo* and the resolutions were defeated. One of these was connected with the question of the adoption of *Urdu* as an optional court script in Bihar. A resolution to that effect had been passed during the previous year and opinions on the subject were invited by Government from the High Court and Bar Associations. The resolution moved on this occasion was that these opinions should be placed at the disposal of the Council and that, until the Council reaffirmed its previous decision, no steps should be taken in the matter. This was opposed by the Government spokesman on constitutional grounds.

The other resolution on which voting was equal recommended that Government should stop issuing and renewing licenses to liquor shops situated within a distance of 400 yards from any public thoroughfare, school or place of worship. In reply, it was pointed out on behalf of Government that the resolution amounted in effect to one for the enforcement of total prohibition, since it would be hard to imagine any liquor shops which were not so situated. Another resolution which was defeated by the narrow margin of seven votes recommended the withdrawal of the orders passed by the local Government, withholding from the "Searchlight" newspaper their advertisements and the free supply of Government publications.

A motion for the adjournment of the House was moved during the Ranchi session by the leader of the *Swaraj* party, for the purpose of discussing the strike at the Tinsplate works at Golmuri. The mover, after describing some of the alleged grievances of the strikers, urged Government to intervene in the strike and to appoint a conciliation board under the Trades Disputes Act. The Government spokesman, the Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Whitty, replied that the question of intervention had been fully considered by Government, who had come to the conclusion, after an enquiry on the spot by the Commissioner of the division, that such a course could be of no benefit to either side, since neither a conciliation board nor a court of enquiry could effect any change in the situation which had arisen from the appointment by the Tinsplate Company of new men in the place of the strikers, which was the crux of the problem. It was evident, however, from the discussion which followed, that the Government point of view was not accepted, and when the motion for adjournment was put to the vote it was carried by 41 votes to 39.

One day was devoted to the presentation of the Budget for 1929-30. It was introduced by the

Budget discussions.

Hon'ble Raja of Kanika who had only recently assumed the duties of Finance Member. One day was occupied in general discussion of the Budget and nine days in the voting of demands for grants. Fifty-three motions for the reduction or omission of Budget demands were discussed, of which 8 were carried, 14 rejected and 31 withdrawn. The motions carried were all for token cuts, and were moved to draw attention to a variety of alleged grievances, some of an agrarian nature, such as the contemplated revision of the survey and settlement operations in two Bihar districts, some of a more domestic character, such as the inadequacy of the pay of Secretariat and Legislative Council clerks and flaws in the travelling allowance rules for members of Council. The police budget was let off lightly and only came in for two nominal cuts, each of Rs. 100, one in disapproval of the discharge of a constable for repeatedly wearing a *tika* mark on his forehead while in uniform, the other in the provision for Railway Police, as a protest against the alleged incompetence of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. Thirty-nine supplementary budget demands were put before the Council, all of which were carried.

At the conclusion of the Ranchi session, the Council was pro-

Prorogation of Council.

rogued by His Excellency the Governor in person. In the course of his address, His Excellency announced his intention of using the power vested in him by section 72-B of the Government of India Act to prolong the life of the Council beyond the normal three years. He stated that he had in this respect decided to follow the example of His Excellency the Viceroy in extending the life of the Legislative Assembly, and of the Governors of other provinces in taking a similar course with their provincial Councils. The reasons for this step, which had already been given by His Excellency the Viceroy, applied with equal force to the provincial Councils. His Excellency was of opinion that the next election for the Council should take place with relation to the constitutional changes which had been under discussion for the past two years and he was convinced that it was right that the electors and candidates should have before them the report of the Royal Commission, rather than that the election should be influenced by hazardous guesses, possibly coloured by political bias, as to the contents of that report. His Excellency stated in conclusion that he did not propose to issue any notification fixing the period

of extension until he was aware what action was contemplated by the Government of India and other provinces, as it was obviously desirable that their own elections should be held at the same time as the others.

The administration of district boards during the year presented few features of particular interest. The period of financial stringency which the present group of boards had to face from the outset, due partly to the expansion by their predecessors of recurring commitments on education and medical relief, partly to the inability of Government to repeat the liberal grants given for those objects in past years, continued during the year under report; and the history of the year is one of efforts made by the different boards, with varying degrees of thoroughness, to consolidate their position and to solve the knotty problem of ways and means. The order superseding the Gaya district board and its local boards which took effect from November 1928, was renewed every three months throughout the year. The special inspecting officer appointed by the Ministry of Local Self-Government in 1928 remained on special duty during the year in charge of the superseded board, while a successor was temporarily appointed later in the year to inspect, assist and co-ordinate the activities of local bodies in the province under the Ministry. This post is believed to have only one counterpart in India, namely in Madras.

As the result of an intensive campaign to eradicate water hyacinth in the three coastal districts of Orissa during the previous year, several thousands of acres which had been completely choked by the weed, were entirely cleared, and tanks were restored to use for the first time for many years as fisheries or as sources of water-supply. This result was largely due to the personal energy of the Commissioner of the division, Mr. N. F. Peck, I.C.S., aided by the district staff, the district board executive and the landlords and raiyats themselves. Success continued to attend the campaign during the year, and interesting investigations are being made as to the habits of the weed.

The year under review, like its predecessors, has been marked by few developments in municipal administration. Municipalities continued to be hampered by lack of funds and were in consequence only able to make very little progress. Satisfactory progress was however made during the year in the schemes for the improvement of the Gaya and Muzaffarpur water-supplies and in the scheme for the

installation of a pipe water-supply at Puri, all of which have been undertaken by the engineering branch of the Public Health Department. A scheme for electric lighting for the towns of Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur was completed during the year.

The only event of any importance was the municipal elections, which have been held throughout the province towards the close of the year. The competition for seats has been keen, particularly in the larger towns. There has been no evidence so far of any organized campaign to enable any political party to capture seats. Some instances of personation by voters have been reported.

Audit reports on districts boards and municipalities drew attention to the same defects as in previous years, namely, in the case of district boards, irregularities in calling for tenders and in giving out contracts, and in the case of municipalities poor account-keeping, lack of supervision over the accounts and overlenience in the remission of taxes. The reports were, however, on the whole less critical than usual and there were indications that many objections were settled on the spot. With the object of improving the standard of account-keeping, Government instituted during the year a Local Bodies Accounts' Examination, intended to help municipalities and district boards to employ accounts clerks qualified by passing a simple test in the Municipal Act and other local Acts. A rule has been issued prescribing the passing of this examination as a necessary qualification for these posts.

Cholera was again prevalent in the province during the year.

Public Health. In January, a month in which there is usually very little cholera, as many as 815 deaths were reported, chiefly from the Orissa division. In February, the disease was still present in Orissa and spread to the Manbhum district. By the month of April, there was hardly a district in the province in which cholera was not present, and from May to September it raged in epidemic form in practically every district. The total number of deaths during this period was 88,531. an exceptionally high figure, which was three times as great as that for the corresponding period of the previous year. To help local bodies to cope with the epidemic, Government sanctioned the employment of 15 doctors in addition to the permanent epidemic cadre of ten. Cholera vaccine continued to be supplied free and the demand for it was very great. A total issue of 656,300 doses of vaccine was made to local bodies from the vaccine depôt at Namkum and a remarkably successful campaign for the voluntary inoculation of pilgrims was conducted

by Government on the occasion of the *Rath Jatra* festival at Puri. No less than 39,727 pilgrims were inoculated on detraining, most of them at Puri, and some at Balasore and Cuttack, on their way to the festival. Out of this number, there were only 30 cases of cholera and one death, whereas amongst the uninoculated pilgrims and inhabitants of the town of Puri, estimated at 26,273 in number, there were 301 cases of cholera and 81 deaths. It was thus possible to secure very reliable information on the subject of the immunity conferred by cholera inoculation. In considering these statistics, it must be remembered that the immunity conferred by the vaccine does not reach its maximum until ten or twelve days after the injection. Most of the cases and the one death which occurred were among those who had been only very recently inoculated. This is believed to be the first successful cholera inoculation campaign at a pilgrim centre in India on such a large scale.

Similar precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of cholera at the ensuing *Kumbh Mela* at Allahabad. The Ministry of Local Self-Government have sanctioned a grant of about Rs. 19,000 for the staff and equipment likely to be required by the Director of Public Health for stamping out cholera where it exists, for supplying free vaccine to local bodies for an inoculation campaign and for the medical inspection of passengers passing through this province, while visiting and returning from the *mela*. A circular has also been issued to local bodies requesting them to utilize their public health organizations for voluntary inoculation of intending visitors to the *mela*.

Two schemes have been undertaken by Government during the year in the interests of local bodies which are of outstanding interest to the general public. The first of these is a scheme for a permanent supply of pipe water to the annual Sonepur *mela*. The water-supply at this *mela* formerly depended on ordinary wells. In recent years, Government have improved these arrangements by lending portable pumping sets for drawing water from the wells. It was decided, however, that the most satisfactory arrangement would be the installation of a permanent piped water-supply and a scheme was drawn up and undertaken by the Superintending Engineer of the Public Health Department. Two 5" diameter tube-wells were sunk and the installation was completed in time for the *mela* held in November 1929. The completion of this scheme has not only added greatly to the convenience

Water-supply and drainage schemes.

of the numerous visitors who come from all over India to see the *mela* but has also greatly lessened the chances of an outbreak of cholera.

The other scheme undertaken during the year is one for a water-supply for the town of Puri. Tests conducted during the previous year in the sandy area near the sea established the presence of a sufficient supply of fresh water beneath the sand to provide the town with a pipe water-supply system. Further experiments were carried out during the year to ascertain the zone of diffusion between the fresh and salt water areas with satisfactory results. An outline scheme has now been prepared for the consideration of a joint committee of the Puri municipality and the Puri Lodging House Committee. It is hoped that it will be possible to test the complete group of wells next spring and to complete a pipe water-supply within two years, to be financed by the existing terminal tax, supplemented by water-rate. The problem of finding a satisfactory source of supply has baffled Government for many years and it is hoped that it has now been satisfactorily solved. If the scheme succeeds, the spread of cholera throughout the province and India from Puri should be greatly diminished.

Early in the year, a leprosy survey party was appointed under the supervision of Government's leprosy expert, who is an M.B. of Calcutta, to conduct a leprosy survey in all the most infected districts for a period of six years, to establish outdoor clinics for the treatment of the disease and to carry out propaganda work. The party first underwent a course of practical training in field-work under the officer in charge of the leprosy survey conducted on behalf of the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, and then started its campaign. Propaganda work by means of magic lantern lectures and the exhibition of cinematograph films was carried out by the leprosy expert in the larger towns of the districts visited, while the survey party carried on similar propaganda in the rural areas. During the year, four police-station areas in the Puri district, namely Khurda, Tangi, Bhubaneswar and Puri town, were thoroughly surveyed by means of a house-to-house examination for lepers in the various stages of the disease. As a result of this survey a large number of cases in the early stages were detected and were subjected to regular treatment. Treatment centres were opened at these four places and the survey party worked at each of them for a month and

trained the doctors and sub-assistants in charge. The management of the clinics is now being taken over by the Puri district board. It is satisfactory to note that the outdoor treatment of early cases at these clinics is daily becoming more popular.

In addition to the four doctors trained by the survey party, seven were trained by the Leprosy Expert in June at Puri, where he gave an intensive course of lectures and practical demonstrations. Eleven more doctors were trained at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine during the year. The number of clinics in the province, formerly twelve, was increased by the addition of six, four as the result of the survey scheme, and two others in the Bhagalpur and Puri districts respectively. The leprosy expert inspected fifteen of these clinics as well as seven out of the eight leper asylums in the province and suggested lines of improvement wherever necessary. In addition, he prepared two popular pamphlets on leprosy which have been translated into the vernacular by the publicity officer of the Public Health Department for publication in local newspapers. Other pamphlets are in course of preparation. This organized campaign against leprosy is believed to be the first of its kind in India, with the exception of that started recently in the Central Provinces.

The Radium Institute which was moved from Ranchi in 1928 and is now located in the Medical College Hospital at Patna continued to attract patients from all parts of India and Burma. The number of patients treated during the first nine months of the year was higher by 50 per cent than the number treated in the corresponding period of the previous year, a result which is largely due to the greater accessibility of Patna as compared with Ranchi. A sum of Rs. 90,000, out of the contribution of a lakh of rupees made by the late Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Darbhanga to celebrate the visit to Patna of His Excellency the Viceroy, has been allotted by His Excellency the Governor for the purchase of an additional stock of radium for the Institute. This generous gift is likely to assure the future of radium treatment in the province. The Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Itki on the Ranchi plateau was partially opened in April. Fresh admissions had to be refused later in the year owing to the illness of the Superintendent, but the Sanatorium will be reopened in March, complete with a pipe water-supply, a sewerage system and an electric installation. A Pasteur Institute for the treatment of patients bitten by rabid animals was opened in Patna in August, in the buildings of the Pathological department of the Medical

**Special treatment of
diseases.**

College Hospital. The Institute is at present staffed by two assistant surgeons who have undergone a full course of training at Kasauli in anti-rabic treatment. Treatment is given daily at the outdoor department of the Medical College Hospital, patients who are too ill to attend the Institute being accommodated in the wards of the hospital. Up to the end of December, 1,107 patients were treated at the Institute, the daily average attendance being 93. As usual, special grants were given by Government for the treatment of kala-azar and venereal disease. Rs. 7,500 for the former and Rs. 12,000 for the latter.

The Bihar and Orissa Maternity and Child Welfare Society, which was registered in 1928 and is presided over by Lady Stephenson made good progress during the year. There are four maternity and child welfare centres in the province, namely two in Patna, one at Cuttack and one at Monghyr, all under trained supervision, and those in Patna and Cuttack under the supervision of maternity supervisors, provided at Government expense. The opening of five new centres is under consideration. A propaganda sub-committee has been formed by the Society, which has circulated to local bodies practical suggestions on the way to start maternity and child welfare work within their respective areas. The Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare work has offered a scholarship of Rs. 40 a month to each candidate coming forward for training, and has consented to train them, free of charge, in the Lady Reading Health School at Delhi.

Twelve new dispensaries were opened during the year, two by the Ramgarh Wards estate in the district of Hazaribagh, two by the district board of Champaran, and one each by the district boards of Patna, Darbhanga, Puri, Ranchi, Manbhum and Palamau. One private dispensary was opened in the district of Bhagalpur and one in the district of the Santal Parganas. Except the last named, all other dispensaries have been placed under Government supervision. Six dispensaries were closed during the year, three by the Gaya district board, one each by the district boards of Manbhum and Singhbhum and one by the district council of the Santal Parganas.

The name of the Patna General Hospital has been changed to the Patna Medical College Hospital, to indicate that it is a teaching institution attached to the Prince of Wales Medical College. Government have sanctioned the creation of a post of Medical Registrar and of ten posts of house physicians and house

surgeons, to be filled temporarily by junior graduates of the Patna Medical College. Three blocks of wards for Indian-paying patients are in course of construction at this hospital. Improvements at other hospitals include a water-tower at the Darbhanga Medical School Hospital and an indoor block at the Dumka Sadr Hospital, both of which are still under construction.

The position as regards primary and secondary education during the year remained much the same as before. The outstanding problem is, as

Primary and secondary education.

usual, one of finance. Unless the financial position of the province improves and more funds become available for educational purposes, there is little prospect of improving the standard of expenditure on secondary schools, while some further reduction in the number of stipendiary primary schools will probably have to be made, if the district boards are to balance their budgets. There is little of interest to record during the year, except the receipt from Government of a non-recurring grant of three lakhs for the construction of buildings for primary and middle schools and the introduction of a scheme for the inspection and audit of the accounts of aided schools and colleges in receipt of a Government grant of Rs. 75 a month or more. This scheme has already justified itself, as one of the auditors has detected a serious cause of misappropriation of funds at an aided college.

In deference to a considerable volume of opinion that the Patna

University education.

University should be changed in character from a purely federal to a teaching University, a private Bill, entitled the Patna University (Amendment) Bill 1927, was brought forward in Council and after being discussed at considerable length during the autumn session of 1928 was ordered to be circulated for opinion. On receipt of opinions, the Bill was again discussed at length in the Council in February 1929, when a motion to refer it to a select committee was defeated. The same question had, however, already been referred by the Senate of the University to a special committee. As the result of the recommendations of this committee, Government decided that the creation of a University service was at present impracticable and that no change should be made in the existing arrangement for staffing and managing the colleges. They agreed, however, to the constitution of a central University board to control inter-collegiate teaching and discipline, to a proposal to fix, when opportunity for legislation occurs, the proportion of teachers and non-teachers on the University syndicate and to the granting to

the University of increased powers in connection with the selection of candidates for appointments at Government colleges.

Government published during the year resolutions on the reports of two educational committees, one convened to consider the measures to be adopted for the development of the principal vernacular languages and literature of the province, the other to consider the subject of Sanskrit education in Bihar and Orissa. The principal recommendation of the committee on vernacular development was one for the establishment of an academy for the whole province, to be called ' the Bihar and Orissa Academy ', with the object of preserving and developing the language and literature of Hindi, Urdu and Oriya. Government approved of the proposal but estimated that the establishment of an academy would involve recurring expenditure amounting to at least half a lakh of rupees. They therefore regretted that unless the whole or part of the cost was borne by public-spirited men of the province, they were unable, in the present state of their finances, to give effect to the recommendation. The committee also recommended that the vernacular should be made the medium of instruction and examination up to the matriculation standard in subjects other than English, to which Government replied that an experiment on those lines was already being made, the results of which would be examined before further steps were taken.

The recommendations of the Sanskrit committee included the formation of a Sanskrit college at Patna, the institution of a *pradhanacharya* course with twenty scholarships, each of Rs. 50 a month for three years, an increase in the pay of the teachers in Sanskrit colleges, and a large increase in the number of *tols* and *pathshalas*. Government were unable to approve of these proposals, for which no adequate reasons were put forward. Their acceptance would, in any case, have involved a total initial expenditure of nearly nine lakhs of rupees and recurring expenditure of over three lakhs. Other proposals for the re-constitution of the Sanskrit Convocation and Council and for changes in the inspecting staff for Sanskrit schools were accepted, subject to certain modifications.

Another committee appointed at the beginning of the year to consider the quality of present-day matriculates, and also certain questions connected with the middle school certificate examination,

submitted its report during the year. This report is now under consideration.

Crime, during the first three quarters of the year, presented, on the whole, few features of interest. **Crime.** though there were one or two cases of a startling nature. During this period, there were 250 cases of murder against a triennial average of 231 for the same period. A sensational case was the murder, in the month of July, of a first class passenger while on his way by train from Calcutta to Bombay. The murder was committed within the jurisdiction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police. An Anglo-Indian was arrested in connection with the crime and was tried and found guilty, just after the close of the year, by the Sessions Judge of Manbhum, who sentenced him to death. Another sensational case, involving the murder of a European, occurred in the Shahabad district, when Captain Duff, the assistant manager of the Dumraon estate, was killed in the course of a serious agrarian riot. Twenty-six accused were sent for trial in connection with this case, of whom four were sentenced to transportation for life and nine to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, the remainder being acquitted or discharged.

There were 186 cases of dacoity, against a triennial average of 181. There was a marked increase in the second quarter of the year, when 86 cases occurred, compared with a triennial average of 60 for that quarter, due largely to an outbreak of road dacoity in the Gaya and Shahabad districts. There was a noticeable decrease of dacoity in Purnea and Bhagalpur, two districts where this form of crime has been particularly rife in recent years, due to action taken against local gangs. Two dacoities, both accompanied by murder, were of an unusual nature. One case occurred in the Gaya district. Owing to a long-standing feud between two Muhammadan families, one party conspired to kill the leader of the other. A party of Calcutta *goondas* was brought by car to the neighbourhood and in combination with villagers committed the dacoity, in the course of which two persons were murdered. The other dacoity was of a political nature and occurred in the Champaran district. The house of a villager was raided in June by dacoits who stole cash and ornaments to the value of about Rs. 1,200 and decamped after inflicting a fatal spear wound on another villager, who had come to the assistance of his neighbour. During the investigation, it was discovered that two political suspects had been absent from their houses on the

night of the dacoity and that one of them had a severe injury for which he could not satisfactorily account. Simultaneously, information was received that both these men were wanted in connection with the Lahore conspiracy case. They were arrested and the uninjured man was sent to Lahore, where he confessed to having arranged the dacoity in order to raise funds for the revolutionary party. He stated that the dacoits, whom he named, consisted of two revolutionary suspects, aided by his own servant and seven local men, but did not admit having taken part in the dacoity himself. The accused was taken back to Bettiah, whereupon his servant made confession, in the course of which he

Temporary posts of Additional District and Sessions Judges were also sanctioned for six districts for varying periods during the year.

The success attending the introduction of compulsory education of Hindi-speaking "A" class male prisoners of 25 years and under with sentences of more than one year, which was started three years ago in the Gaya Central Jail, has induced Government to make this feature permanent there and to introduce a similar experiment with education in Urdu for a period of two years in the Bhagalpur Central Jail.

The total Excise revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 190.81 lakhs, against Rs. 190.20 lakhs in the previous year. The consumption of country spirit increased from 909,695 L.P. gallons in the previous year to 939,680 L.P. gallons in that under report. On the other hand there was a slight decrease in the consumption of *ganja*, *bhang* and opium. The sliding-scale system for the settlement of excise licenses, which is in force over the major portion of the province was extended from the 1st of April to all drug shops in the district of Angul. The tree-tax system for *tari* was also extended. It had been introduced two years before as an experimental measure in the Dinapore subdivision of the Patna district, and the success of the experiment led to its extension from the 1st of April to the whole of the Patna district, with the exception of a very small area. The temperance movement which had been organized by the local Congress Committee in the Champaran district during the previous year was in abeyance during the year. The prohibition of the sale and possession of country spirit which was in force in the Rosera thana of the Darbhanga district as an experimental measure during the previous year continued during 1929.

Various other reforms were introduced as temperance measures during the year. The treasury price of opium was increased from Rs. 81 to Rs. 90 per seer and, in order to check the consumption of opium in three of the Orissa districts, the amount purchasable for Rs. 1-8-0 was reduced by 12 grains. The price of country spirit was also indirectly increased in four districts in North Bihar and in Manbhum, by reducing the capacity of the bottle measure from 23 to 20 ounces, the price per bottle remaining the same. Other temperance reforms included the introduction or extension of the contract distillery system in three districts

of Chota Nagpur and one of Bihar; the prescription of an issue strength for country liquor of 80, instead of 70, under proof in the district of Manbhum; and the shutting, as an experimental measure, of all country spirit shops within the municipal areas of Patna City and Ranchi during the *Muharram* and *Dasahara* festivals.

During the year ending 30th September 1929, revision settlement operations were continued in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Ranchi and the Santal Parganas, and original operations in the Kosi diara tract of the Purnea and Bhagalpur districts. The traverse survey of the Porahat estate in Singhbhum was also taken up, as a preliminary to revision survey and settlement. During the year, a total area of 1,662 square miles was cadastrally surveyed, the records of 2,456 square miles were attested and the rents of 366,580 tenants were settled. A conference of settlement officers was held at Ranchi in September to discuss possible means of reducing the cost of settlements. Several important changes and improvements of procedure in matters of detail were agreed upon, which are likely to result in substantial economy, without loss of accuracy.

The Air Survey Company photographed a small area in the Santal Parganas during the year at its own expense. Maps of the last settlement of that area were sent for comparison to the company, in order to bring the photographs to the correct scale. As the result was not satisfactory, owing possibly to the distortion of the maps by shrinkage, fresh prints were taken from the original maps and supplied to the company. On receipt of the company's report, it should be possible to decide whether a revision survey can be done by air-photography without the need of a traverse to bring the photographs to the proper scale.

The Forest Department continued during the year to develop its forest conservancy policy on scientific lines. Perhaps the greatest difficulty with which the department has to contend is the lack of public support from the more intelligent section of the public and also from the agricultural classes. There are encouraging signs, however, that the publicity which has recently been given to the aims and objects of the Forest Department is slowly bearing fruit. The owners of private forests are beginning to realize the advantages which the Department has to offer, and several of them have

requested Government to have their forests inspected. As the result of these requests, no less than seven private estates have been visited and working plans for the regulation of feelings and the replenishment of stock by sowings and plantings have been prepared for two private forests. Further, the proprietors of four estates have applied for the reservation of their forests under section 38 of the Indian Forest Act during the year. There is thus reason to hope that in time more educated public opinion will grasp how intimately agricultural prosperity is connected with forest conservancy.

The increased trade in timber consequent on the opening up of forest communications has resulted in a considerable expansion in the forest revenue, in spite of a large reduction of output. The Department hopes to expand the revenue still further by finding sales for those products which are at present little in demand. Experiments are being made in the seasoning of various kinds of timber and it is possible that many of them, which are at present classed as useless, owing to defects in seasoning or for other reasons, may serve some useful purpose. Bamboos for paper-making are already being exploited in Angul and further supplies are available in Sambalpur and Palamau. A promising line of research is in the formation of *sabai* grass plantations. The results hitherto attained are sufficiently marked to encourage the hope that *sabai* may become a valuable crop on shallow soils and that *sabai* plantations may be an effective means of arresting the serious erosion of the soil which is taking place in forest areas. Considerable research is also being made in the production of lac, in order to combat the synthetic substitutes for this product which are coming on the market in increasing numbers. A start has also been made in co-operative lac production under the supervision of the Forest Department.

The province was free from serious floods, such as occurred in Tirhut in 1928 and in Orissa in 1927.

Floods.

About one-third of the Patna district was flooded during the latter half of August and severe damage was done to the *bhadai* crop in a large part of this area, but the flood was purely local. In Orissa, the floods were moderate and damage was neither serious nor widespread. The recommendations of the Orissa Flood Committee, which issued its report last year, have been under the consideration of Government. A recommendation for the reorganization of irrigation and embankment charges has already been accepted and the Orissa circle has

been rearranged so that all irrigation works are in charge of a single irrigation division, while all the agricultural embankments, rivers and drainage channels in the three districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore are in charge of two embankment divisions. Other flood mitigation schemes recommended by the Committee are in process of examination.

Weather conditions during the year were, on the whole, favourable to the cultivator. The ante-
Weather and crops. monsoon showers from March to May were light and generally below the normal everywhere. In June, the rainfall was also below the normal everywhere, except in the Tirhut division, and was not sufficient for transplantation, but in July and August it was copious in nearly every district. In September again rainfall was short, except in Sambalpur, but in October it was above the normal everywhere, and was very helpful to the winter rice crop generally, though in several districts damage was done to the crop by floods and excessive rainfall. The harvesting of rice began on normal dates. The outturn of the winter rice crop is estimated at 101 per cent and of the autumn rice crop at 103 per cent of the past ten years' average. Though the outturn of maize is only 81 per cent of the normal, that of *bhadai* crops and of sugarcane is estimated to be in each case 101 per cent of the decennial average. *Rabi* sowings took place in favourable conditions and the prospects for *rabi* crops are good. At the end of November, the price of common rice was cheaper by one seer per rupee and that of maize by $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee than at the same time last year.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in the course of its report, which was published in July
Agricultural Development. 1928, made several important recommendations affecting this province. Proposals to give effect to those recommendations have now been worked out and submitted to the local Government. The more important of these proposals include the opening of an agricultural college, the formation of a provincial agricultural research committee, the inauguration of schemes for rice and sugar research, the appointment of a live-stock officer, the strengthening of the Subordinate Agricultural Service and an increase in the number of *Kamdars* for demonstration and propaganda work. Action has already been taken on some of the proposals submitted. A provincial agricultural research committee was formed during the year by the local Government, consisting of officials and non-officials, with the Hon'ble Minister as

president, in order to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial departments with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The preliminary details in connection with the opening of an agricultural college will be worked out by a senior officer of the Agricultural Department who has been placed on special duty for that purpose. Rice and sugar research schemes have been drawn up and considered by the provincial Agricultural Research Committee, and submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the grant of funds wherewith to finance them. The appointment of a live-stock officer for the province will be given effect to as soon as funds permit; meanwhile a live-stock inspector has been appointed, to supervise the distribution of the improved type of buffalo bull in North Bihar. The proposals for strengthening the cadre of the Subordinate Agricultural Service and for increasing the number of *Kamdars* cannot yet be put into effect owing to lack of funds.

The Department continued, during the year, to make progress in one of its most important activities, namely that of bringing agricultural improvements to the notice of cultivators. A permanent advance of one lakh of rupees has been placed at the disposal of the Department for financing the distribution of improved seeds, implements and manures. Stocks of improved seeds and implements are being laid in and distributed. The scheme started during the previous year for peripatetic demonstrations of improved implements and of better methods of cultivation proved so valuable that it is being continued for another two years. Over 3,600 demonstrations were carried out on cultivators' own fields during the year 1928-29, and in addition, the Engineering staff successfully completed 19 large tube-wells and 268 small borings. As the result of these demonstrations, there has been a greatly increased demand for artificial manure, and improved engineering implements, such as the *Rahat* pump and Bihar ploughs, are rapidly increasing in popularity.

The buildings of the new Veterinary College at Patna were, with a few minor exceptions, completed by the beginning of the year. The College was to have been opened in July 1929, but it was unfortunately not found possible, on the terms offered, to recruit suitable officers for the two most important posts of Principal and Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology. The posts have now been re-advertised on improved terms, and it is hoped that they will be filled in time for the College to be opened in July 1930.

Veterinary work.

Suitable candidates have been found to fill the posts on the staff of Indian Professors and lecturers sanctioned for the College. Considerable progress was made in completing the equipment of the College, particularly that of the laboratories and the electric installation. The water-supply and sanitation schemes only remain to be completed.

The work of the Veterinary Department continued to progress steadily throughout the year. Out of 6,435 outbreaks of contagious disease reported during the year, 5,205 or 80 per cent were attended by the Veterinary staff. The number of animals affected was 88,485, of whom 28,363 died. The popularity of inoculation continued to increase and it is evident that the economic value of this measure is now being fully realized. During the first nine months of the year, the number of inoculations performed was 248,770 against 220,705 during the corresponding period last year, and 245,532 during the twelve months ending 31st March 1928. The number of animals treated at veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and by assistants on tour also showed a slight increase. The work at the Government Cattle Farm at Patna developed considerably during the year.

The recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture have received the close attention of Government who have already adopted as many of them as the financial situation and the immediate needs of the Department rendered possible.

Co-operative societies, both agricultural and non-agricultural, continued to progress satisfactorily during the year. One of particular interest is the Maghaiya Dom Co-operative Society, which has been recently formed at Masrak in the Saran district among the Maghaiya Doms, a low caste criminal tribe settled there under police surveillance. The society was started as an experimental reforming agency and already shows signs of being a success. The members are keenly interested in its welfare and are educating their children, one of whom has been admitted to the Chapra zila school. If the experiment continues to be a success efforts will be made to organize similar societies in other Dom settlements in the province.

Central banks continued to carry on successful propaganda work by demonstrating agricultural improvements and encouraging the cultivation of certain tested crops and the rearing of *eri*-silk. In Cuttack an "International Co-operator's Day" was observed

in July 1929, in which all the local banks and the public took part. The occasion was utilized for the demonstration of improved methods of agriculture by means of charts and by the exhibition of implements and products.

A Co-operative Training Institute for the training of employees of co-operative societies was opened in August 1929 at Sabour in the Bhagalpur district. The Institute is manned by a staff consisting of a principal and four professors and is maintained largely by contributions from central banks and primary societies, which contribute at the rate of nine pies per cent of their working capital. A training class on the same lines has been started at Cuttack, and classes have been held at various centres by the central banks themselves, which are realizing to an increasing extent the importance of training the members and *panches* of primary societies in the principles of co-operation.

Two co-operative schemes of a novel type have been started at Dhanbad and Jamshedpur. At Dhanbad, a central co-operative bank has been established, which has no preference shareholders, but of which individuals are allowed to become members, provided they have genuine faith in the co-operative movement and are willing to promote it by standing as guarantors of the bank. Though of recent origin, the bank has already succeeded in securing 22 guarantors. The main object of the bank is to carry on village welfare work and to start and finance village societies. At Jamshedpur, a new scheme for the organization of co-operative stores for the working classes has materialized as the result of a conference presided over by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, a director of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. The scheme provides for the establishment of five stores, with a subsidy of Rs. 3,000 a year for three years, together with a loan from the Steel Company of Rs. 25,000 at a low rate of interest, on condition that an equivalent amount is subscribed as share capital by the members. The organization of the stores is in progress.

Technical and industrial education continued during the year to progress on sound lines. At the Bihar College of Engineering there were 87 applicants for admission to the civil engineering classes. Ten candidates appeared in the final examination for the degree of B.C.E., of whom all but one passed. Applications for admission to the subordinate classes improved considerably but the mechanical apprentice class showed a marked decline in popularity. Government have now under

**Technical and Industrial
education.**

consideration a scheme for the abolition of the apprentice class and the improvement of the existing artisan course in the Bihar College of Engineering, as well as in the three technical schools at Cuttack, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur. A reorganization scheme has been recently prepared by the Governing Body of the College and is, at present, under the consideration of Government. The scheme includes the provision of degree classes in mechanical and electrical engineering and the transfer of the subordinate classes to the technical school at Muzaffarpur.

At the Orissa School of Engineering, which had 117 students on the roll at the end of March, there was a considerable improvement in the results of the subordinate examination, and those of the sub-overseer examination were also satisfactory. Various structural improvements have recently been completed, and a new workshop is nearing completion. At the Technical Institute at Muzaffarpur, six mechanical students passed the final examination and at the Ranchi Technical School, seven completed the course. The successful students were deputed for practical training to the Saran Engineering Company, the railway workshops at Samastipur and the Tata Iron and Steel Company. The artisans' classes at these two schools were considerably more popular than the apprentice course, 36 artisan students from each school completing their course. The thirteen aided schools, notably the Jamshedpur Technical Institute, the Jamalpur Technical School and the Jamshedpur Technical Night School continued to show good results.

During the year, 21 stipends were granted to students for training in technical subjects outside the province, and three State technical scholarships were, as usual, awarded for specialized training abroad. In addition, two scholarships of Rs. 60 a month were awarded for training in the School of Mines at Dhanbad and two of Rs. 45 and Rs. 30 in the Bengal Tanning Institute at Calcutta, which reserves seats for students from this province. A scheme for the creation of a short-term State technical scholarship for the training of enterprising industrialists of the province has been sanctioned by Government and will be put into effect next year if funds are available.

The activities of the textile branch of the Department of
Industrial development. Industries have resulted in an increasing demand for Bihar textiles, particularly *purdahs*, outside India. Silk and cotton textiles

manufactured at the Cottage Industries Institute at Patna and at the Silk Institute at Bhagalpur were sent in large quantities for exhibition at the British Industries Fair of 1929, with the result that, whereas sales in 1926-27 amounted only to £50 a month and in the succeeding year to £229 a month, as much as £700 worth of goods is now being sold every month by the London agent. An agency has also been established in New Zealand, and trial orders to the value of £600 have been received from that country. A third textile institute, which has recently been established by Government, namely the Wool Weaving Institute at Gaya, failed during the year to show very marked results. Government have, however, sanctioned its continuance for a further period of five years, during which time it is hoped that the Department will succeed in establishing it on a firmer footing.

Eri-culture which has recently made remarkable progress, particularly in Orissa has been further developed during the year by the establishment at Netarhat of a central supply station for *eri*-seed. The handloom industry is also likely to benefit considerably by the increase sanctioned during the year in the number of dyeing demonstrators sent out in charge of peripatetic weaving demonstration parties, to demonstrate the use of fast colours and of improved methods of weaving.

The engineering branch completed the erection of several mills during the year, but shortage of staff has restricted its activities. The amount received in fees during the year showed a substantial increase over the previous year, an indication that the engineering services of the department are being increasingly appreciated by the smaller industries of the province. The power plant of the Government Match Factory at Patna was sold during the year and the affairs of the factory were finally wound up.

The Board of Industries held three meetings, in the course of which, among other business, it considered several applications for State aid, all of which were subjected to careful scrutiny. The need for such scrutiny has been all the more apparent since the failure of the Indian Steel Wire Products, Ltd. This Company, after being granted over three years ago a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs in the shape of debentures, had to close down recently, with a resultant loss to Government which has finally been calculated at over Rs. 2.74 lakhs.

The fisheries branch of the department continued to carry out experiments in fish-culture, and the distribution of carp-fry from the two centres maintained at Ghatsila and Patna increased considerably. The scientific study of pisciculture has been encouraged by the grant of a scholarship for the training of one student at the Fishery Training Institute at Calicut in Madras for one year.

There has been a gradual improvement in the coal trade during the year, which closed on a note of optimism. Prices were somewhat higher and are expected to advance still further during 1930. Labour was scarce towards the end of the year owing to the excellence of the rice harvest in areas adjacent to the coalfields. The number of coal-mines worked during the year was 339. There was a small increase in the output of coal, mainly due to increases in the Bokaro and Karanpura coalfields in the district of Hazaribagh where the proximity of the coal seams to the surface facilitates production. Under the orders of the Government of India a reform of considerable magnitude, involving the gradual elimination of female labour from underground mines, was introduced during the year. The employment of women in the underground workings of mines other than coal-mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces has been prohibited, with effect from the 1st of July. In the coal-mines of those provinces, the number of women employed underground may not exceed 29 per cent of the total number of workers, a percentage which will be reduced by three every year for ten years, when the process of elimination will be complete.

The number of mines other than coal worked during the year was as follows :—Mica 422; stone 72; manganese 12; limestone 10; clay 7; iron-ore 6; slate 5; chromite 4; sandstone 4; steatite 4; kyanite 2; gold, copper and apatite one each. There was a large decrease in the number of mica mines. Within the space of one year, the number has fallen from 609 to 422 and the industry is in an unsatisfactory condition. A Bill to regulate the possession, transport, purchase and sale of mica was introduced by Government in the Legislative Council during the year and has been referred to a select committee.

The number of accidents in mines during the year was 401, of which 101 were fatal. The number of persons killed was 126 and of persons injured 311, against 141 killed and 312 injured

last year. In four of the accidents, the casualties were heavy. At Jharia, a subsidence of old workings resulted in four persons on the surface being killed and four injured; in the Giridih coalfields, there were two serious accidents by falls of roof, in one of which five persons and in the other four, were killed; and at a colliery in the Bokaro coalfield a sudden outburst of gas, which was ignited by open lights in use, resulted in six persons being killed and three injured.

APPENDIX II.

A.—MEMBERS OF THE BIHAR AND ORISSA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. James David Sifton, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, O.B.E.

B.—MINISTERS.

Ministry of Education : The Hon'ble Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, Kt.

Ministry of Local Self-Government : The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt.

C.—THE BIHAR AND ORISSA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur, O.B.E.—President.

Mr. John Augustus Samuel, Bar.-at-Law.—Secretary.

Mr. Saiyid Anwar Yusoo, Bar.-at-Law.—Assistant Secretary.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS. (2)

The Hon'ble Mr. James David Sifton, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo., O.B.E.

NOMINATED OFFICIALS. (15)

Mr. Patrick William Murphy, I.C.S.

Mr. Hugh Kynaston Briscoe, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. Philip Cubitt Tallents, I.C.S.

Mr. Godfrey Elwin Owen, I.C.S.

Mr. Eric Cecil Ansorge, I.C.S.

Mr. Robert Edwin Russell, I.C.S.

Mr. Walter Swain, C.I.E.

Mr. Ernest Leslie Glass.

Mr. James Augustine Sweeney, I.C.S.

Mr. George Ernest Fawcus, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Col. William Southwick Willmore.

Mr. Bryce Chudleigh Burt.

Mr. Henry Abraham Gubbay.

Mr. John Austen Hubback, I.C.S. (special).

Mr. Pran Krishna Parija (special).

NOMINATED NON-OFFICIALS. (b)

Raja Devakinandan Prashad Singh.
 Diwan Bahadur Sri Krishna Mahapatra.
 Khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad Yahya.
 Mr. John Podger (special).
 Sir Saiyid Sultan Ahmad, Kt. (special).

NOMINATED REPRESENTATIVES OF CLASSES AND
 COMMUNITIES. (9)

CONSTITUENCIES.

Rev. Thomas Lenman ...	...	} Aborigines.
Rev Pritam Luther Singh ...	...
Rev. Brajananda Das ...	...	} The Depressed Classes.
Rev. Emanuel Sukh ...	...
Rai Bahadur Bansidhar Dhandhanja	Industrial interests other than plant- ing and mining.	
Rai Bahadur Kalipada Sarkar ...	The Domiciled Bengali Community.	
Mr. Alfred Eustace D'Silva ...	The Anglo-Indian Community.	
Mr. Sorab Solomon Day ...	The Indian Christian Community.	
Rai Sahib Harendra Nath Banarji ...	The Labouring classes.	

ELECTED MEMBERS. (76)

Patna Division. (16)

CONSTITUENCIES.

Mr. Saiyid Abdul Aziz ...	...	Patna Division Muhammadan Urban.
Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	East Patna Muhammadan Rural.	
The Hon'ble Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, Kt.	West Patna Muhammadan Rural.	
Babu Jagat Narayan Lal ...	...	Patna Division Non-Muhammadar Urban.
Babu Rai Brij Raj Krishna ...	...	Patna Non-Muhammadian Urban.
Babu Gur Sahay Lal ...	...	East Patna Non-Muhammadian Rural
Babu Rajandhari Sinha ...	...	West Patna Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Raja Bahadur Harihar Prashad Narayan Singh, O.B.E.	Landholders', Patna Division.	
Maulavi Qazi Ahmad Husain ...	...	Gaya Muhammadan Rural.
Mr. Rajkishore Lal ...	...	West Gaya Non-Muhammadian Rural

CONSTITUENCIES.

Babu Bhagwati Sharan Singh	...	Central Gaya Non-Muhammadan Rural.
The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt.		East Gaya Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Mr. Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	Athar	Shahabad Muhammadan Rural.
Pandit Dudhnath Pande	...	Central Shahabad Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Keshari Prashad Singh	...	South Shahabad Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Sidheshvari Prashad	...	Arrah Non-Muhammadan Rural.

Tirhut Division. (19)

Maulavi Abdul Ghani	...	Tirhut Division Muhammadan Urban.
Maulavi Muhammad Ishaq	...	Muzaffarpur Muhammadan Rural.
Maulavi Abdul Hamid Khan	...	Darbhangha Muhammadan Rural.
Maulavi Saiyid Mubarak Ali Sahib		Saran Muhammadan Rural.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Jan	...	Champaran Muhammadan Rural.
Rai Bahadur Dvarika Nath	...	Tirhut Division Non-Muhammadan Urban.
Mahanth Ishvar Gir	...	North-West Darbhanga Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Shiva Shankar Jha	...	North-East Darbhanga Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Girindra Mohan Misra	...	South-East Darbhanga Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Satya Narayan Singh	...	Samastipur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Thakur Ramnandan Sinha	...	North Muzaffarpur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Ramdayalu Sinha	...	East Muzaffarpur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Badri Narayan Singh	...	West Muzaffarpur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Dip Narayan Sinha	...	Hajipur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Srinandan Prashad Narayan Singh Sharma.		North Saran Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Nirsu Narayan Sinha	...	South Saran Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Harivans Sahay	...	North Champaran Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Rameshvar Prashad Datta	...	South Champaran Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Chandreshvar Prashad Narayan Sinha.		Landholders', Tirhut Division,

Bhagalpur Division. (17)

CONSTITUENCIES.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahhab Khan	Bhagalpur	Division	Muhammadan Urban.
Maulavi Alauddin Ahmad	...	Bhagalpur	Muhammadan Rural.
Chaudhuri Muhammad Nazirul Hasan.	Monghyr	Muhammadan	Rural.
Maulavi Haji Muhammad Bux Chaudhuri.	Purnea	Muhammadan	Rural.
Mr. Saiyid Moinuddin Mirza	...	Kishanganj	Muhammadan Rural.
Maulavi Abdul Bari	...	Santal Parganas	Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Rameshvar Narayan Agarwal	Bhagalpur	Division	Non-Muhammadan Urban.
Babu Rajendra Misra	...	North Bhagalpur	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Narayan Singh.	Central Bhagalpur	Non-Muhammadan	Rural.
Babu Kailash Bihari Lal	...	South Bhagalpur	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Kalika Prashad Singh	...	South-West Monghyr	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Ram Charitra Singh	...	North-West Monghyr	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Sri Krishna Sinha	...	East Monghyr	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Rai Bahadur Prithi Chand Lal Chaudhuri.	Purnea	Non-Muhammadan	Rural.
Babu Pratapendra Chandra Pande	...	Santal Parganas North	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Rameshvar Lal Marwari	...	Santal Parganas South	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh	...	Landholders', Bhagalpur	Division.

Orissa Division. (10)

Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Nurul Huda.	Orissa	Division	Muhammadan Rural.
Rai Sahib Lokenath Misra	...	Orissa	Division Non-Muhammadan Urban.
Babu Narayan Birbar Samanta	...	North Cuttack	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Lakshmidhar Mahanti	...	South Cuttack	Non-Muhammadan Rural.

CONSTITUENCIES.

Babu Nand Kishore Das	...	North Balasore	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Chaudhari Bhagwat Prashad Samantarai Mahapatra.		South Balasore	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Godavaris Misra ...	...	North Puri	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Lingaraj Misra ...	...	South Puri	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Braja Mohan Panda	...	Sambalpur	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, O.B.E.		Landholders', Orissa Division.	

Chota Nagpur Division. (9)

Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur, C.B.E.		Chota Nagpur Division	Muhammadan Rural.
Mr. Jimut Bahan Sen ...	...	Chota Nagpur Division	Non-Muhammadan Urban.
Rai Bahadur Sharat Chandra Ray ...	...	Ranchi	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Krishna Ballabh Sahay	...	Hazaribagh	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Devaki Prashad Sinha	...	Palamau	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Nilkantha Chattarji	...	South Manbhum	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Devendra Nath Samanta	...	Singhbhum	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Gunendra Nath Ray	...	North Manbhum	Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Bhaiya Rajkishore Deo ...	...	Landholders', Chota Nagpur Division.	

Others. (5)

Babu Baldeva Sahay ...	...	Patna University.
Lt.-Col. Daniel Douglas	...	European Constituency.
Mr. Edward Joseph Finch	...	Planting Constituency.
Mr. Edward Smedley Tarlton	...	Indian Mining Association.
Mr. Amrit Lal Ojha ...	...	Indian Mining Federation.

D.—MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE FROM BIHAR AND ORISSA.

NOMINATED. (1)

The Hon'ble Mr. Donald Weston, I.C.S.

ELECTED. (4)

CONSTITUENCIES.

The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameshwar Singh, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Darbhanga.	}	Bihar and Orissa (Non-Muhammadan).
The Hon'ble Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha ...		
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahendra Prashad		
The Hon'ble Shah Muhammad Zubair	...	Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan).

E.—MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FROM BIHAR AND ORISSA.

NOMINATED. (2)

Rai Bahadur Shyam Narayan Singh, c.B.E. (*Official*).

Khan Bahadur Nawabzada Saiyid Ashraf-ud-din Ahmad, c.I.E. (*Non-official*).

ELECTED. (12)

CONSTITUENCIES.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.	Patna and Chota Nagpur Cum Orissa (Muhammadan).
Raja Raghunandan Prashad Singh	Bihar and Orissa (Landholders).
Maulavi Badi-uz-zaman	... Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan).
Maulavi Muhammad Shafee	... Tirhut Division (Muhammadan).
Mr. Narayan Prashad Singh	... Darbhanga Cum Saran (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Gaya Prashad Singh	... Muzaffarpur Cum Champaran (Non-Muhammadan).
Pandit Nilakantha Das	... Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Bhubanananda Das	... Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Rajivaranjan Prashad Sinha	... Patna Cum Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Siddhesvar Sinha	... Gaya Cum Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Ganganand Sinha	... Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santal Parganas (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Ram Narayan Singh	... Chota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan).

APPENDIX III.

ABSTRACT OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1929-30.

[IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.]

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate, 1929-30.	Revised Estimate, 1928-29.	Budget Estimate 1928-29.
1	2	3	4
II.—Taxes on Income	3,15	3,15	3,34
V.—Land Revenue	1,75,40	1,73,66	1,71,98
VI.—Excise	1,90,46	1,92,00	1,85,60
VII.—Stamps	1,10,50	1,11,60	1,09,25
VIII.—Forest	11,20	10,66	10,39
IX.—Registration	17,60	17,25	17,00
XIII.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept.	17,11	16,82	16,69
XIV.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which no capital ac- counts are kept.	1,08	1,15	1,05
XVI.—Interest	6,91	7,05	6,47
XVII.—Administration of Justice	5,54	5,55	5,14
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	6,93	7,17	6,96
XIX.—Police	1,84	1,74	1,72
XX.—Ports and Pilotage .. .. .	...	...	...
XXI.—Education	6,86	6,93	6,47
XXII.—Medical	1,84	1,85	1,57
XXIII.—Public Health	1,01	98	79
XXIV.—Agriculture	2,83	2,66	2,72
XXV.—Industries	2,67	2,30	2,42
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	2	3	2
XXV.—Civil Works	6,57	5,82	5,30
XXXII.—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	8,00	...	...
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,21	1,62	1,16
XXXIV.—Station ry and Printing	2,45	1,00	1,00
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	3,61	4,30	4,13
XXXIXA.—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	...	...	...
XL.—Extraordinary Receipts .. .. .	...	...	...
TOTAL REVENUE	5,64,81	5,74,81	5,74,37
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government (Recoveries).	11,08	22,70	8,56
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund	16,89	15,71	...
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	3,90	2,39	12,57
Famine Relief Fund	45	...	...
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt Suspense	3,25	3,38	2,75
TOTAL RECEIPTS	6,19,97	6,18,99	5,98,25
Opening Balance	(b) 1,60,72	(a) 1,80,40	1,65,51
GRAND TOTAL	7,80,69	7,99,39	7,63,76

(a) Includes 70,42 in Famine Relief Fund.

(b) Includes 57,10 in Famine Relief Fund.

APPENDIX III—concl'd.

ABSTRACT OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1929-30.

[IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.]

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1929-30.	Revised Estimate, 1928-29.	Budget Estimate, 1928-29.
5.—Land Revenue	26,41	28,32	28,28
6.—Excise	18,85	18,26	18,50
7.—Stamps	2,09	3,22	3,12
8.—Forest	8,39	7,80	7,93
8A.—Forest Capital outlay charged to revenue	1,65	1,42	1,36
9.—Registration	6,69	6,34	6,48
14.—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept.	20,45	20,41	20,45
15.—Irrigation Revenue Account—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenue.	2,26	4,61	4,80
15 (1).—Other revenue expenditure financed from famine insurance grants.		...	...
16.—Irrigation Capital Account—Construction of Irrigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	1	5	5
19.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	98	1,29	1,33
20.—Interest on other obligations	13		...
21.—Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	45		...
22.—General Administration	75,26	73,70	73,37
24.—Administration of Justice	41,49	41,98	39,33
25.—Jails and Convict Settlements	20,98	21,43	21,36
26.—Police	81,88	83,97	84,44
27.—Ports and Pilotage			1
30.—Scientific Departments	44	47	45
31.—Education	92,12	87,53	87,00
32.—Medical	30,47	28,61	29,71
33.—Public Health	23,24	18,38	18,68
34.—Agriculture	16,78	15,33	15,03
35.—Industries	11,40	10,24	10,60
37.—Miscellaneous Departments	40	43	38
41.—Civil Works	83,45	78,65	79,47
43.—Famine	1,00	32	1,00
45.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	27,02	28,20	24,77
45A.—Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenue.	2,00	1,52	55
43.—Stationery and Printing	9,63	8,68	8,83
47.—Miscellaneous	1,84	4,15	4,30
51.—Contributions to the Central Government by the Provincial Government.	...	...	...
51A.—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	...	...	...
Total—Expenditure charged to Revenue	6,12,37	5,92,60	5,87,06
Committed value of Pensions	—13	—12	—13
Loans and advances by the Provincial Government	19,00	14,28	5,17
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund (Repayments)	45	12,64	7,64
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund (Repayments)	1,98		...
Famine Relief Fund	24,39	15,71	5,98
Suspense	3,45	3,56	2,75
Total—Expenditure not charged to Revenue	49,14	46,07	21,42
Reserve for unforeseen	7,47	...	3,00
Total—Expenditure	6,68,98	6,38,67	6,12,38
Closing Balance	(c) 1,11,71	(b) 1,60,72	(a) 1,51,38
Grand total	7,80,69	7,99,39	7,63,76
Provincial { Surplus	...	...	...
Deficit	49,01	19,68	14,13

(a) Includes 75,99 in Famine Relief Fund.

(b) Includes 57,10 in Famine Relief Fund. (The latest departmental estimates indicate a probable increase of Rs. 1,06—including Rs. 1,51 on account of Famine Relief Fund—in this figure.)

(c) Includes 36,70 in Famine Relief Fund.

APPENDIX IV.

Speech delivered by His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., at the Police Parade held at Patna on the 31st January 1929.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BIHAR AND ORISSA POLICE,

This is the second occasion on which I have attended the Police Parade in Patna which, I trust, has now become an annual fixture and which we have endeavoured to make even more representative this year. I want first of all to congratulate those members of the Force and the other individuals to whom I have just handed rewards. The occasions for these rewards have been read out by the Inspector-General. They cover as wide a field as ever and the one common link between them all is devotion to duty and to the service of the public. I do not regard these presents as rewards proportioned to the value of services rendered; to do so would be to rob these services of half their real meaning. I regard these rewards as a recognition by Government on behalf of the public of the high ideals of duty and service underlying the actions commemorated. We are proud of these ideals and we are proud of the Force that can produce men who will set upon them. I had hoped to be privileged to-day to hand over personally the bar to the Police Medal awarded by His Majesty, the King, to the late Mr. Guise for conduct which is striking illustration of the high ideals of courage and devotion to which I have referred. Mr. Guise had been awarded the King's Police Medal in 1925 in recognition of his conspicuous gallantry during the floods at Arrah. In the following year during the serious communal disturbances in the Sasaram subdivision, Mr. Guise received information that an armed mob of between two and three hundred Hindus were on their way to attack Sasaram town. He proceeded to the spot accompanied only by two orderlies and found the mob advancing and a Muhammadan crowd collecting to offer resistance. Mr. Guise unarmed threw himself in the path of the advancing mob and attacked the leaders though they were armed with bludgeons. After he had knocked two of them out, the crowd retreated. There is no doubt that Mr. Guise by his action prevented an attack on Sasaram which would have led to widespread rioting, looting and loss of life. Mr. Guise died as the result of an accident on parade before his gallantry could be suitably recognized and our pride in his achievement is tempered by our sorrow at his loss.

I said last year that the main function of the Governor's speech at the Police Parade was to assist us all in a periodical stock-taking. The year that has since elapsed has brought no peace to the police force; it is true that we have escaped those serious communal riots that disgraced the previous year, but this is in no small measure due to the completeness of the police precautions and their unwearied vigilance. The strain on the police has been no less; we are still living on the edge of a volcano and every religious festival is an occasion of fear rather than of rejoicing. The Force has maintained its reputation for courageous impartiality in dealing with communal troubles and I have been much gratified at the letters of thanks sent to the

Inspector-General by religious leaders testifying to the tact, forbearance and practical common-sense of our police officers of both communities.

But if communal troubles have been less insistent, it has been brought home to us by the labour troubles at Jamshedpur that modern conditions are ever increasing the burden on the police force and that that force must be constantly adapted to meet the needs of changing circumstances. A disquietingly large proportion of our reserves had to be mobilised to meet the situation at one large centre of industry. The anxieties of Government were thereby increased and the strain on the police, officers and men, throughout the province was tightened. The forces who were actually employed at Jamshedpur were tried very highly; for over four months, in the hot weather and rains, they were on duty without relaxation in an atmosphere that was often electric and always uncertain. It has been said with a considerable amount of truth that employment on strike duty is one of the most unpleasant tasks that falls to the lot of the police. They have no concern with the rights or wrongs of the dispute; they must not be actuated by sympathy with either side. It is their lot impartially to enforce the law and maintain peace. If they are successful, and the strike, as in this case, drags on, there is a wearisome monotonous round of unpleasant duties in uncomfortable circumstances with no flashes of excitement to break the routine. Their duties call for firmness, tact and forbearance and it speaks volumes for the Bihar and Orissa Police that their conduct during these trying months has won the praise not only of their officers but of both parties to the dispute.

During the year the police had to deal with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Ranchi and to Patna and the visit of the Statutory Commission; no one who has not seen the detailed orders drawn up on these and similar occasions, welcome as they are to the province in other respects, can have any idea of the enormous amount of work that is thrown upon the police. And it is work that tests the disciplinary training of the police very highly. Anyone who has watched the police as I have for 33 years must be struck by the improvement in their method of controlling crowds and this is perhaps an index of the increased respect in which the police force is held not only by the public but by themselves. A crowd must submit itself to discipline or there will be chaos ending in disaster which it is the responsibility of the police to prevent. The orders of the responsible officers for the regulation of crowds must therefore be firmly enforced in the interests of the crowds themselves. But good temper, forbearance and good humour in the police employed to carry out these orders are as valuable weapons as the *lathis* they may carry, and the fact that the three occasions I have mentioned passed off without a hitch is a valuable testimony both to the qualities of the force and to the respect they have instilled into the public.

In other respects I think the record of the past year shows steady progress. Last year I gave some general details of police work in the last few years and commented on some aspects of that work and I do not propose to repeat myself. Taking a general survey of the position, the police force has still many needs unfilled; it is still too small, still lags behind in equipment, buildings, in many other things that are necessary for an efficient modern police. We must have a detective training school, we must have traffic police, effective methods of dealing with fires and a dozen other things before we can claim to be up-to-date. But there is also a brighter side; I have every confidence that the Legislative Council will give to the police for non-recurring expenditure on buildings its proper share of the money that

we propose to make available in the coming budget and will sympathetically consider any other proposal we are able to make for the improvement of the force. Steadily, if slowly, recognition is coming of the essential position that the police must hold under any Government. The relations between the police and the public continue to improve and the value of the police work is more and more admitted. There are more applications for the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department by the public than can be dealt with, and the position that this department has built up for itself in the public estimation may be illustrated by a recent judgment of the Hon'ble High Court which I quote with pride:—

“I desire in conclusion to express the opinion that the skill, energy and industry of the police, exhibited in the unravelling of this conspiracy, are worthy of the highest praise, and it would appear that a great share of this praise should be awarded to Mr. Daff, the Special Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General. It is worthy of note that the learned advocates who presented the case for the appellants were unable to criticise or make any attack upon the activity of the police or on the evidence furnished by them other than by legitimate argument as to its admissibility or cogency.”

The subject of corruption in the police has been rather prominent recently in the evidence before the Statutory Commission. In my 33 years of service, I have seen a great improvement even in this matter in the police. I believe there has been an awakening of the police conscience; it cannot be denied that corruption still exists in the lower ranks, but I claim that it is no longer regarded as the right and proper thing to take bribes. It only needs a vigorous effort on the part of all of you to get rid of the stigma; Government will do its part both in punishment and reward, but a reform of this kind can only come from the inside. Black sheep there are and always will be in every force whether in this country or in any other, but as long as there is the slightest justification for a public feeling that any policeman may be corrupt you will never attain the position that the force is entitled to in the respect of the public and of yourselves.

As to the future you can rely on Government to appreciate your good work, to understand your difficulties and to improve your position whenever possible. There has been much talk in the last year of the future of the police and many diverse opinions have been expressed as to the immediate effect of any constitutional changes on the well-being of the force. I do not propose to discuss these or give any opinion of my own. I will only say this that in any form of Government that is to be stable and for the good of the people, there must be provision for a well-disciplined, contented and efficient police force and any constitution that cannot ensure this must fail. Mutual confidence between Government and the police and the public and the police is essential to the fullest development of such a force. This confidence cannot be built up in a day nor can it be based on *a priori* arguments; it is a question of feeling and must be born of experience. I have appealed to you to help to remove what I think is a great obstacle to the establishment of confidence of the public in you; in turn I appeal to the public and in especial to those who claim to lead the public and who look forward to taking a larger share in the governance of the country to prove to the police that whatever may come they can rely on support in the efficient carrying out of their duties, on fair and just treatment in all circumstances and perhaps above all on a sympathetic understanding of their difficulties.

APPENDIX V.

Sources of Information Available to the Public.

Chapter II.—Finance.

Financial statements for Bihar and Orissa 1928-29 and 1929-30.

Debates in the Legislative Council on the budgets for 1928-29 and 1929-30.

Chapter III.—The Legislative Council.

Proceedings of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. Volumes XVIII, XIX and XX.

Chapter IV.—Local Self-Government.

Resolutions reviewing the reports on the working of district boards and municipalities in 1928-29.

Chapter V.—Education.

Report on the Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for 1928-29.

Chapter VI.—Public Health and Medical.

Annual Returns of Hospitals and Dispensaries for 1928.

Annual Public Health Report for 1928.

Annual Report on the working of the Radium Institute for 1928.

Reports on the workings of the Indian and European Mental Hospitals for 1928.

Report of the Prince of Wales Medical College for 1928-29.

Chapter VII.—Maintenance of Public Peace and Administration of Justice.

Annual Report on the Administration of the Police Department for 1928.

Administration Report on Jails for 1928.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1928.

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for 1928.

Chapter VIII.—Excise.

Report on the Administration of the Excise Department for 1928-29.

Chapter IX.—Government and the land.

Report on Land Revenue Administration for 1928-29.

Report on Wards, Trust and Encumbered Estates for 1928-29.

Annual Progress Report on the Forest Administration for 1928-29.

Chapter X.—Agriculture.

Annual Report of the Agricultural Department for 1928.

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1928-29.

Report on the working of Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa, for 1928.

Season and Crop Report for 1928-29.

Chapter XI.—Commerce and Industry.

Annual Report of the Director of Industries for 1928-29.

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for 1928.

Annual Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in Bihar and Orissa for 1928.

Review of the Trade of India for 1928-29.

